

THE DIALECT
OF THE
ENGLISH GYPSIES.

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Smart

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OF THE
ENGLISH GYPSIES.

BY
B. C. SMART, M.D., & H. T. CROFTON.

SECOND EDITION.

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THE DIALECT

ENGLISH GYPSIES



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(See also 1877)

TO
DR. ALEXANDRE G. PASPATI,
OF CONSTANTINOPLE, AUTHOR OF
"ÉTUDES SUR LES TCHINGHIANÉS DE L'EMPIRE OTTOMAN,"
IN TOKEN OF THEIR HIGH APPRECIATION
OF HIS VALUABLE WORK,
AND IN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE GREAT ASSISTANCE
THEY HAVE DERIVED THEREFROM
IN PROSECUTING KINDRED RESEARCHES,
THIS MONOGRAPH,
ON THE DIALECT OF THE ENGLISH GYPSIES,
IS WITH HIS KIND PERMISSION,
INSCRIBED BY
THE AUTHORS.

TO
DR. ALEXANDRE G. TASSAT
OF CONSTANTINOPLE, AUTHOR OF
"LES TURQUES SUR LES TERRES OTTOMANES"
IN BOOKS OF THEIR HIGH ALIENATION

NOTE ON ERRATA.

AND IN A FURTHER EXPLANATION OF THE GREAT ASSISTANCE
THE AUTHOR HAS BEEN OBLIGED TO
ON THE DIALLECT OF THE ENGLISH
IS WITH HIS KIND PERMISSION
INSCRIBED BY
THE AUTHOR.

The critical reader is particularly referred to the list of "Corrigenda" at the end of this volume, to rectify various typographical and other inaccuracies which have been inadvertently overlooked in revising the proofs.

PREFACE.

LITTLE requires to be said by way of preface to the present work, unless it be in reference to its conjoint authorship. Although termed a Second Edition, and so far as one of its authors is concerned being but an extension of his previously published researches, yet it is far from being a *réchauffé* of a prior publication. It has received such additions to its material, and undergone such changes in its arrangement, that we think it may fairly be described, in the prevalent language of the day, as having passed through a process of evolution from a lower to a higher stage of development. The infusion into the work of fresh blood, and the contact with younger enthusiasm, have stirred a somewhat stagnating interest, and awakened a zymotic activity, which have led to combined and successful efforts to obtain further facts to fill former vacancies.

From a critical point of view, a book is apt to suffer from the confusion of style and want of unity which are the almost necessary features of literary partnership. Such considerations, however, are of little moment in connection with a scientific treatise which depends for its value, not upon manner, but upon matter. There are even in questions of fact positive advantages to be gained by collaboration, and notably the increased authority

which a statement derives from the corroboration of a second observer. Accordingly, we have in most instances carefully tested each other's results before adopting them as our own.

In the following pages we have endeavoured accurately to record facts as we found them, and to present them to our readers untinctured by the personal medium through which they are transmitted. Whatever be the merits or defects of our undertaking, we claim an equal share of the praise or blame which may be bestowed upon it.

BATH C. SMART.

HENRY THOMAS CROFTON.

MANCHESTER,

June 15th, 1874.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the year 1861 a short paper on the "Language of the English Gypsies" was read by one of the authors of the present work before the Ethnological Section of the British Association, then holding its annual meeting at Manchester. This paper was chiefly based upon a vocabulary which was submitted to the inspection of the members of the Section, and which the author, at that time a very young man engaged in the study of medicine, had himself collected in the tents of various Gypsy tribes. Subsequently this vocabulary was presented to the London Philological Society, in conjunction with some remarks upon Grammar, and is to be found printed in its Transactions for the year 1863, where it is entitled "The Dialect of the English Gypsies, by Bath C. Smart, M.D." Since the publication of this contribution towards a fuller knowledge of English Romanes, little has been written on the subject in this country of any scientific pretension, until the recent works of Borrow and Leland issued from the press. Both these writers have dealt with Gypsy topics in their own peculiar way. The picturesque mannerism of Mr. Borrow's well-known style, his roving experience, and evident sympathy with Bohemian life and character, impart a charm to all his works quite independent of their linguistic value. The latest production

of his pen is the first systematic treatise he has written on the English Gypsy dialect, which is only referred to casually in his previous publications. Whatever be the judgment passed upon his labours from a philological point of view, to him must be conceded the crown as the *facile princeps* of English Gypsy writers. His infectious enthusiasm awakens in the hearts of even staid, respectable readers a dangerous longing for the freedom of the wilds; and disposes them to admire, if not to emulate, the example of the Oxford scholar, whose romantic story Mr. Matthew Arnold has commemorated in elegant verse. He, chafing within the "studious walls" of his college, sick of the culture "which gives no bliss," at length broke through the restrictions and conventional proprieties of his stately Alma Mater, and, yielding to the "free onward impulse" of a nomadic nature,

"One summer morn forsook
His friends, and went to learn the Gypsy lore,
And roamed the world with that wild brotherhood,
And came, as most men deemed, to little good."

Mr. Leland in his work has subordinated the scientific to the popular element; and in so doing has evoked, as he probably intended, a wider interest in his subject than if he had confined his remarks within severer limits.

The books of both these authors will well repay the perusal of those interested in Gypsy literature, but still neither of them has exhausted the material to be obtained by a diligent investigator in the same field of research. Much good grain yet remains to be gathered in before the harvest be completed, and the record of this remarkable race be written in its full entirety. Here lies the *raison d'être* of our own little treatise. We believe we have new matter to place before our readers, having col-

lected sufficient data to warrant us in attempting, what has not been done before in this country, a tolerably complete exposition of the grammatical forms and construction of the 'deepest' extant English Romanes, namely, that spoken by the oldest members of the families most renowned among the Gypsies themselves for a knowledge of their ancient tongue.

These 'fathers in Israel,' the 'jinomeskros' or pundits of their tribe, are well acquainted with words and idioms which are unfamiliar to their sons, and will be almost unintelligible to the generation which shall come after them. Little else than bare root-words are to be obtained from the modernized Gypsy of the period; but in conversing with his patriarchal sire,

"Whose spirit is a chronicle
Of strange and occult and forgotten things,"

we have often been rewarded by hearing archaic terms and obsolete inflexions which, like the bones and eggs of the Great Auk, or the mummified fragments of a Dodo, are the sole relics of extinct forms. These need to be eagerly listened for and carefully treasured as the broken utterances of an expiring language.

Among these conservators of ancient ways, we have met with no Gypsy anywhere who can be compared with our friend Sylvester Boswell, for purity of speech and idiomatic style. No 'posh-and-posh' mumper is he, but a genuine specimen of a fine old 'Romani chal'—a regular blue-blooded hidalgo—his father a Boswell, his mother a Herne—his pedigree unstained by base 'gaujo' admixture. We have been especially indebted to him both for his willingness to impart information and for the intelligence which has enabled him satisfactorily to elucidate several doubtful points in the language. We mention his

name here with emphasis, because he himself wishes for some public acknowledgment of his services, and because we have pleasure in claiming for him a 'double first' in classical honours, as a Romanes scholar of the 'deepest' dye. Sylvester habitually uses in his conversation what he calls the "double (*i.e.*, inflected) words," and prides himself on so doing. He declares that he speaks just like his father and mother did before him, but that many of the younger folk around him do not understand him when he uses the old forms current in his early days. According to him, these degenerate scions of an ancient stock only speak the "dead (*i.e.*, uninflected) words," and say, when at a loss for an expression, "Go to Wester,—he speaks dictionary." He affirms that none can use the double words like some of the Hernes and Boswells; that most of the old-fashioned 'Romani chals' are either dead or have left England for America or elsewhere; but that nevertheless some few remain scattered over the country, though even they have lost and forgotten a great deal through constant intercourse with other Gypsies who only speak the broken dialect. To tell the truth, Wester himself occasionally lapses from his lofty pedestal, and we have noted from his lips examples of very dog-Romanes. He would, however, often recover himself from these slips, and arrest our reporting pencil in mid-career with "Stop, don't put that down!" and, after thinking for a moment, would tell us the same thing in 'deep' Romanes, or even find on further reflection "in the lowest deep a deeper still."

There are several dialects of the Anglo-Romanes. Sylvester Boswell recounts six: 1st, that spoken by the New Forest Gypsies, having Hampshire for its headquarters; 2nd, the South-Eastern, including Kent and the

neighbourhood; 3rd, the Metropolitan, that of London and its environs; 4th, the East Anglian, extending over Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambs, Lincolnshire, Northampton, and Leicestershire; 5th, that spoken in the 'Korlo-tem,' or Black Country, having Birmingham for its capital; 6th, the Northern. We do not altogether agree with this classification, but it is interesting as a Gypsy's own, and we give it for what it is worth.

In addition, there is the Kirk Yetholm or Scotch Gypsy dialect, which is very corrupt, and anything but copious. Lastly, there is the Welsh Gypsy dialect spoken by the Woods, Williamses, Joneses, etc., who have a reputation for speaking 'deep,' but who mix Romani words with 'Lavenes,' *i.e.*, the language of the Principality.

For practical purposes, the English Gypsy tongue may be conveniently considered as consisting of two great divisions, *viz.*,—

1st. The Common wide-spread corrupt dialect, "quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus," containing but few inflexions, and mixed to a greater or less extent with English, and conforming to the English method in the arrangement of the sentences. This is the vulgar tongue in every-day use by ordinary Gypsies.

2nd. The 'Deep' or old dialect, known only to a few aged Gypsies, which contains many inflexions and idioms; which has its own 'ordo verborum;' which closely resembles the principal Continental Gypsy dialects, *e.g.*, the German, Turkish, etc.; and which contains a minimum admixture of English words. This last, which will soon cease to exist, is *par excellence* the Gypsy language, of which the first is merely the corruption.

Dialectical variations, whether local or tribal, undoubtedly exist, and may perhaps help to explain the

discrepancies to be found in the writings of the different authors who have treated on the language of the English Gypsies. We think there is now sufficient evidence to enable us to estimate the nature and extent of topographical peculiarities. The materials most available for this purpose are: 1st, Dr. Richard Bright's imperfect and scanty, but at the same time valuable, examples of the dialect of the Norwood Gypsies, published in 1818; 2nd, Colonel Harriot's very excellent vocabulary obtained from the New Forest Gypsies, published in 1830; 3rd, our own vocabulary, principally collected in the North of England, but partly in the Eastern Counties, first published in 1863; 4th, the recent work of Mr. Leland, who appears to have conducted his researches principally in and around London, which may be taken to illustrate the peculiarities of the Metropolitan district, published in 1873; lastly, the "Lavo-lil" of Mr. Borrow, published in 1874, who, being an old resident in Norfolk, might be regarded as the exponent of the East Anglian dialect, were it not for the intrinsic evidence in his writings that many of his words have been procured from various and wide-spread sources. A comparative examination of the data furnished by these works, and our own additional experience, strongly incline us to the opinion that mere locality has very little influence in the formation or limitation of a genuine Gypsy dialect. The 'deeper' (*i.e.*, purer) Romanes a Gypsy speaks, irrespective of his whereabouts, the nearer he approximates to one common standard. The language of Dr. Bright's Norwood Gypsies in 1818 closely resembles that of our Lancashire Boswells in 1874.

Posh-Romanes, the corrupt broken dialect, is of course intermixed with provincialisms, and this varies in different parts of England. If an infusion of broad Yorkshire be

the excipient, the resultant mixture is not the same as when the vehicle is East Anglian. Seeing that Gypsies speak English like that of the surrounding population, it must happen that in turning English colloquialisms into Romanes, they follow the prevailing idiom of the district they frequent, and thus may arise special modes of expression. Romanes melts into the shape of the mould into which it is cast; or, to change the metaphor, its stream may be said to take the course of the channel, and to become impregnated with the soil of the country, through which it flows.

Our conclusion, then, is this: that local colouring does not affect Romanes proper, but only the medium in which it is conveyed.

But if we attach little importance to territorial variation, we are inclined to admit the probability of there being tribal differences of dialect. Whether these depend on the greater or less time which has elapsed since the separation of particular tribes from their Continental brethren, or whether on original and longer-standing peculiarities, are only matters for conjecture. It is likely that the Gypsies did not invade this island in a body, but landed in successive detachments, and thus a straggling immigration may have extended over a considerable period, and in that case the latest arrivals might be expected to speak the deepest Romanes. At all events, it is now a fact that certain Gypsy families speak their own language better than others; and words and idiomatic expressions habitually used in one tent may never be heard in another.

Dr. Paspati, in his "Memoir on the Tchingianés of the Ottoman Empire," minutely discriminates between the idioms spoken respectively by the 'Sédentaires' and the 'Nomades.' The words in these two dialects, as he gives

them, are sometimes so unlike as apparently to constitute separate branches of a common stock. In England, the distinction between the sedentary or settled Gypsies and their wandering brethren has not the significance which it has in Turkey, where, especially in the Danubian provinces, there are many villages inhabited by Gypsies alone. Kirk-Yetholm is the only place in Great Britain where there is a Gypsy colony of any magnitude, although 'kairengros,' or house-dwellers, are to be found scattered over the whole country. No general dialectical distinction, however, can be drawn between English Gypsies on these grounds. Our Gypsy settlers assimilate their speech more or less closely to that of their neighbours, according as the rust of disuse, and the forgetful lapse of time, gradually obliterate their primitive language, until in a generation or two there are left but few and imperfect traces of their original mother-tongue. In spite of all that has been said by Mr. Simson, in his "History of the Gypsies," our own experience supports the conclusion that a settled life is not favourable to the preservation of the language, but that those who use it with greater average purity are those who travel about the most, and have therefore greatest need for a secret language, and more frequent opportunities for its exercise and cultivation with others of their confraternity across whom they may come in the course of their wanderings.

Most of our Gypsies cease their roving habits during the colder months of the year, and take up their abode in or near our larger towns. The houses they temporarily occupy there present the same empty appearance as is seen in the homes of the sedentary Gypsies in the East. The whole household will be found squatting on the floor, and dispensing with all unaccustomed articles of furniture.

Many families also resort to towns for shelter and convenience during the winter, without abandoning their tent life. These encamp in unused yards, or on waste plots left for building purposes, for which they often pay a small ground-rent. The Gypsies' inveterate attachment to the tent in preference to a house is indicated, as Paspatis points out, in their very language: thus, he says, the Turkish Gypsies have twenty words applicable to a tent and its appurtenances, but only two referring to a house.

But the dignity of a town residence has few attractions even for the half-domesticated 'kairengro.' The nomadic instinct underlies his assumed character of a householder, and reappears as certainly as the traditional Tartar on scratching a Russian. With the first spring sunshine comes the old longing to be off; and soon is seen, issuing from his winter quarters, a little calvacade, tilted cart, bag and baggage, donkeys and dogs, 'rom, romni, and tickni chavis,' and the happy family is once more under weigh for the open country. With dark restless eye and coarse black hair fluttered by the fresh breeze, he slouches along, singing as he goes, in heart, if not in precise words,

"I loiter down by thorpe and town;
For any job I'm willing;
Take here and there a dusty brown,
And here and there a shilling."

No carpet can please him like the soft green turf, and no curtains compare with the snow-white blossoming hedgerow thorn. A child of Nature, he loves to repose on the bare breast of the great mother. As the smoke of his evening fire goes up to heaven, and the savoury odour of roast 'hotchi-witchi' or of 'canengri' soup salutes his nostrils, he sits in the deepening twilight drinking in with unconscious delight all the sights and sounds

which the country affords. With his keen senses alive to every external impression, he feels that

"'Tis sweet to see the evening star appear ;
'Tis sweet to listen as the night winds creep
From leaf to leaf ;"

he dreamily hears the distant bark of the prowling fox and the melancholy hootings of the wood-owls ; he marks the shriek of the "night-wandering weasel," and the rustle of the bushes, as some startled forest-creature plunges into deeper coverts ; or perchance the faint sounds from a sequestered hamlet reach his ears, or the still more remote hum of a great city. Cradled from his infancy in such haunts as these, "places of nestling green for poets made," and surely for Gypsies too, no wonder if, after the fitful fever of his town-life, he sleeps well, with the unforgotten and dearly-loved lullabies of his childhood soothing him to rest,—

"Beatus ille, qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium."

Gypsies are the Arabs of pastoral England—the Bedouins of our commons and woodlands. In these days of material progress and much false refinement, they present the singular spectacle of a race in our midst who regard with philosophic indifference the much-prized comforts of modern civilization, and object to forego their simple life in close contact with Nature, in order to engage in the struggle after wealth and personal aggrandizement. These people, be it remembered, are not the outcasts of society ; they voluntarily hold aloof from its crushing organization, and refuse to wear the bonds it imposes. The sameness and restraints of civil life ; the routine of business and labour ; "the dull mechanic pacings to and fro ;" the dim skies, confined air, and circumscribed space of towns ; the want of freshness and natural beauty ;—these conditions of

existence are for them intolerable, and they escape from them whenever they can. As in the present so in past time, their history for centuries may be written in the words of the Psalmist: "They wandered in the wilderness in a solitary way; they found no city to dwell in."

If we extend our survey beyond mere provincial limits, and examine the English Gypsy dialect in relation to geographical variation, we find that it has been influenced by the languages of different countries in a similar way to that described as operating over district areas.

Dr. Franz Miklosich of Vienna, the well-known Slavonic scholar, has made a comparative study of the great geographical varieties of the Gypsy dialect in Europe. In the vocabulary of the Anglo-Scottish Gypsies, he finds Greek, Slavonic, Roumanian, Magyar, German, and French ingredients. He specifies thirty Slavonic and about an equal number of Greek words, which constitute the most important foreign elements in Anglo-Romanes; and concludes that the Gypsies entered England after they had sojourned among Greeks, Slaves, Magyars, Germans, and French.

But if the Anglo-Gypsies be regarded as travellers who arrived at their destination stained with the dust of the road along which their journey had lain, a special interest has since attached to them on account of their more complete insulation in this sea-girt land than elsewhere, and their long separation from the cognate tribes of the Continent. It is curious to note in Anglo-Romanes the rarity or absence of certain words which seem to be in common use in other countries; and, conversely, to find that our Gypsies have retained some words which are not met with in any other European Gypsy dialect. These will be especially referred to in a subsequent page.

A detailed analysis of the English Gypsy Vocabulary shows that the number of roots is comparatively small. But it is interesting to observe, as illustrating the natural growth of all languages, how in these few elements resides a potentiality which renders the language equal to express the simple wants and ideas of a nomadic people. A Gypsy knows how to make the best use of his limited stock of words, and is rarely at a loss for an expression. He is an adept at extemporary word-building. When requisite, he compounds and coins new names and phrases with great facility; and not in an altogether arbitrary fashion, but according to established usage, so that the fresh word sounds natural, and conveys a meaning to the ears of his fellows, hearing it perhaps for the first time. His comrades sit in judgment on the production, and after a critical examination, "welcome the little stranger," and commend it as 'a good lav,' or crush it in its birth, and pronounce it to be 'not tatcho,' if it doesn't come up to average excellence. Language is plastic in the Gypsy's mouth, and allows itself to be easily moulded into new forms. In this readiness of speech he presents a striking contrast to the slowness and poverty of utterance which characterizes the ordinary English rustic. If a Gypsy cannot find or frame a word to express a particular sense, he often accomplishes his end by means of a paraphrase. However fluent a 'rockeromengro,' or conversationalist, an outsider may be, the tongue of the alien is apt to stumble over the blanks which abound in the language and bar his progress, and he is forced to throw in English words to fill up the vacuities; but a knowing old 'Romani chal' adroitly doubles, and circumvents most such difficulties in a periphrasis, without extraneous aid or breaking the continuity of his 'rokeropen.' In these linguistic predica-

ments the 'gaujo's' extremity is the Gypsy's opportunity. The superior power of the skilful craftsman is best shown in the way he overcomes a defect in his tools. Like Paganini playing on one string, the Gypsy elicits from his imperfect instrument notes and phrases which a 'gaujo' in vain attempts to extract.

Place an English dictionary alongside of the Gypsy vocabulary, and on comparison many of our words will be found to have no corresponding Romani ones to express their meaning; but let it not be too hastily assumed that in such a case a Gypsy is unable to obviate the deficiency. "There is always a way of saying everything in Romanes, sir," a Gypsy once remarked to us, "if you can only find it out."

For example: the Gypsy has no single word answering to the English verb 'to untie.' If he wishes to give the direction, 'Untie the string,' he says, 'Mook o dori peero,' *i.e.*, Let the string loose.

There is no word for 'nephew'; but a Gypsy expresses the relationship 'He is my nephew' by reversing the order of ideas, and saying 'Lesko koko shom,' *i.e.*, I am his uncle.

In further illustration of this usage, we append a series of questions and the Romanes answers:—

Q. How would you say you were faint?

Ans. Mandi shom naflo pensa jawin' to sooto,—*i.e.*, I am ill like going to sleep (becoming unconscious).

Q. How would you say 'I humbled myself'?

Ans. Kairdóm mi kokkero choorokonó,—*i.e.*, I made myself poor (or lowly).

Q. How do you say 'Divide it'?

Ans. Del mandi posh ta too lel posh,—*i.e.*, Give me half, and do you take half.

Q. How can you ask for a spade?

Ans. Lel the kovva to chin a hev adr   o poov,—*i.e.*, Get the thing for cutting a hole in the ground (for delving).

Q. What is 'to pray to God'?

Ans. To del kooshto lavaw kater mi Doovel,—*i.e.*, To give good words to God.

Q. What is 'to answer him'?

Ans. To del lav lesti, *i.e.*,—to give word to him.—(Comp. with Germ. ant-worten.)

Some of the descriptive definitions which take the place of a substantive designation are fanciful and poetical. Stars are 'Doods adr   mi Doovelesko ker  ,' *i.e.*, Lights in my God's home. Thunder is 'Mi Doovelesko Godli,' *i.e.*, My God's noise (or voice). Lightning is 'Mi Doovelesko yog,' *i.e.*, My God's fire. A Gypsy never mentions the name of God without prefixing 'mi,' after the manner of the opening invocation in Our Lord's Prayer.

The Gypsy word for a dog is 'jookel,' which becomes a generic term in constructing names for allied species which have no proper Romani designation. The Gypsy unwittingly adopts a strictly scientific nomenclature not unlike the binomial system of Linn  us. Thus:—

Jookel	...	...	...	= Canis familiaris (the dog).
Lolo-veshkeno jookel—the	}	...	...	= Canis vulpes (the fox).
red wood-dog				
Boro hollomengro jookel—	}	...	(or	= Canis lupus (the wolf).
the great rapacious				
devouring) dog				

Naturalists have given the jackal (*Canis aureus*) a specific name referring to its colour, which is analogous to the Gypsy term for a fox, expressing both colour and habitat.

Another instance of the Gypsy's perception of analogy (whether scientific or culinary) may be taken from the vegetable kingdom. The Romani word for cabbage is

‘shok,’ but this is also applied as a generic name to the watercress, which is called ‘panengri-shok,’ *i.e.*, water-cabbage or water-wort. This appellation is quite correct, seeing that cabbages and cresses are closely related botanically, both belonging to the same natural order of plants—the Cruciferae.

It is sometimes difficult to discover from its etymology how a particular word originated. We were puzzled to understand why ‘lilengro,’ from ‘lil,’ a book, should come to mean a star, until a Gypsy suggested the reason. It has an astrological significance, and refers to the practice of fortune-tellers and nativity-casters, who profess to read the heavens, to decipher the book of fate, in which the secrets of the unknown future are written in the language of the stars.

There are a few words, of which ‘beshopen’ may be taken as a good sample, which are singularly appropriate translations from other languages. Our word ‘sessions,’ from Lat. ‘sedo,’ to sit, is represented in Romanes by ‘beshopen,’ from ‘besh,’ to sit. We can hardly suppose that uneducated men like Gypsies were acquainted with the primary meaning, much less the Latin derivation, of ‘sessions,’ and yet its analogy to ‘beshopen’ is so exact that it can scarcely be attributed to chance.

Again, ‘policeman,’ from πόλις, a city, is turned by Gipsy tongues into ‘gavengro,’ from ‘gav,’ a town. So too ‘potatoes’ become ‘poovengries’ from ‘poov,’ earth, which recalls to mind the German ‘erdbirne,’ and the French ‘pomme de terre.’

The foregoing examples will suffice to convey a general notion of the Gypsies’ various methods of procedure in manipulating their mother-tongue to meet the exigencies of circumstances.

Slang and cant words peculiar to each country have become incorporated in the different Gypsy dialects, sometimes probably through a want of discrimination on the part of the reporter, who hearing them used has confounded them with the genuine Gypsy tongue. Most English Gypsies distinguish with great nicety between Romanes and the Cant tongue, in the use of which latter the greater part of them are likewise proficient. "That's not a 'tatcho lav,'" is a frequent Gypsy comment on hearing a canting phrase imported into a conversation which is being professedly carried on in their own proper dialect. Cant words are intermixed with Gypsy in the same way, and on exactly the same principle, as ordinary or provincial English, but to nothing like the same extent. Possibly some words of this class may have inadvertently found their way into our vocabulary; but if so, they do not occur in Hotten's Slang Dictionary (London, 1864), and we leave them to be relegated to their proper place by those who may detect their real character.

Before concluding these introductory remarks, it might be expected of us to say something on the Ethnology of the Gypsy race, but to expatiate on this subject would be beyond the scope of a strictly linguistic treatise. The Gypsy language is a member of the great Aryan family, and has long ago been ascertained to be closely allied to the Sanskrit. It is for scholars better versed than ourselves in the intricacies of comparative philology to determine to which of the Indian dialects in particular the Gypsy tongue is most nearly related. Pott, Ascoli, Paspatis, and others, have severally helped to solve 'the Eastern question' by tracing the homologies and affinities of the Romani vocabulary. Our first list of words, already referred to as published in the Transactions of the London

Philological Society, had the advantage of being overlooked by the Rev. George Small, for many years a resident in India, who corrected and added to the column of Oriental derivations. We have not attempted anything of the kind in the present work, which aims at being nothing more than a succinct exposition of the English dialect of the Gypsy language, as we have actually heard it spoken.

GYPSY GRAMMAR.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE DIALECT.

THE presence of Gypsies in Scotland can be traced as far back as 1506, (Simson's "History of the Gypsies," p. 98,) and in England as far back as 1512 ("Notes and Queries," 1st Series, vol. xi., p. 326).^{*} Down to 1784, various statutes and authors mention that these foreigners spoke a language of their own, but we have not been able to learn that any examples are extant of earlier date than 1780.

About the year 1783, greater interest in the race and their language seems to have been aroused in this country, partly by the repeal (23 George III., c. 51,) of the statutes, rigorous in words, but obsolete in practice, against them, and partly by the publication in that year of the well-known German work of Grellman (translated into English by Raper, 1787).

Dating from 1780, we have several collections and specimens of this dialect, of more or less value, which we have arranged chronologically as follows:—

1780.—A collection taken down from the mouths of Gypsies in Somersetshire, by a clergyman resident there in 1780—
Edited, with notes, by W. Pinkerton, Esq., F.L.S. London, Hotten, 1865. (Advertised, but never published.)

^{*} On the authority of "The Art of Juggling," etc., by S. R. ; see also Bright's Travels (*post*), pp. 537, 538, and the authorities there cited.

- 1784.—MARSDEN, WILLIAM—"Archæologia," vol. vii., London, 1785, pp. 382—386. Twenty-eight words, and the numerals from 1 to 10, are given, and are stated to have been collected several years before 1784.
- 1784.—BRYANT, JACOB—"Archæologia," vol. vii., pp. 387—391. A considerable vocabulary arranged in the alphabetical order of the English words, and also stated to have been collected several years before 1784.
- 1784.—"The Annual Register," p. 83, Antiquities.—Bryant's vocabulary repeated.
- 1784.—RICHARDSON, Capt. DAVID—"Asiatic Researches," vol. vii., p. 474.—Twenty-seven of the words are taken from Bryant's vocabulary.
- 1812-13.—"Christian Guardian,"—A conversation by a Clergyman with a Gypsy named Boswell. See HOYLAND (next), p. 189.
- 1816.—HOYLAND, JOHN—"Historical Survey of the Customs, etc., of the Gypsies,"—York. Predari mentions an edition of 1832. Page 142, Comparative vocab. of several words and numerals, apparently taken from Marsden; p. 188, Specimens of their words, procured by friends.
- 1818.—BRIGHT, Dr. RICHARD—"Travels from Vienna through Hungary,"—Edinburgh. The Appendix (p. lxxix) contains a comparative vocab. of the English, Spanish, and Hungarian Gypsy dialects, as well as sentences in each of those dialects. A very valuable collection.
- 1819.—IRVINE, ————"On the Similitude between the Gypsy and Hindi Languages."—Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, 1819.
- 1819.—HARRIOT, Col. JOHN STAPLES—"Observations on the Oriental Origin of the Romnichal."—Roy. Asiatic Soc. of Great Britain, vol. ii., London, 1830, pp. 518—588, read 5th Dec., 1829, and 2nd Jan., 1830; Predari, pp. 213, 258, says that the paper was read before the Society of Calcutta, 12th April, 1822; Harriot, p. 520, says he collected his vocabulary in the north of Hampshire, 1819-1820. The vocab. is arranged in the alphabetical order of the English words, and is an important addition to all preceding it.

- 1832.—CRABB, JAMES—"The Gypsies' Advocate,"—London, Nisbet Westley. 3rd edit., sm. 8vo, price 3s. 6d. Page 14, Vocab. of 26 words besides numerals 1—10, and 20, taken from Grellman, Hoyland, and Richardson; p. 27, *pizharris*, in debt; *artmee devillesty*, God bless you.
- 1835.—JAMES, G. P. R.—"The Gipsy," 3 vols., London. Vol. 1, p. 36, *gazo*, peasant; *raye*, gentleman.
- 1836.—ROBERTS, SAMUEL—"The Gypsies, their Origin, etc." London. 4th edit. (1839), 12mo; 5th edit. (1842), post 8vo, Longman, price 10s. 6d.; pp. 97—100. List of words collected by his daughters from Clara Hearn.
- 1841.—BORROW, GEORGE—"The Zincali, or Gypsies in Spain," vol. i., pp. 16—28, gives an account of the English Gypsies. The vocabulary (vol. ii.) gives one or two words; and the Appendix to vol. ii. of *subsequent* editions (1843, 1846, 1861,) gives a short dialogue with a Gypsy, and translation of the Lord's Prayer and Creed, in English Romanes, varying almost with each edition.
- 1841.—BAIRD, Rev. JOHN—"Report to the Scottish Church Society," printed 1841; collected 1817—1831.
- 1844.—POTT, Dr. A. F.—"Die Zigeuner in Europa und Asien," 2 vols. Halle. This profoundly learned work incorporates almost all the foregoing vocabularies.
- 1851.—BORROW, GEORGE—"Lavengro," etc., 3 vols., containing many words scattered throughout.
- 1851.—"Illustrated London News,"—Gypsy Experiences by a Roumany Rei: 13th Dec., pp. 655, 715, 777.
- 1856.—"Illustrated London News,"—"The Roumany-chi, or Gypsies;" 20th Sept., p. 304; apparently by the same writer as the last. This article was reprinted separately at Bath, in 1870, by J. and J. Keene.
- 1857.—BORROW, GEORGE—"Romany Rye," a Sequel to "Lavengro," 2 vols., containing many words scattered throughout.
- 1858.—NORWOOD, Rev. T. W.—"On the Race and Language of the Gypsies"—Report of the British Association, etc., Leeds, p. 195 of Transactions of the Sections.

- 1860.—SMART, Dr. B. C.—“The Dialect of the English Gypsies.” Published for the English Philological Society, by Asher and Co., Berlin, 1863, in the Society’s Transactions, and separately. The vocab. was begun in 1860, and some remarks on the dialect were printed in the British Association Transactions, 1861, and Trans. Ethnolog. Soc., vol. ii.
- 1862.—BORROW, GEORGE—“Wild Wales,” 3 vols. ; chapter xcvi. contains a conversation with an English Gypsy. From this and Mr. Borrow’s preceding works, nearly 300 words (including varieties of spelling) may be collected. From passages in chapters xiv. and xcvi., and on p. 233 of his “Lavo-lil,” (post), it would seem that the author considered Wales without a Gypsy inhabitant, which is by no means the case.
- 1865.—SIMSON, WALTER—“A History of the Gypsies, with specimens of their Language,”—London, Sampson, Lowe, and Co. From a passage on p. 466, the work seems to have been in MS. before 1840. Most of the Gypsy words were republished in “The Adventures of Bampfylde Moore Carew,” London, W. Tegg, 1873; and several of them are quoted by Dr. Paspati.
- 1872.—“The Times” (newspaper), Oct. 11—17, 2nd column, p. 1, an advertisement in English Romanes, copied as a curiosity into other papers; translated in “Notes and Queries,” 4th Series, vol. xi., p. 462, also in “Leland’s English Gypsies,” p. 184.
- 1873.—“Zelda’s Fortune,”—“Cornhill Magazine,” vols. 27, 28, 29. There are several words and sentences used in the course of the tale, the earlier ones resembling Hungarian rather than English Gypsy, but of these *questo*, p. 127, resembles Marsden’s *questo*, good = *kooshto*.
- 1873.—SMITH, HUBERT—“Tent-life with English Gypsies in Norway,”—London, H. S. King and Co., price 21s. Several words, etc., are scattered throughout, and on pp. 527—529 is a comparative vocab. of the English dialect, and that of Norway as given by Sundt.
- 1873.—MIKLOSICH, F.—“Über die Mundarten und die Wanderungen der Zigeuner Europas,” iii., Wien, Gerold’s Sohn, con-

tains remarks on this dialect grounded on some of the foregoing works.

1873.—LELAND, CHARLES G.—“The English Gipsies and their Language.” London, Trübner and Co., price 7s. 6d. Very valuable, both as respects vocab., and a knowledge of customs, etc.

1874.—BORROW, GEORGE—“Romano Lavo-lil, Wordbook of the Romany, or English Gypsy Language,”—London, Murray, price 10s. 6d., pp. 11—101; vocab. not, however, exhaustive of the words used in this, or of those used in his other works.

1874.—“The Athenæum” (newspaper), No. 2426, April 25—A Review of Borrow’s “Romano Lavo-lil.”

1874.—“The Academy” (newspaper), No. 101 (new issue), June 13—A Review of Miklosich, Leland, and Borrow’s “Lavo-lil.”

In addition to the above, may be added “Notes and Queries,” 2nd Series, vol. xi., p. 129; p. 196, on Scotch Gypsies; 4th Series, vol. xi., p. 443; p. 462, and elsewhere.

ETYMOLOGY, ETC.

As far as possible, to each root-word is annexed the corresponding one in the Turkish, or Asiatic, Gypsy dialects, as given by Dr. Paspati in his “*Études sur les Tchinghianés*,” published in French, at Constantinople, in 1870. Where Dr. Paspati has afforded no comparison, we have had recourse to the German Gypsy dialect as given by Dr. Liebich in his “*Die Zigeuner*,” etc., published in German, at Leipzig, in 1863. Further than this, we have in few instances deemed it advisable to attempt anything that can be more strictly called Etymology, as we could add nothing original in this respect to the labours of Dr. Pott, Dr. Paspati, and Sr. Ascoli, who have appended to almost every word the oriental word or words akin to it.

The comparisons thus made will, it is hoped, add an additional interest to our work, as showing the resemblance

and difference in the two dialects, Turkish and English, after so long a separation as four centuries. We say four centuries, for Mr. Borrow in his "Lavo-lil," p. 212, asserts that the Gypsies first made their appearance in England in 1480, though we are not aware of his authority.

To those who, like M. Bataillard ("Les derniers travaux relatifs aux Bohémiens dans l'Europe orientale," Paris, 1872, pp. 47—53), lean to the theory of a long residence of the race in Turkey prior to a westerly drifting of these nomads, this comparison has, we venture to think, much to commend itself.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

To assist the pronunciation, we have endeavoured to adhere to a phonetic orthography, based on the Glossic system invented by Mr. A. J. Ellis, and used by the English Dialect Society and others.

In it the vowel sounds are expressed and pronounced as follows :—

<i>Ai</i> as in <i>Bait</i> .	<i>i</i> as in <i>Knit</i> .
<i>a</i> „ <i>Gnat</i> .	<i>ō</i> „ <i>Coal</i> .
<i>aa</i> „ <i>Baa</i> .	<i>o</i> „ <i>Not</i> .
<i>au, aw</i> , as in <i>Caul, carw</i> .	<i>eu</i> „ <i>Feud</i> .
Final <i>é</i> , as <i>ai</i> in <i>Bait</i> .	<i>u</i> „ <i>Nut</i> .
<i>ee</i> as in <i>Beet</i> .	<i>oo</i> „ <i>Cool, or foot</i> .
<i>e</i> „ <i>Net</i> .	<i>oi</i> „ <i>Foil</i> .
<i>ei</i> „ <i>Height</i> .	<i>ou</i> „ <i>Foul</i> .

It must be borne in mind, however, that these sounds, and more especially the *u* sounds, vary according to the county or district of which the individual is a native.

As to the consonants, the majority are pronounced as in English. We have discarded altogether the ambiguous *c*,

and substituted *k* or *s*, according as *c* would take the hard or soft sound. Throughout the book

Ch is to be pronounced as in *Church*.

Sh " " " *Shirt*.

G, gh " " " *Go* (never soft, as in *gin*).

F " " " *For* (never dull, as in *of*).

Dj, dg " " " *Fudge*.

Besides these, there is a deep guttural sound, which we have represented by *χ*, the sound being nearly that of *ch* in German.

ACCENT.

In the Turkish dialect, the accent is usually on the last syllable; but if the word is inflected, or liable to inflection, the accent is placed on the first syllable of the inflection, *e.g.*,

Bar-ó, great. Gen. *bar-éskoro*; pl. *bar-é*.

Besháva, I sit; *besk-éla*, He sits.

Relics of this system are found in the old dialect of this country, *e.g.*,

Bauró, great; pl., *bauré*.

Besh-óva, I sit; *besk-éla*, He sits.

Words too ending in *-éngro*, *-éskro*, (elsewhere shown to be inflections,) invariably take the accent on the first syllable of those terminations, in both the old and new dialects.

In the new dialect, dissyllables and trisyllables take an accent on the first syllable, and words of four or five syllables take an accent on the first and third, *e.g.*,

Baúro, great

Béshto, saddle

Béngalo, diabolic

Brísheno, rainy

Béroméngro, sailor

Sóvlohóloben, oath

Bóshoméngro, fiddler

Tásserméngri, frying-pan

The above are only general rules. There are several exceptions.

LETTER CHANGES, ELISIONS, ETC.

Interchanges of certain letters, initial or otherwise, frequently occur in Gypsy words, but always according to established rules, and this must be remembered in tracing their derivations.

Interchanges take place between the following letters: K and H, K and P, K and T, K and F, K and χ , χ and F, F and S, Sh and Dj, Sh and Ch, J and Y, D and B, B and V, V and W, L M N and R.

Examples.

K and H.

Kol, *Hol*, eat.

Kátcher, *Hótcher*, burn.

K and P.

Chúkni, *Chúpni*, whip.

K and T.

Kúshni, *Túshni*, basket.

Kam, *Tam*, sun.

Koóshko, *Koóshto*, good.

K and F.

Fárida, *Fárika*, apron.

K and χ .

Yárduka, *Forjó χ a*, apron.

χ and F.

Forjó χ a, *Forjófa*, apron.

F and S.

Wáfedo, *Wásedo*, bad.

Násfelo, *Náfelo*, ill.

Sh and Dj.

Kaish, *Kaidj*, silk. *Minsh*, *Mindj*, pudendum muliebre.

Sh and Ch.

Choom, Shoon, moon. *Chárdoka, Shárdoka*, apron.

J and Y.

Jóókel, Yákel, dog. *Forjóxa, Yárduxa*, apron.

D and B.

Loódni, Loóbbni, harlot.

B and V.

Bókocho, Vákasho, lamb. *Lívena, Líbena*, beer.

V and W.

Várdo, Wárdo, cart. *Vast, Wast*, hand.

L, M, N, R.

Shírilo, Shílino, cold. *Dínilo, Dínvero*, fool.

Soom, Soon, smell. *Vániso, Váriso*, any.

The English Gypsies are in the frequent habit of confounding the liquids; and Mr. Borrow has remarked the same of the Spanish Gitanos ("Zincali," vol. ii., p. 4, preceding vocab.) According to Gilchrist ("Hind. Dict." vol. ii., 1790, p. 489), the natives of Hindustan so confuse the use of the liquids L, N, and R, that it is often difficult to say which of those letters ought to be adopted in spelling.

Besides this interchange of consonants, the Gypsies occasionally transpose them.

Examples.

Sóvlohol, Súlverkon, to swear.

Dooméksno, for *Doomésk'no*, broken-backed.

Sheréksno, for *Sherésk'no*, lawyer.

The dialect is also remarkable for its systematic elision of the letter *n* in certain words.

Examples.

English.

Adré

Aglál

Turkish.

André

Anglál

Meaning.

Into

Before

English.	Turkish.	Meaning.
<i>Haúro</i>	<i>Khanró</i>	Sword
<i>Máuro</i>	<i>Manró</i>	Bread
<i>Márikli</i>	<i>Manrikli</i>	Cake
<i>Meéro</i>	<i>Minró</i>	My
<i>Teéro</i>	<i>Tinró</i>	Thy
<i>Yóra</i>	<i>Anró</i>	Egg
etc.	etc.	etc.

Of the full forms, Mr. Borrow, in his "Lavo-lil," supplies us with *ando*, *anglo*, *manro*, *manreckly*, etc.

Similar instances of this elision could be adduced in other dialects, but, so far as we are aware, not to the same extent as in this.

ARTICLE.

DEFINITE.

Dr. Paspatis ("Tchinghianés," 1870, p. 39) says the Turkish Gypsies have borrowed their article from the Greeks, and the Asiatic Gypsies have none; and further states that among the wandering tribes in Turkey the use of the article is less frequent than among the Christian (settled) Gypsies. Amongst the Turkish Gypsies, the article is—masculine *o*, feminine *i* in the nominative, and *e* masculine and feminine in all other cases, of the singular; and *o* masculine and feminine in the nominative, and *e* masculine and feminine in all other cases, of the plural.

The English Gypsies have a masculine definite article *o*, and feminine *i*, but now hardly ever employ any other than the English word *the*, which they, like other foreigners, often pronounce *de*. Their own article, however, is preserved in certain phrases which have been retained in common use, *e.g.*,

Paúdel i paáni, Over the water (transportation).

Dr. Bright, in his "Travels in Hungary," Edinburgh, 1818, Appendix, affords the following examples, obtained from a family of Gypsies residing at Norwood :—

Pre si o kam, The sun is up.

Le o gri, Catch the horse.

O tascho wast, The right hand.

Dalo o giv, Gives the snow (it snows).

In some families, from analogy to English, *o* is indeclinable, being used wherever *the* occurs, and irrespective of gender or case.

The Definite article is frequently omitted altogether, *e.g.*,

Boshéla jóokel, Barks (the) dog, for The dog barks.

Ríseréla gáiro, Trembles (the) man, for The man trembles.

Choom see opré, (The) Moon is up.

INDEFINITE.

The English Gypsies invariably use the English word *a* for the indefinite article, and say, *e.g.*, *Mándi diks a gáiro*, not *Mándi diks yek gairo*, which would mean I see one man. In the old dialect this article is very frequently omitted entirely. Example, *Dikóva gáiro*, I see a man.

NOUN.

GENDER.

Some of the nouns have a masculine termination in *-o*, and a feminine in *-i*. There are also masculine nouns and feminine nouns which end in a variety of consonants and vowels, but usually the gender is determined by that of the corresponding English word, *e.g.*,

Masculines in *-o*, with corresponding feminines in *-i*.

Chávo, boy

Chtriklo, bird

Cha(v)i, *Chei*, girl

Chtrikli, bird

Gairo, man
Gajújo, male Gentile
Pírino, male sweetheart
Ráklo, boy
 etc.

Gáiri, woman
Gajúji, female Gentile
Pírini, female sweetheart
Rákli, girl
 etc.

Masculines in -o.

Bairéngro, sailor
Baréngro, stallion
Bókroméngro, shepherd
Boóko, liver
Góno, sack
Kóko, uncle
 etc.

Feminines in -i.

Beébi, aunt
Bóoti, work
Chóori, knife
Kánni, hen
Kekávvi, kettle
Múmbli, candle
 etc.

Masculine.

Chóovikón, wizard
Grei, horse
Grōv, bull
Joókel, dog
Krális, king
Manoósh, man
Rom, husband
 etc.

Feminine.

Chóofihóni, witch
Grásni, mare
Grōv'ni, cow
Joókli, bitch
Kralíssi, queen
Manoóshni, woman
Rómni, wife
 etc.

Irregular.

Dad, father
Pal, brother
Rei, gentleman

Dei, mother
Pen, sister
Ráuni, lady.

DECLENSION.

To illustrate the declension, examples, from pp. 50, 51, of Dr. Paspatis's "Tchinghianés," are subjoined.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	<i>O rakló</i> , the boy	<i>I raklí</i> , the girl	<i>Rái</i> , lord
Gen.	<i>e rakléskoro</i> , of the boy	<i>e rakliáskoro</i> , of the girl	<i>raiéskoro</i>
Acc.	<i>e raklés</i> , the boy	<i>e rakliá</i> , the girl	<i>raiés</i>
1st Dat.	<i>e rakléste</i> , to the boy	<i>e rakliáte</i> , to the girl	<i>raiéste</i>
2nd „	<i>e rakléske</i> , in the boy	<i>e rakliáke</i> , in the girl	<i>raiéske</i>
Instr.	<i>e raklésa</i> , with the boy	<i>e rakliása</i> , with the girl	<i>raiésa</i>
Abl.	<i>e rakléstar</i> , from the boy	<i>e rakliátar</i> , from the girl	<i>raiéstar</i>
Voc.	<i>e rakléya</i> , Boy!	<i>e raklié</i> , Girl!	<i>ráia</i>

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>Raklé</i> , boys	<i>Rakliá</i> , girls	<i>Raiá</i> , lords
Gen.	<i>rakléngoro</i>	<i>rakliéngoro</i>	<i>raiéngoro</i>
Acc.	<i>raklén</i>	<i>raklién</i>	<i>raién</i>
1st Dat.	<i>raklénde</i>	<i>rakliénde</i>	<i>raiénde</i>
2nd „	<i>raklénghe</i>	<i>rakliénghe</i>	<i>raiénghe</i>
Instr.	<i>rakléndja</i>	<i>rakliéndja</i>	<i>raiéndja</i>
Abl.	<i>rakléndar</i>	<i>rakliéndar</i>	<i>raiéndar</i>
Voc.	<i>raklále</i>	<i>raklále</i>	<i>raiále</i>

The inflections preserved in the English Gypsy dialect may be classed as follows :—

SINGULAR.

Genitive, *-éskoro* (plural, *-éngoro*).

A great peculiarity of this dialect is the large number of words ending in *-éskro*, *-més kro*, *-omés kro* ; *-éngro*, *-méngro*, *-oméngro*. These endings were originally genitive forms, as will be gathered from the above declensions, but are now added to verbs and adjectives, as well as nouns, and thus form nouns denoting an agent, or possessor, the termination *-o* being masculine, and *-i* feminine or neuter, though these rules of gender are honoured more perhaps in the breach than the observance.

Examples.

-éskro.

Baréskro-grei, stallion, from *bar*, stone ; *grei*, horse.

-més kro.

Pógermés kri, hammer, from *póger*, to break.

Sástermés kro, blacksmith, „ *sáster*, iron.

-omés kro.

Chínomés kro, chopper, from *chin*, to cut.

Pórnómés kro, miller, „ *pórno*, flour.

Yógómés kro, fire-range, gun, „ *yog*, fire.

-éngro.

Baréngro, stallion, from *bar*, stone.

-méngro.

Tátterméngro, fryingpan, from *tátter*, to heat.

Bókoroméngro, shepherd, „ *bókoro*, sheep.

-oméngro.

Chínoméngro, hatchet, from *chin*, to cut.

Sometimes the forms *-éndri* and *-imóngeri* occur, e.g.,

Kótoréndri, fragment, from *kótor*, piece.
Múter-imóngeri, tea, „ *múter*, urine.

Dr. Paspatis remarks, in a letter to Dr. Smart, “your *-engro*, or *-méngro*, is our (Turkish Gypsy) *-koro*, rendered *-ngoro* by the nasal *n*. Your *bokoromengro*, a shepherd, is here (Constantinople) *bakréskoro*; pl. *bakréngoro*, a shepherd of many sheep, *bakrénghere*, shepherds of many sheep.”

From the above examples, and others to be found in the vocabulary, it would appear that the *m* is euphonic, and was originally added to nouns ending in vowels; and that the termination *-méngro*, which was thus formed, was sometimes with and sometimes without, the preceding vowel, attached to other roots as a termination denoting an agent, or possessor, and equivalent to the English termination *-er*.

Besides *-éskro*, etc., there are, in the English Gypsy dialect, the terminations *-ésko* and *-ésto*, in common use, both as genitives singular and adjectival terminations.

These may have arisen from a gradual confusion of the inflections for the genitive masculine (*éskoro*), and first and second Datives masculine (*éste* and *éske*) in the singular (see declension above), due to the influence of the idiom for possession “*Dobva stárdi see lésti*,” That hat is to him, = That hat is his, or That is his hat.

Examples.

-éskro.

Baréskro-grei, stallion, from *bar*, stone; *grei*, horse.

-ésko.

Béngesko-tem, hell, from *beng*, devil; *tem*, country.
Mi-dóovelésko-dood, moon, „ *Mi-dóovel*, God; *dood*, light.
Dásko tan, mother's tent, „ *Dei*, mother; *tan*, tent.
Réiesko-kair, gentleman's house, „ *Rei*, gentleman; *kair*, house.
 (Bright) *O tascho wasteskee wangesto*, The finger of the right hand.

-ésto.

<i>Chíriklésto kair</i> , birdcage,	from <i>chíriklo</i> , bird ; <i>kair</i> , house.
<i>Gádesto-bei</i> , shirt-sleeve,	„ <i>gad</i> , shirt ; <i>bei</i> , sleeve.
<i>Gréiesto-kóppa</i> , horserug,	„ <i>grei</i> , horse ; <i>kóppa</i> , blanket.
etc.	etc.

Sometimes the forms *-mésto* and *-omésto* occur, from analogy to the forms *-més kro*, *-omés kro*, e.g.,

<i>Pórnomésto</i> , miller,	from <i>pórno</i> , flour.
<i>Pógeromésto</i> , hammer,	„ <i>póger</i> , to break.

The genitive is, however, usually formed by adding 's to the nominative, as in English, e.g.,

Mi-doóvel's-dívvus, Christmas ; lit. my god's day.

We have not been able to meet with any example of the feminine genitive form *-á koro*.

Accusative : *-és*.

The only example we have heard is *pállá koorokéss*, after Sunday.

Dr. Pott, vol. i., p. 232, conjectures that "*Res*, nobleman," given by Col. Harriot ("R. Asiatic Society Transactions," 1830), is the accusative of *rei*, gentleman, (see declension above).

Mr. Borrow, in "Lavengro," vol. iii., pp. 53, 172, edit. 1851, has put "*Hir mi devlis*," and in "Romany Rye," vol. i., p. 230, edit. 1857, has put "*Hir mi diblis*" into the mouths of English Gypsies. *Devlis* and *diblis* appear to be accusative forms. The same expression, "*Heri devlis*," occurs on p. 126 of his "Lavo-lil," at the foot of the Lord's Prayer the Gypsy dialect of Transylvania.

Datives : 1st, *-éste* ; 2nd, *éske*.

Dr. Bright gives the following example : "*Deh acove a gresti giv chi*," Give to this horse corn, girl. See also remarks on the terminations *-ésko*, and *ésto*, under the head of genitive.

Instrumental : *-ésa*.

According to Pott, vol. i., p. 192, the instrumental case of

dewel, god, is *dewelega*, with god—the *-ega* representing *-esa* (*h* = *s* in some continental Gypsy dialects). Mr. Borrow, in “Lavengro,” vol. i., p. 186, edit. 1851, has put “*Chal devlehi*,” Go with God = good-bye, into the mouth of an English Gypsy. We have ourselves met with no examples of this inflection amongst nouns, though examples will be observed amongst the pronouns.

Vocative : *-eya*, *-a*, *-e*.

The only instances apparently extant in this dialect are *Déia*, Mother ! and *Réia*, Sir !

PLURAL.

Nominative : *-é*.

1. The few who still retain a knowledge of the old dialect, sound the nominative plural of nouns ending in *-o* in the singular, with an accent on the final syllable, which they pronounce *-é*.

The most ordinary instances are the plurals of the common words *gaíro*, man, and *chóorodo*, mumper or tramp ; plural *gairé*, men ; *chóorodé*, mumpers or tramps.

Many other instances will be found in the vocabulary, *e.g.*,

<i>Bókro</i> , sheep ;	plural, <i>bokré</i> , sheep.	Pasp. <i>bakré</i> .
<i>Peéro</i> , foot ;	„ <i>peeré</i> , feet	„ <i>piré</i> .
	„ <i>Pelé</i> , q.v.	„ <i>pelé</i> .

2, 3. The plurals of other nouns end in *-aw*, or *-yaw*, equivalent respectively to *-á* and *-iá*, of the Turkish Gypsy dialect, and less correctly represented by *-or* and *-yor*, there being no true *r* sound in the syllable. The difference, however, between *-aw* and *-or*, *-yaw* and *-yor*, in ordinary English, is almost, if not quite, imperceptible.

Examples.

ENGLISH GYPSY.		TURKISH GYPSY.
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	PLURAL.
<i>Grei</i> , horse	<i>Gréiaw</i>	<i>Graia</i>
<i>Hev</i> , hole	<i>Hévyaw</i>	<i>Kheviá</i>

ENGLISH GYPSY.		TURKISH GYPSY.
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	PLURAL.
<i>Nei</i> , nail	<i>Néiaw</i>	<i>Naid</i>
<i>Pen</i> , sister	<i>Pényaw</i>	<i>Penid</i>
<i>Vast</i> , hand	<i>Vástaw</i>	<i>Vastá</i>
<i>Yok</i> , eye	<i>Yókaw</i>	<i>Yaká</i>

4. More frequently, however,—and this is becoming the general rule,—the nominative plural is formed by the addition of *s*, as in English, *e.g.*,

Pen, sister ; *Pens*, sisters.

Vast, hand ; *Vasts*, hands.

Yok, eye ; *Yoks*, eyes.

5. Sometimes two forms are combined, *e.g.*,

Bar, stone ; *Báryaws*, stones.

Poov, field ; *Póovyaws*, fields.

Ran, rod ; *Rányaws*, rods.

Genitive : *-éngoro*.

See remarks on the genitive singular.

Examples.

Rookéngghi, or *Rookéngri Chóχas* (Wester), The coats of trees,—*i.e.*, leaves. *Shushéngghi hévyaw*, Rabbit-burrows.

Accusative : *-én*.

We have not met with any examples.

Dative : 1st, *-énde* ; 2nd, *-énghe*.

The only instance that has occurred to us is, "*Yov see tárderin' shélo kotoréndi*," He is pulling rope to pieces, *i.e.*, He is picking oakum.

Instrumental : *-éndja* ; Ablative : *-éndar*.

These cases are apparently obsolete, unless *gáver* in the following sentence may be regarded as an ablative : *Méndi jal yek gáver káter wáver*, We go from one town to another.

Vocative : *-ále*.

This inflection is, so far as we know, only retained in the word *choovále*, mates ; a word which has a variety of modifications of sound, and is by no means uncommon.

Locative.

Dr. Paspatis (p. 57) says, "Sometimes one hears the locative case, which probably existed formerly in the tongue," and quotes from p. 108 of Burns' Essay: "The termination of the locative *e* is the same in the two tongues," *i.e.* in Sanscrit and Pali, and amongst other examples mentions *keré* (*djal kéré*, he goes home), which in the English Gypsy dialect would be, *e.g.*, *yov jals kéri*, he goes home, or, *yov see ghílo keré*, he is (has) gone home. Dr. Paspatis adds that the abverbs *andré*, inwardly, *opré*, above, *telé*, below, are in the locative case. These forms are preserved in the English *adré*, in, *opré*, upon, *talé*, down.

Sometimes nouns appear to have been formed from the past participles of verbs, *e.g.*,

ENGLISH DIALECT.		TURKISH DIALECT.	
<i>Béshto</i> , saddle,	from <i>bes</i> , to sit.	<i>Besháva</i> , p. part. <i>beshtó</i> .	
<i>Bóshno</i> , cock,	„ <i>bosh</i> , to crow.	<i>Basháva</i> , „ <i>bashnó</i> .	
<i>Díklo</i> , handkerchief,	„ <i>dik</i> , to see.	<i>Dikáva</i> , „ <i>dikló</i> .	
<i>Moólo</i> , ghost,	„ <i>mer</i> , to die.	<i>Meráva</i> , „ <i>muló</i> .	

DIMINUTIVES.

Dr. Paspatis (p. 45) states that the Turkish Gypsies form, from almost all nouns, in imitation of the Turks and Greeks, diminutives in *-oró*, as well as some in *-tchó*, a form borrowed from the Bulgarian language.

The English Gypsy dialect has one example at least of the latter form, *viz.*, *bókocho*, lamb, from *bókoro*, sheep.

Perhaps Dr. Bright's "*chaori*, female children," and our *chavorí*, chicken, are examples of the other form.

ABSTRACT NOUNS.

Dr. Paspatis (p. 47) says, "Abstract nouns are formed from verbs, adjectives, and nouns" (p. 46); "they are very numerous, and always end in *be* or *pe*." He gives, amongst other examples,—

TURKISH GYPSY.

From verbs,	<i>Astaribé</i> , prize,	from <i>astaráva</i> , I seize.
	<i>Djibé</i> , life,	„ <i>djiváva</i> , I live.
	<i>Meribé</i> , death,	„ <i>meráva</i> , I die.
From adjectives,	<i>Mattipé</i> , drunkenness,	„ <i>mattó</i> , drunk.
	<i>Barvalipé</i> , wealth,	„ <i>barvaló</i> , rich.
	<i>Kalipé</i> , blackness,	„ <i>kaló</i> , black.
	<i>Nasfalibé</i> , illness,	„ <i>nasfaló</i> , ill.
	<i>Tchatchipé</i> , truth,	„ <i>tchatchó</i> , true.
From nouns,	<i>Benghipé</i> , devilry,	„ <i>beng</i> , devil.
	<i>Rupuibé</i> , silversmith } trade,	„ <i>rup</i> , silver.
	<i>Trushuibé</i> , thirst,	„ <i>trush</i> , thirst.

He adds that inflections of these nouns are rare, but that the instrumental case shows that primitively they ended in *pen*.

In the English dialect, also, abstract nouns are formed from verbs, adjectives, and nouns, and retain the primitive endings of *pen* or *ben*, e.g.,

From verbs,	<i>Stáriben</i> , prison,	from <i>astaráva</i> (obsolete in Eng. dialect), I seize.
	<i>Jívoben</i> , life,	„ <i>jív</i> , to live.
	<i>Mériben</i> , death,	„ <i>mer</i> , to die.
From adjectives,	<i>Móttoben</i> , drunken- } ness,	„ <i>mótto</i> , drunk.
	<i>Bárvalipen</i> , wealth,	„ <i>bárvalo</i> , rich.
	<i>Kaúlopen</i> , blackness,	„ <i>kaúlo</i> , black.
	<i>Náflopen</i> , illness,	„ <i>náflo</i> , ill.
	<i>Tátchipen</i> , truth,	„ <i>tátcho</i> , true.
From nouns,	<i>Choómaben</i> , kissing,	„ <i>choóma</i> , kiss, n. and v.
	<i>Bréedopen</i> , breed,	„ <i>breed</i> (Eng.), n. and v.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

The English Gypsy dialect has, in analogy to the English language, many compound nouns formed by the union of nouns with verbs, adjectives, and nouns, e.g.,

<i>Kanéngri-moosh</i> , gamekeeper,	from <i>kanéngri</i> , hare; <i>moosh</i> , man.
<i>Kaúli-raúni</i> , turkey,	„ <i>kaúli</i> , black; <i>raúni</i> , lady.
<i>Lólo-mátcho</i> , herring,	„ <i>lólo</i> , red; <i>mátcho</i> , fish.
<i>Meéasto-bar</i> , milestone,	„ <i>meéa</i> , mile; <i>bar</i> , stone.
<i>Moosh-chávi</i> , boy,	„ <i>moosh</i> , man; <i>chávi</i> , child.
<i>Póókering-kosht</i> , signpost,	„ <i>póókering</i> , telling; <i>kosht</i> , post.

<i>Pórni-raíni</i> , swan,	from <i>pórni</i> , white; <i>raíni</i> , lady.
<i>Stímmerring-boódega</i> , pawnshop,	„ <i>stímmerring</i> , pawning; <i>boódega</i> , shop.
<i>Tátto-paáni</i> , spirits,	„ <i>tátto</i> , hot; <i>paáni</i> , water.
etc.	etc.

PUNNING APPELLATIVES.

The English Gypsies have manufactured and adopted a class of words which are essentially of the nature of puns. They consist of words in which a fancied resemblance of sound in English has suggested their translation into *Rómanes*.

The German Gypsies have done the same, as will be seen on referring to p. 91 of Dr. Liebich's "Die Zigeuner," Leipzig, 1863, where amongst other instances he mentions—Vienna, *gwinakro foro* (honey town),—German *Wien*, Vienna, sounding like the German Gypsy word *gwin*, honey.

The following are examples of this practice by English Gypsies :—

Béngesko-mel, Devil's Die, for Devil's Dyke, Cambridge-shire.

Boóko-paáni-gav, Liver-water-town, for Liverpool.

Kálesko-tem, Cheese-country, for Cheshire.

Kaúlo-paáni, Black-water, for Blackpool, Lancashire.

Lálo-gav, Red-town, for Reading.

Lálo-peéro, Red-foot, for Redford.

Méilesto-gav, Donkey's-town, for Doncaster.

Moóshkeni-gav, Man-town, for Manchester.

Póbesko-gav,
Póbomuski-gav, } A-norange-town, for Norwich.

Woódrus-gav-tem, Bed-town-country, for Bedfordshire.

DESCRIPTIVE APPELLATIVES.

They have also invented another class of words, nearly related to the last, and descriptive of some actual or fancied peculiarity.

Examples.

Choóresto-gav, knife-town, for Sheffield.

- Chórkeno-tem*, Grassy-country, } Yorkshire.
Bárvalo-tem, Rich-country, }
Kaúlo-gav, Black-town, Birmingham.
Lávines-tem, Wordy-country, Wales.
Peéro-délin'-tem, Foot-kicking-country, Lancashire.
Póbesko-peeméskri-tem, Apple-drink-country, Hereford-
 shire.
Póxtan-gav, Cloth-town, Manchester.
Távesto-gav, Cotton (thread)-town, Manchester.
Túlo-mas-tem, Fat-meat-country, Lincolnshire.
 etc. etc. etc.

The following tribes have punning appellatives in *Ró-manes* :—

- Cooper—*Wardéngro*.
 Gray—*Bal*.
 Herne—*Mátcho*.
 Lee—*Poórum*.
 Lovell—*Kómoméskro*, *Kómelo*, pl. *Kómyaws*.
 Pinfold—*Pándoméngro*.
 Smith—*Petaléngro*.
 Stanley—*Baréngro*.
 Taylor—*Sivoméngro*.
 Young—*Tárno*.

To these Mr. Borrow, in his "Lavo-lil," adds *Rossarmescro*, *Herne* (*Duck*, for *Heron*), and *Choóma-místo*, *Buss* (*i.e.*, kiss)-well, *Choómoméngro*, *Busser* (*i.e.*, kisser), for *Boswell*. Both of these terms are, so far as we can find, unknown in the North, which is the more remarkable as the Hernes and Boswells are the chief tribes in the northern counties.

NOUNS PECULIAR TO THIS DIALECT.

Of these, the following appear to be the most remarkable and in commonest use :—

1. *Bángerhi*, n., Waistcoat. Bryant, *bringaree*; Bright, *bangeri*; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 22), *bengree*.

2. *Bor*, n., Friend, mate. Irvine, *mâ bâ*, don't, sir; Smith ("Tent Life in Norway," p. 22), *baugh*; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 21), *baw*, *bau*.
3. *Bouri*, n., Snail. Borrow ("Zincali," 1861 ed., p. 58), *boror*, snails; Lld. (Engl. Gs., p. 32ⁿ, 33, 34ⁿ, 223,) *bawris*.
4. *Gáiro*, n., Man; *Gáiri*, Woman. Bright, *purugero*, old man; Borrow ("Zincali," 1843 ed., vol. ii., p. 145*), *geiro*, *gairy*; ("Zincali," 1861 ed., p. 17,) *geiro*; Simson ("History of the Gypsies," 1865, pp. 295, 331), *gourie*; Leland ("English Gypsies," pp. 146, 254), *geero*; (p. 221, 241, 254,) *geeros*, pl.; 57, *geeri's*, gen.; 256, *geeris*, pl.; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 48), *guero*, *gueri*.
5. *Forjóxa*, n., Apron. Almost every family pronounces this word differently. We have heard *chárdoka*, *járifa*, *járíka*, *jorjóffa*, *shárdoka*, *yárdooka*, and *yarduxa*. Simson ("History of the Gypsies," pp. 315, 332), *jair dah*; Leland ("English Gypsies," p. 66), *iellico*; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 54), *joddakaye*; Roberts, *shaducca*.
6. *Meila*, n., Ass. Bryant, *millan*, ass; *miło*, mule; Hoyland (Survey, etc., p. 188), *moila*; Bright, *mila*, *meila*; Harriot, *maila*, ass, donkey; *tane mail*, young donkey; Irvine, *myla*; Borrow ("Lavengro," 1851 ed., vol. iii., p. 228), *mailla*; Smith ("Tent Life in Norway," pp. 105, 106, 345, etc.), *merle*; Leland ("English Gypsies," pp. 29, 30, 90, 107, etc.), *myla*; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 63), *mailla*.
7. *Swágler*, *swégler*, n., Pipe, tobacco-pipe. Bright, *swegli*; Smith (p. 152), *swagler*; Leland ("English Gypsies," pp. 35, 113), *swägler*; Borrow ("Lavo-lil," p. 93), *swegler*, *swingle*.

VARIOUS TERMINATIONS.

Class I. -*ama*, -*amus*, -*imus*, -*omus*.

Bítchama, sentence; *Rókamus*, speech; *Kérimus*, battle; *Tárnomus*, youth.

Class 2. *-árus, -erus, -ero.*

Monkárus, monkey ; *Rushárus*, rush ; *Westárus*, Sylvester ; *Bósherus*, cough ; *Bóshero*, fiddler.

Class 3. *-ári, -i.*

Besomári, besom-makers ; *Burk-ári*, breasts ; *Foosh-ári*, fern ; *Rushári*, rushes ; *Bluelegi*, bluelegs ; *Nuti*, nuts.

Class 4. *-er.*

Bár-er, stone ; *Gád-er*, shirt ; *Róok-er*, tree.

Class 5. *-us, -os.*

Bostárdus, bastard ; *Fáirus*, a fair ; *Hánikos*, a well.

Class 6. *-um.*

Goóshum, throat.

Of these terminations, *-mus* (1) appears in many words to be equivalent to the termination *-pen*, or *-ben* ; *-ári* (3) is probably the plural form of *-árus* (2), and the two forms *-árus, -ári*, may owe their origin perhaps to the termination *-oro* (see DIMINUTIVES) ; *-us, mus*, etc., are apparently cant terminations.

ADJECTIVE.

Adjectives, in the singular, almost invariably end in *-o* or *-i*, which are respectively masculine and feminine terminations, *e.g.*,

Masculine.	Feminine.	Meaning.
<i>Baúro</i>	<i>Baúri</i>	Great
<i>Chíklo</i>	<i>Chíkli</i>	Dirty
<i>Choóro</i>	<i>Choóri</i>	Poor
<i>Rínkena</i>	<i>Rínkeni</i>	Pretty
<i>Roópno</i>	<i>Roópni</i>	Silver

These terminations are even added to English adjectives, *e.g.*,

Déar-i dei, dear mother.

Fíne-o péios, fine fun.

The Gypsies in Germany do the same, as is shown in the following example taken from Pott :

Bunto bakro, ein buntes Schaf, a spotted sheep.

An instance in which a German word, with the normal Gypsy adjectival termination, appears prefixed to a Gypsy noun, occurs in the English Gypsy dialect, viz.,

Stíffo-pal, brother-in-law (*stief-bruder*).

Stíffi-pen, sister-in-law (*stief-schwester*).

We have also in this dialect what seems to be an example of a French word similarly treated, viz.,—

Bítti chei, little girl (*petite fille*).

For the plural, those who speak the ordinary dialect apparently prefer the termination *-i*, and the very few who speak the old dialect make use of *-é*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Chíklo drom</i> , dirty road	<i>Chíkli drómaw</i> , dirty roads (ordinary dialect).
<i>Chóoro gáiro</i> , poor man	<i>Chooré gairé</i> , poor men
<i>Póoro gáiro</i> , old man	<i>Pooré gairé</i> , old men
<i>Wáver bóкро</i> , another sheep	<i>Waveré bokré</i> , other sheep

(old dialect).

The following examples will illustrate the agreement between adjectives and nouns. The rule is, however, constantly violated by every Gypsy.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Báuro rei</i> , great gentleman	<i>Póori dei</i> , old mother
<i>Báuro paáni</i> , great water	<i>Rínkeni rákli</i> , pretty girl
<i>Káisheno díklo</i> , silk handkerchief	<i>Roópni roi</i> , silver spoon

Many of the adjectives in common use are almost pure Hindostani, Sanscrit, or Persian (*vide* Paspatis, p. 59), *e.g.*,

English Gypsy Adjective.	Oriental representative.	Meaning.
<i>Báuro</i>	<i>Bura</i> , Hind.	Great
<i>Bókolo</i>	<i>Bhookha</i> , Hind.	Hungry
<i>Kaúlo</i>	<i>Kala</i> , Hind.	Black
<i>Koóshko</i>	<i>Khoosh</i> , Pers.	Good
<i>Lólo</i>	<i>Lal</i> , Pers.	Red

English Gypsy Adjective.	Oriental representative.	Meaning.
<i>Lóngo</i>	{ <i>Lung</i> , Pers. <i>Lungra</i> , Hind. }	Lame
<i>Moólo</i>	<i>Mooa</i> , Hind.	Dead
<i>Mótto</i>	<i>Muttu</i> , Sans.	Drunk
<i>Nevo</i>	<i>Nuvu</i> , Sans.	New
<i>Nóngo</i>	<i>Nunga</i> , Hind.	Naked
<i>Póbro</i>	<i>Boorha</i> , Hind.	Old
<i>Shírilo</i>	<i>Seera</i> , Hind.	Cold
<i>Shoóko</i>	<i>Sookha</i> , Hind.	Dry
<i>Tátto</i>	<i>Tutta</i> , Hind.	Hot
etc.	etc.	etc.

Some adjectives are formed from Gypsy nouns by adding -no or -lo, e.g.,

NOUN.	ADJECTIVE.
<i>Chik</i> , dirt.	<i>Chík-lo</i> , dirty.
<i>Kaish</i> , silk.	<i>Kaíshno</i> , silken.
<i>Roop</i> , silver.	<i>Roópno</i> , silver.

Dr. Paspatis, p. 60, says, "The greater number of Turkish Gypsy adjectives end in -lo." More than half the adjectives in the English Gypsy dialect end in -lo or -no, e.g.,

-lo, m.; -li, f.

<i>Bállí</i> , hairy	<i>Joóvli</i> , lousy	<i>Peévlo</i> , widowed
<i>Bárvalo</i> , rich	<i>Kaúlo</i> , black	<i>Rátvalo</i> , bloody
<i>Béngalo</i> , wicked	<i>Kómelo</i> , loving	<i>Shírilo</i> , cold
<i>Bókolo</i> , hungry	<i>Moólo</i> , dead	<i>Shoóbli</i> , pregnant
<i>Choóralo</i> , bearded	<i>Násfalo</i> , ill	<i>Túllo</i> , fat
<i>Goódlo</i> , sweet	<i>Peédlo</i> , drunk	<i>Túvlo</i> , smoky

-no, m.; -ni, f.

<i>Hōĩno</i> , angry	<i>Kóshno</i> , wooden	<i>Rínkeno</i> , pretty
<i>Joóvni</i> , female	<i>Moóshkeno</i> , male	<i>Roópno</i> , silver
<i>Káishno</i> , silken	<i>Párno</i> , cloth	<i>Tárno</i> , young
<i>Kíno</i> , tired	<i>Paúno</i> , white	<i>Tíkno</i> , little

Some few end in -do, e.g.,

<i>Kíndo</i> , wet	<i>Kórodo</i> , blind	<i>Pórdo</i> , full, etc.
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These last in general have meanings akin to past participles; though the division between adjectives in *-lo*, *-no*, *-do*, and past participles with the same terminations, is by no means distinct.

Others have various terminations.

We have also adjectives in *-sko*, *-sto*, formed from the genitive singular, *e.g.*,

Králisko, royal, from *krális*, king.

Vénesto, } relating to winter, from *ven*, winter.
Vénesko, }

[See remarks on the declensions of nouns, p. 14.]

We have several adjectives, in the very commonest use, which seem to be almost peculiar to the English Gypsy dialect, *e.g.*,

Koóshko, good (Persian, *koosh*).

The word occurs in Dr. Pott's work, but is taken from English sources. M. Böhtlingk, in "Mélanges Asiatiques," tome ii., 2me livraison, 1854, has *känsto*, good. Dr. Paspati says, in a letter to Dr. Smart, "This word (*koóshko*) is unknown to me."

The word *Latscho*, or *Laczo*, takes its place in most dialects,—*e.g.*, instead of *Koóshko dívvus*, Good day, one would say *Latscho dives*.

Almost all English Gypsy vocabularies contain the word :—

Bright—*Coshko*, *kosliko* (? *li* for *h*).

Harriot—*Kashto*, *kashko*.

Irvine—*Kooshka*.

Borrow—*Kosgo*, *kosko*, *koshto*, *kushto*.

"Illustrated London News," 13th Dec., 1851—*Cushgar*,
kushgar.

Hubert Smith—*Cushty*.

Leland—*Kushto*, etc.

Another adjective which appears peculiar to this dialect is

Rínkeno, pretty.

Mr. Hubert Smith, in his "Tent Life with English Gypsies in Norway," London, 1873, p. 332, says, "In the Italian Gypsy, it (*rankny*) is pronounced *rincano*." This assertion may perhaps be accounted for on referring to Predari, "Origine e Vicende dei Zingari," etc., 8vo, Milan, 1841 (see "Tent Life," etc., p. 165), for Predari has taken words from Kogalnitschan's "Esquisse sur l'hist., et la langue des Cigains," 8vo, Berlin, 1837 (see Pott, i. 25), and Kog. contains many English Gypsy words and phrases taken from Roberts.*

The word for *pretty*, on the Continent, is,—Liebich, *Schukker*; Paspati, *Sukár*, *Shukár*; Pott, *Schakker*, *Szucar*, etc., which is represented in this dialect by *Shookár*, an adverb meaning *gently, nicely, easily*.

Rínkeno is represented in most of the English Gypsy vocabularies:—

Bright—*Richini*.

Harriot—*Rickenno*.

Borrow—*Rinkeno, rikkeni*.

"Illustrated London News," 13th Dec., 1851—*Rinckne*;
ditto, 20th Sept., 1856—*Rinkni*.

Hubert Smith—*Rankny*.

Leland—*Rikkeno, rinkeni, rinkni*.

Another of these adjectives is

Vásavo, bad, evil.

The pronunciation varies slightly with individuals. The word may be spelt *wásedo*, *wáfedo*, or *wáfro*.

The only word resembling these is Borrow's Spanish Gypsy *basto*, adj., evil, which is apparently connected with his *bastardo*, s.a., affliction, evil, prison.

Most of the English vocabularies represent this word, *e.g.*,

* This theory of the origin of *rincano* viâ Kogal is strengthened by the statement ("Tent Life," p. 479,) that "the French Gypsies use *wuddress* for bed," whereas there is no *w* in the French alphabet, but "*wuddress, lit*" occurs in Kogal, who wrote his book in French, and *rincana*, and *wuddress*, both occur in Roberts.

Bright—*Waffro*.

Harriot—*Vasavo, vesavo*.

Borrow—*Vassavo, vassavy, vassavie, wafudo, wafodu, wafudupénes* (sins).

"Illustrated London News," 13th Dec., 1851—*Vafardes*.

Leland—*Vessavo, wafro, wafri, wafrodearer* (worse).

A fourth peculiar adjective is

Bitto, little.

Mr. Hubert Smith, p. 527, quotes *bittan* as Norwegian Gypsy for *little*, according to M. Sundt.

It probably owes its origin to the French *petit*. The English *bit*, though corresponding with this adjective in sound, is never synonymous with *small*. The English say indifferently "a *bit* of bread" and "a little bread"; and English Gypsies may perhaps have confused these two phrases, from the assonance of a *bitto* = a small, and a *bit o'* = a bit, or small piece, of.

The following forms occur in former collections:—

Bryant—*Bittu, bottoo*.

Bright—*Bitta, bitto*.

Harriot—*Bitta, biti, bite, beti, bete*.

Borrow—*Biti, beti*.

Leland—*Bitti*.

COMPARISON.

The comparative degree is formed by adding *-daír, -dár*, or *-dáiro*, to the positive. There seems to be no form for the superlative beyond the English methods of adding *-est*, or prefixing *most*, to either the positive or comparative,—in the former of which cases the feminine termination *-i* seems preferred to the masculine. At times the comparative is used as a superlative.

Examples.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>Baúro</i> , great	<i>Baúrodár</i>	<i>Baúriest</i> , <i>baurodárest</i> , most <i>baúrodar</i>
<i>Choóro</i> , poor	<i>Choórodár</i>	<i>Choóriest</i> , <i>choorodárest</i>
<i>Póóro</i> , old	<i>Póórodár</i>	<i>Pooriest</i> , most <i>poórodar</i>
<i>Tárno</i> , young	<i>Tárnodáir</i>	<i>Tárniest</i> , most <i>tarni</i>

So boótoder too koméssa ?

What do you want most ?

O kolé so komóva feterdáir.

The things I want most.

These forms for the comparative are fast dying out, and giving way to English formations ; they are, however, still in ordinary use in several families.

The Turkish Gypsies use a similar termination. Dr. Paspatis, p. 56, gives

Baró, great ; *Baredér.*

Kaló, black ; *Kaledér.*

Tiknó, young ; *Tiknedér.*

The comparative degree in Persian is formed by adding *-tur* or *-tar*, e.g.,

Door ; *Doortur.*

Sometimes this degree in the English Gypsy dialect is formed irregularly, e.g.,

Koóshko, good ; *Fétterdáir*, better.

ADVERB.

Adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding *-nes* or *-es*, e.g.,

Bóngo, lame ; *Bónges*, lamely.

Choóro, poor ; *Choórones*, poorly.

Rómano, gypsy ; *Rómanes*, gypsily.

Tátcho, true ; *Táchenes*, truly.

Some are formed irregularly, e.g., *Koóshko*, good ; *míshto*, well. *Míshto* they use occasionally as an adjective, and say *míshto dívvus*, good day.

The following examples are from Continental Gypsy vocabularies :—

Baro, great ; *Bares*.
Latcho, good ; *Latches*.
Tchulo, fat ; *Tchules*.

SOME ABSTRACT NOUNS

Are formed from adjectives, by adding *-pen* or *-ben*. [See remarks on the noun, p. 19.]

AUXILIARY VERB.

Dr. Paspatis (p. 80) gives the following, as the inflection of the verb *to be*, in the Turkish Gypsy dialect :—

PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Me <i>isóm</i> , I am	Amen <i>isám</i> , We are	<i>Isómas</i>	<i>Isámas</i>
Tu <i>isán</i> , Thou art	Tumen <i>isán</i> , Ye are	<i>Isánas</i>	<i>Isánas</i>
Ov <i>istí</i> , He is	Ol <i>istí</i> , They are	<i>Isás</i>	<i>Isás</i>

In the English Gypsy dialect, parts of this verb are not unfrequently employed in conversation, *e.g.*,

PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Shom</i>	<i>Shom, shem</i>	<i>Shō'mas, sas</i>	<i>Shúmas</i>
<i>Shan</i>	<i>Shan</i>	<i>Shánas</i>	<i>Shánas</i>
<i>See</i>	<i>See</i>	<i>Sas</i>	<i>Sas</i>

A few examples will serve to show the use now made of this verb.

PRESENT.

Kinó shom, I am tired.

Sar shan, pal, How art thou, brother ?

Sar shan, choováli, How are ye, mates ?

So see, What is it ?

Finéla méndi shem akéi, He knows we are here.

Doósta Rómani-chálaw see akéi, Many Gypsies are here.

IMPERFECT.

Mándi sas kéker koórdno 'dré mi mérripen, I was never beaten in my life.

Beéno shōmas, I was born (Wester Bos.)

Too shánas náflo, Thou wast ill.

Yov sas beéno aglál mándi, He was born before me.

Méndi shúmas wáfedo, We were bad.

Wáveré sas wélling, Others were coming.

It is also used in the sense of *must*, e.g.,

So shom te keráw, What must I do? What am I to do?

It occasionally takes the meaning of *have*, a usage derived from the form *Mándi see*, To me there is, = I have (*est mihi*), e.g.,

Yov see a pórho stárdi, He has a white hat.

Too shanas trin gréiaw, Thou hadst three horses.

To be able, can (*posse*).

Mr. Borrow ("Romano Lavo-lil," London, Murray, 1874, p. 18,) gives * *astis mangué*, I can.

Wester Boswell uses the following forms, viz.: *Sastís*, or *Sustís* (can); *Nastís*, or *Nastíssa* (cannot); *Tastís*, or *Tustís* (If I can). Liebich has *Sasti* (can), *Nasti* (cannot); but does not represent our third form. Paspati has the second form only, viz., *Nasti* and *Nastik* (cannot).

Examples.

Sar sastís te yek moosh del? How can one man give?

Póokeróva toot, Rei, tastís, I will tell you, sir, if I can.

Yov'll kair toot tátcho, tastís, He will cure you, if he can.

Nastís wantasóva, I cannot want.

"*Hol doóva.*" "*Nastíssa.*"—"Eat that." "I cannot."

* cf. Pasp., p. 48 : ASTI (As) it is.

VERB.

According to various authorities, the German, Hungarian, and Turkish Gypsies have a peculiar conjugation of their own. The Gitanos of Spain assimilate their verbs to the Spanish conjugation. In this country the Gypsy dialect exhibits only remnants of the ancient mode of conjugating the verb, which now generally conforms to the English method in preference.

To elucidate the few remarks to be made on this point, specimens of the conjugation of the Turkish Gypsy verb, taken from pp. 87 and 89 of Dr. Paspatis's recent work, are subjoined.

Láva, to take. *Keráva*, to make.

Participle.

Linó, f. *liní*, pl. *liné*. *Kerdó*, f. *kerdí*, pl. *kerdé*.

Gerund.—*Kerindós*.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1 <i>Láva</i> , or <i>lav</i>	<i>Lása</i> , <i>las</i>	<i>Keráva</i> , - <i>ráv</i>	<i>Kerása</i> , - <i>rás</i>
2 <i>Lása</i> , „ <i>las</i>	<i>Léna</i> , <i>len</i>	<i>Kerésa</i> , - <i>rés</i>	<i>Keréna</i> , - <i>rén</i>
<i>Lésa</i> , „ <i>les</i>		<i>Keréla</i> , - <i>rél</i>	<i>Keréna</i> , - <i>rén</i>
3 <i>Lála</i> , „ <i>lal</i>	<i>Léna</i> , <i>len</i>		
<i>Léla</i> , „ <i>lel</i>			

Imperfect.

<i>Lávas</i>	<i>Lásas</i>	<i>Kerávas</i>	<i>Kerásas</i>
<i>Lásas</i>	<i>Lénas</i>	<i>Kerásas</i>	<i>Kerénas</i>
<i>Lélas</i>	<i>Lénas</i>	<i>Kerélas</i>	<i>Kerénas</i>

First Aorist.

According to the Settled Gypsies.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Linióm</i> , <i>lióm</i>	<i>Liniám</i>	<i>Kerghióm</i>	<i>Kerghiám</i>
<i>Linián</i> , <i>lián</i>	<i>Linián</i>	<i>Kerghián</i>	<i>Kerghián</i>
<i>Liniás</i> , <i>liás</i>	<i>Liniás</i>	<i>Kerghiás</i>	<i>Kerghiás</i>

According to the Wandering Gypsies.

<i>Linóm</i>	<i>Linám</i>	<i>Kerdóm</i>	<i>Kerdám</i>
<i>Linán</i>	<i>Linán</i>	<i>Kerdán</i>	<i>Kerdán</i>
<i>Linás</i>	<i>Linás</i>	<i>Kerdás</i>	<i>Kerdás</i>

Second Aorist.

According to the Settled Gypsies.

<i>Liniómas</i>	<i>Liniámas</i>	<i>Kerghiómas</i>	<i>Kerghiámas</i>
<i>Liniánas</i>	<i>Liniánas</i>	<i>Kerghiánas</i>	<i>Kerghiánas</i>
<i>Liniás</i>	<i>Liniás</i>	<i>Kerghiás</i>	<i>Kerghiás</i>

According to the Wandering Gyysies.

<i>Linómas</i>	<i>Linámas</i>	<i>Kerdómas</i>	<i>Kerdámas</i>
<i>Linánas</i>	<i>Linánas</i>	<i>Kerdánas</i>	<i>Kerdánas</i>
<i>Linás</i>	<i>Linás</i>	<i>Kerdás</i>	<i>Kerdás</i>

Future.

<i>Kamaláva, -láv</i>	<i>Kamalása, -lás</i>	<i>Kamakeráva</i>	<i>Kamakerása</i>
<i>Kamalésa, -lés</i>	<i>Kamaléna, -lén</i>	<i>Kamakerása</i>	<i>Kamakeréna</i>
<i>Kamaléla, -lél</i>	<i>Kamaléna, -lén</i>	<i>Kamakeréla</i>	<i>Kamakeréna</i>

IMPERATIVE.

2 <i>Le, lo</i>	<i>Len</i>	<i>Ker</i>	<i>Kerén</i>
3 <i>Me lel</i>	<i>Me len</i>	<i>Me kerél</i>	<i>Me kerén</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

<i>Te láva, -lav</i>	<i>Te lása, -las</i>	<i>Te keráva</i>	<i>Te kerása</i>
<i>Te lésa, -les</i>	<i>Te léna, -len</i>	<i>Te kerésa</i>	<i>Te keréna</i>
<i>Te léla, -lel</i>	<i>Te léna, -len</i>	<i>Te keréla</i>	<i>Te keréna</i>

In most instances the English Gypsy verb consists of the bare root, e.g.,

English Gypsy.	1st Pers. Sing., Pres., Turkish Gypsy.	Meaning.
<i>Chin</i>	<i>Tchin-áva</i>	Cut
<i>Fin</i>	<i>Djan-áva</i>	Know
<i>Kair</i>	<i>Ker-áva</i>	Make
<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin-áva</i>	Buy
<i>Koor</i>	<i>Kur-áva</i>	Fight
<i>Mor</i>	<i>Mar-áva</i>	Kill
<i>Pen</i>	<i>Pen-áva</i>	Say
etc.	etc.	etc.

The few inflections still extant may be grouped as follows :—

INDICATIVE.

Present.

1st pers., sing., -ov, -áva.

In deep Rómanes this termination is still used, not only for the present tense, but the future also, *e.g.*,

<i>Andáva</i> , I bring	<i>Dáva</i> ,	} I give	<i>Fináva</i> , I know
<i>Chináva</i> , I cut	<i>Deláva</i> ,		<i>Fáva</i> ,
<i>Chiváva</i> , I put	<i>Háva</i> , I eat	} I go	<i>Faláva</i> ,
<i>Dikáva</i> , I see	<i>Hótcheráva</i> , I burn		<i>Kairáva</i> , I make
etc.	etc.		etc.

The same termination is occasionally added to English verbs, *e.g.*,

Thinkasáva, I think ; *Wantasáva*, I want.

This form of -áva, or -ávva, is often contracted in rapid conversation, *e.g.*,

Parikráw, or *Páriko toot*, Thank you.

Fináw, I know.

Law, I take.

As comparisons of the old with the ordinary dialect, the following examples will serve :—

<i>Fáva mé</i> , I am going	<i>Mándi's jálin'</i>
<i>Fináva mé</i> , I know	<i>Mándi jins</i>

A 'v,' which appears to be the remains of -áva, or rather of the lengthened form -aváva, is found in the English dialect annexed to the root of many of the commonest verbs :—

Hindustani.	Root.	Turkish Gypsy.	English Gypsy.	Meaning.
A-na	A-	A-v-áva	A-v	Come
Ro-na	Ro-	Ro-v-áva	Ro-v	Cry
See-na	See-	Si-v-áva	Si-v	Sew
So-na	So-	So-v-áva	So-v	Sheep
Dho-na	Dho-	To-v-áva	To-v	Wash
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

2nd pers., sing., -ása, -ésa.

A few of the old Gypsies still use this form, pronouncing it -ássa, -éssa, and frequently contracting it to -ás, -és, e.g.,

Too jinésa, thou knowest ; *jása*, goest ; *dikésa*, seest ; *jivésa*, livest ; *kairésa*, or *késa*, doest ; *komésa*, or *komés*, lovest ; *shoonésa*, hearest.

Too rókerása, or *rókerás*, thou speakest ; *poókerás*, tellest.

Examples.

Jinésa too Westárus? Do you know Sylvester?

Komés too bálovás? Do you like bacon?

Jinóva, pal, sorkón koóvaw too pookerás mándi see tátcho,
I know, brother, everything thou tellest me is true.

3rd pers., sing., -éla, -él.

This termination is also in use at the present time, e.g.,

Boshéla, barks.

Kairéla, makes.

Bríshinéla (*bríshin-déla*), rains.

Nasheréla, loses.

Chivéla, puts.

Rokeréla, talks.

Fála, goes.

Trashéla, fears.

Kanéla, stinks.

Yivéla (*yiv-déla*), snows.

English Gypsy verbs, in the ordinary dialect, are frequently merely contracted forms of this termination. This is generally the case if the root ends in a vowel, or the liquid *r*, e.g.,

Root.	3rd Pers. Sing., Pres., according to Paspatis.	English Gypsy Verb.	Meaning.
<i>Dé-</i>	<i>Déla</i>	<i>Del</i>	Give
<i>Ʒa-</i>	<i>Ʒála</i>	<i>Ʒal</i>	Go
<i>Lé-</i>	<i>Léla</i>	<i>Lel</i>	Get
<i>Ker-</i>	<i>Keréla</i>	<i>Kel</i>	Play
<i>Kha-</i>	<i>Khóla</i>	<i>Kol, hol</i>	Eat
<i>Mer-</i>	<i>Meréla</i>	<i>Mel</i>	Die
<i>Per-</i>	<i>Peréla</i>	<i>Pel</i>	Fall
<i>Ter-</i>	<i>Teréla</i>	<i>Til</i>	Hold
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

Examples from the Old Dialect.

Yöi jinéla man, She knows me.

Yov jivéla pósha mándi, He lives near me.

Yov peeréla místo, He walks well.

3rd pers., plur., -éna, -en.

The old dialect retains this termination, e.g.,

Chivénnna, They put. *Ríggerénna*, or *ríggerén*, They carry.

Finénna, They know. *Wénna*, or *wen*, They come.

Examples.

Kek né jinénna yon, They do not know.

Chivénnna yon kek gorgiokonés adré lésti, They put no English in it (their talk).

PAST FORMS ; *vide* Paspatis's AORISTS.

There appears to be no distinction between the imperfect and aorists, but only one form for both.

1st pers., sing. and plur., -dóm, -óm.

<i>Bísserdóm</i> , I forgot	<i>Hónjedóm</i> , I itched
<i>Dióm</i> , }	<i>Kairdóm</i> , I made
<i>Deldóm</i> , } I gave	<i>Lióm</i> , I took
<i>Chidóm</i> , I put	<i>Pedóm</i> , I fell

Ghióm, I went

Woóserdóm, I threw

Hodóm, I ate

Examples.

Ghióm mé, I went.

Ghióm méndi, We went.

These are contracted forms of past participles, + *shom*, as *kaírdó* + *shom* = *kaírdóm*, I made; see Paspatis.

2nd pers., sing. and plur., -án.

Lián, Thou hast got.

Ghián, Ye went.

Múterdán, Ye micturated.

Examples.

Sávo cheérus lián to atch akéi, What time hast thou got to stay here (in prison)?

Múterdán too ti-kókero? Have you wet yourself?

These are contracted forms of past participles + *shan*, as *kaírdó* + *shan* = *kaírdán*, Thou hast done.

3rd pers., sing. and plur., -dás, -tás, -ás.

Chingadás, He tore.

Jivdás, He lived.

Diás, He gave.

Kaírdás, He made.

Dookadás, He hurt.

Kindás, He bought.

Yon ghiás, They went.

Liás, He got.

Pendás, He said.

Mooktás, He left.

Yon jindás, They knew.

Pedás, He fell.

etc.

etc.

These are contracted forms of past participles + *see*, as *kaírdó* + *see* = *kaírdás*, He made.

Occasionally this termination is used for the 2nd person singular, somewhat in accordance with that person of the imperfect of Paspatis's conjugation, and in these cases sometimes takes a final 'a,' e.g.,

Bísserdás too? Hast thou forgotten?

Diktássa too? Did you see?

3rd pers., plur., *é*, formed from past participle plural.

Yon hodé, = They ate } (Wester Bos.)
Yon pedé, = They fell }

The following sentences, spoken by Sylvester Boswell, well illustrate the above forms, *-óm*, *-án*, *-ás*,—

<i>Dióm o bitto joókel, so hodás</i>	I gave away the little dog, which
<i>o mas, o wáver dívvus, too</i>	ate the meat, the other day, thou
<i>kindás.</i>	boughtedst.
<i>Dióm les káter bitto tárno rei</i>	I gave it to a little young gentle-
<i>akéi, ta jivéla pósha mándi,</i>	man here, that lives near me,
<i>and yov liás les párdel o paáni</i>	and he took it over the water to
<i>káter Boóko-paáni-gav.</i>	Liverpool.
<i>Too kairdán o mas?</i>	Have you done the meat?

Future.

In the Turkish dialect this tense is formed, from analogy to modern Greek, by prefixing the verb *kamáma*, to wish, desire, etc. As already mentioned, the present tense in English Rómanes serves also for the future, the meaning being determined by the context, or accompanying circumstances.

Example.

<i>Dikóva tálla o hótchiwítchi.</i>	I will look after the hedgehog.
<i>Mándi latchóva yek.</i>	I will find one.
<i>Mauróva lésti, ta mórrov lésti.</i>	I will slay it, and shave it.
<i>Yoósheróva lésti.</i>	I will clean it.
<i>Chivóva lésti káter yog,</i>	I will put it to the fire,
<i>Ta kérav lésti, ta hóva lés mómghi.</i>	And cook it, and eat it myself.

SYLVESTER BOSWELL.

IMPERATIVE.

2nd pers., sing. The verbal root, as *dik*, see! *kair*, do!

Although the forms *dé*, give, and *lé*, take, exist, the English Gypsies generally use *del* and *lel*.

1st pers., plural.

According to Wester Boswell's usage, this is formed by the addition of *-as* to the root, with the accent on the added syllable.

Examples.

OLD DIALECT.	NEW.
<i>Ĵ'ás méngghi</i> , Let us go	<i>Mook's jal</i>
<i>Dik-ás méndi</i> , Let us look	<i>Mook's dik</i>
<i>Latch-ás méngghi</i> , Let us find	<i>Mook's latch</i>
<i>Ker-ás méngghi</i> , Let us make	<i>Mook's kair</i>

Harriot (see Pott, vol. i., p. 348) has the following examples :—

Ne pala ! jas amego, (sic) *ti chinnās amege* (sic) *bete giv*,
Now mates, let us go, and let us cut a little corn.

Pāravāsa, Let us change.

Ĵas omingo, (sic) Let us go.

Pott (vol. i., pp. 346, 475) gives several instances taken by him from Puchmayer's "Románi Czib" (Pott, vol. i., p. 20, Source 25), e.g., *dschas*, *shas*, and *javas*, let us go; *dikkas* and *te dikas*, let us see; *ma das*, do not let us give; and conjectures that the form is borrowed from the 1st person plural of the present conjunctive.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

The Turkish Gypsies form the present subjunctive by prefixing *te* to the present indicative. The English Gypsies do the same.

Examples.

The <i>Beng te lel doóva Rei</i> . I'll <i>chiv a choóri adré</i> his <i>rátvali zee</i> .	The Devil take that Gentleman. I'll put a knife in his bloody heart. "The most wishfullest thing as you can say against any one." CHARLIE BOSWELL.
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The <i>Beng te lel toóti</i> .	The Devil take you. NED BOSWELL.
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<i>Beng te lel toot</i> .	Devil take you.
<i>Delóva meéro lav káter mi</i> - <i>Doóvel yov te jal káter</i> <i>yov</i> .	I will give my word (I will pray) to God that he may go to him.

<i>Te wel teéro králisom</i> .	May thy kingdom come.
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SYLVESTER BOSWELL.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

They invariably use the English termination *-ing*, which they pronounce *-en'* or *-in'*, e.g.,

Kómin', loving. *Kóóren'*, fighting.

Past.

It ends in *-do*, *-no*, or *-lo*, e.g.,

<i>Chórdo</i> , stolen,	from	<i>Chor</i> ,	to steal.
<i>Dándo</i> , bitten,	„	<i>Dan</i> ,	„ bite.
<i>Moóklo</i> , left,	„	<i>Mook</i> ,	„ leave.
<i>Násherdo</i> , lost,	„	<i>Násher</i> ,	„ lose.
<i>Pógerdo</i> , broken,	„	<i>Póger</i> ,	„ break.
<i>Díkno</i> , seen,	„	<i>Dik</i> ,	„ see.
etc.		etc.	

In deep Rómanes the past participle ends in *é* in the plural, and is used for the 3rd person plural of the perfect. (See above.)

Some verbs are formed from past participles of verbs which are otherwise believed to be extinct in this dialect, e.g.,

<i>And</i> , to bring,	vide	<i>andó</i> , p. part. of Turk. Gypsy	<i>anáva</i> .
<i>Hínder</i> , cacare,	„	<i>khindó</i> ,	„ <i>khiáva</i> .
<i>Kíster</i> , to ride,	„	<i>uklistó</i> ,	„ <i>ukliáva</i> .

LOST VERBS.

Besides those last mentioned, there are other verbs which seem to be lost in the English Gypsy dialect, though their roots are retained in derivatives, e.g.,

ENGLISH GYPSY.

Beéno, born.
Bóllesko-dívvus, Christmas Day.

Póósoméngro, fork.
Stáardo,
Stáriben,
Stéripén, etc. } prison.

See TURKISH GYPSY.

Benáva, to lie in.
Boláva, to baptize, christen (Borrow, "Lavo-lil," p. 24, inserts this verb).
Pusaváva, to stick, spur.
Astaráva, to seize, arrest.

COMPOUND VERBS.

These are numerous and in most cases mere literal translations from the English, *e.g.*,

<i>Atch apré</i> , Arise,	lit. Stand up.
<i>Del apré</i> , Read,	„ Give (attention) on.
<i>Lel apré</i> , Arrest,	„ Take up.
<i>Fal adré</i> , Enter,	„ Go in.
<i>Woóser apré</i> , Vomit,	„ Throw up.
<i>Fal pálla</i> , Follow,	„ Go after.
etc. etc.	etc.

In every case the inflection is added to the verb, *e.g.*,

Woósedóm apré, I vomited.

Ghióm adré, I entered.

Ghióm pálla, I followed.

NOTE.—The pure inflections given above are not usually met with in the ordinary dialect, which inflects its verbs after the English mode in preference. Even among those who still retain a knowledge of the old dialect, the inflections are frequently confused, *-éla* being used for *-ésa*, *-ésa* for *-énna*, etc.

Westárus (Sylvester) Boswell asserts that it is only some of the Hernes and Boswells who know how to use the ‘double words’ (inflected), and that most Gypsies use simply the ‘dead words’ (uninflected).

PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The following are the inflections of the Turkish Gypsy pronouns according to Dr. Paspatis, “Tchinghianés,” pp. 66, 67, and those still in use among the English Gypsies, arranged in parallel columns for more convenient comparison.

FIRST PERSON.			ENGLISH GYPSY.	
TURKISH GYPSY.				
	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. <i>Me, I</i>		<i>Amén, we</i>	<i>Mé, mándi</i>	<i>Men, méndi</i>
Gen. <i>Mángoro</i>		<i>Améngoro</i>	<i>Mángi's, mándi's</i>	[<i>Amandi's</i> , Lld. Eng. G., p. 251.]
Acc. <i>Man</i>		<i>Amén</i>	<i>Man, mándi, mángi</i>	<i>Men, méndi</i>
Dat. 1. <i>Mánde</i>		<i>Aménde</i>	<i>Mándi, to mándi, to mángi</i>	{ <i>Méndi</i> [<i>amande</i> , Bw., "Zincali," 1861 ed., pp. 19, 262.]
" 2. <i>Mánghe</i>		<i>Aménghe</i>		
Instr. <i>Mándja, ménsa</i>		<i>Améndja</i>	<i>Mánsa, with mándi</i>	<i>Ménsa</i>
Abl. <i>Mándar</i>		<i>Améndar</i>	[<i>Mander</i> , Bw., "Lavo-lil," p. 64]	
SECOND PERSON.			ENGLISH GYPSY.	
TURKISH GYPSY.				
Nom. <i>Tu, thou</i>		<i>Tumén</i>	<i>Too, toóti</i>	<i>Tumén, tuméndi</i>
Gen. ?		<i>Tuméngoro</i>	<i>Toóki's, toóti's</i>	
Acc. <i>Tut</i>		<i>Tumén</i>	<i>Toót, toóti, túki</i>	<i>Tumén, tuméndi</i>
Dat. 1. <i>Túte</i>		<i>Tuménde</i>	<i>Toóti, toóki</i>	<i>Tuméndi</i>
" 2. <i>Túke</i>		<i>Tuménghe</i>		
Instr. <i>Túsa</i>		<i>Tuméndja</i>	<i>Toósa, with toóti</i>	
Abl. <i>Tútar</i>		<i>Tuméndar</i>		

THIRD PERSON, SINGULAR.

TURKISH GYPSY.

	MASCULINE. <i>Ov, of, he</i>	FEMININE. <i>Oi, ai, she</i>
Nom.	<i>Ov, of, he</i>	
Gen.	<i>Léskoro</i>	<i>Lákoro</i>
Acc.	<i>Les</i>	<i>La</i>
Dat. 1.	<i>Léste</i>	<i>Láte</i> <i>Láke</i>
” 2.	<i>Léske</i>	
Instr.	<i>Lésa</i>	<i>Lása</i>
Abl.	<i>Léstár</i>	<i>Látár</i>

ENGLISH GYPSY.

	MASCULINE. <i>Ov, you, yuv, you</i>	FEMININE. <i>Yói, yoi</i>
	{ [<i>Olescro</i> , Bw., “Zinc.” 1843 ed., vol. ii. p. 145*— <i>lescro</i> , Bw., “Lavo-lil,” p. 61] <i>lésko, lésti</i> ’s } <i>Les, lésti</i>	
	<i>To lésti, to léski</i>	<i>To láti; to láki</i>
	<i>With lésti</i>	{ [<i>Lása</i> , Harriot; <i>lasa, lasar</i> , Bw., “Lavo-lil,” p. 60]
	[<i>Lestar</i> , Bw., “Lavo-lil,” p. 61]	[<i>Later</i> , Bw., “Lavo-lil,” p. 60]

PRONOUN.

PLURAL, SAME FOR BOTH GENDERS.

TURKISH GYPSY.

Nom.	<i>Ol</i>	Dat. 2.	<i>Lénghe</i>
Gen.	<i>Léngoro</i>	Instr.	<i>Léndja</i>
Acc.	<i>Len</i>	Abl.	<i>Léndár</i>
Dat. 1.	<i>Lénde</i>		

ENGLISH GYPSY.

	<i>Yon, yaun</i>	<i>To lenghi, to léndi</i>
	<i>Léngheri, lénghe, lénti, léndi.</i>	[<i>Lensar</i> , Bw., “Lavo-lil,” p. 60]
	<i>Len, léndi</i>	[<i>Lendar</i> , Bw., “Lavo-lilp.60],”
	<i>To léndi, to lenghi</i>	

Ló, He ; pl., *lé*, They.

Besides the forms *yov* and *yoi*, he and she—pl., *yon*, they—we have met with *lo*, he (of which the feminine would be *li*, she), and *lé*, they. These pronouns are only used after the auxiliary verb *to be*, so far as we can find. Dr. Pott (vol. i., p. 242) quotes the same remark as having been made by Graffunder, though he adduces instances from other writers showing that this is not an invariable rule.

The following sentences we noted down as we heard them :—

O rashéi, koóshto sas-ló, The clergyman was a good man ; lit., good was he.

'Faw wáfedo see-ló adré lésko zee, He is so jealous ; lit., so evil is he in his heart.

Poókeroméngri see-lé, They are 'informers.'

Koshté see-lé konáw, They (hedgehogs) are good (to eat) now.

Toólo see-lé, They are fat.

POSSESSIVES.

<i>Mi</i> , mine ; Pasp., <i>mo</i> , <i>mi</i> ,	<i>Ti</i> , thine ; Pasp., <i>to</i> , <i>ti</i>
<i>Mínno</i> ,	<i>Teéro</i> , thine ; Pasp., <i>tinró</i>
<i>Méero</i> ,	} mine ; Pasp., <i>minró</i> , <i>Lésko</i> , his ; Pasp., <i>léskoro</i> ,
<i>Méiro</i> ,	
<i>Móro</i> , our ; Pasp. <i>amaró</i> ,	<i>Láki</i> , <i>lóki</i> , her ; Pasp., <i>lákoro</i> ,
	<i>Léngheri</i> , <i>léngghi</i> , their ; Pasp., <i>léngoro</i>

Péski, his ; Pasp., *po* (of which the Dative would be *péske*).

N.B.—Mr. Borrow, "Lavo-lil," pp. 13, 174, gives *minro*, *minri*, my.

DEMONSTRATIVES.

Akóvva, *kóvva*, This ; pl. *kólla*, These ; Pasp. *aká*, pl. *aklé* ;
kadavá, pl. *kadalé*.

Adóvva, *doóva*, That ; pl. *dólla*, *dúlla*, Those ; Pasp., *odova*,
pl. *odolé*.

INTERROGATIVES, RELATIVES, ETC. ETC.

<i>Kei</i> , Where ; Pasp., <i>ka</i> , adv. locat., <i>q.v.</i>	<i>Ʒáfri</i> , Such ; Pasp., <i>asavkó</i> <i>Sávo</i> , so, Which, what ; Pasp., <i>savó</i> , so
<i>Kókero</i> , Self (<i>Iipse</i>)	
<i>Kon</i> , <i>ko</i> , Who ; Pasp., <i>kon</i> , <i>quis</i>	<i>Sor</i> , All ; Pasp., <i>sarró</i> <i>Ta</i> , who, which, that ; Pott, <i>ke</i> ; Pasp., <i>ka</i> , rel. pron.
<i>Nógo</i> , Own	

These words are classed together in accordance with Pott's and Paspati's arrangement.

NUMERALS.

- 1 *Yek* ; Pasp., *yek*, p. 75.
- 2 *Doóï* ; „ *dúï*, „
- 3 *Trin* ; „ *trin*
- 4 *Stor* ; „ *star*
- 5 *Pansh* ; „ *pantch*, *pandj*.
- 6 *Shov* ; „ *shov*.
- 7 *Doóï trinyáw ta yek* ; *trin ta stor* [*Afta*, Bryant ; *Heftan*, Marsden ; Pasp., *eftá*].
- 8 *Doóï storáw* [*oitoo*, Bryant ; Pasp., *ohtó*], and see 18.
- 9 *Doóï stóraw ta yek* [*enneah*, Bryant ; *Henya*, Marsden ; Pasp., *eniá*].
- 10 *Desh* ; Pasp., *desh*.
- 11 *Desh ta yek* ; Pasp., *desh u yek*, etc.
- 18 *Déshto* ; Pasp., *desh u ohtó*.
- 20 *Bish*, or *doóï desháw* ; Pasp., *bish*.
- 30 *Trin desháw* ; Pasp., *trianda*.
- 40 *Stor desháw* ; „ *saránda*.
- 50 *Pansh desháw* ; „ *penínda*.
- 60 *Shov desháw*, etc. ; Pasp., *exínda*.
- 100 *Desh desháw* ; Bw., *shel* ; Pasp., *shel*.
- 1000 *Mille*, Bw., “Lavo-lil,” p. 154.

Besides the above forms, we may note the following :—

- 6 *Sho*, Bw., “Lavo-lil,” p. 89 ; Pasp., *sho*.

7 *Efta*, Lld., Eng. G., p. 218, and *hefta*, p. 15; Bw. "Lavo-lil," p. 42, *eft*.

9 *Ennyo*, *nu*, Bw., "Lavo-lil," p. 5. Mr. Borrow, "Lavo-lil," pp. 154—162, gives *trianda*, 30; *shovardesh*, 60; and several other numerals.

For 7, 8, and 9 we have ourselves only heard the corrupt compound forms given above.

From the numerals there are formed

Yékino, adj., single; and *yékorus*, adv., once.

Panshéngro, n., five pound bank-note. Pasp., p. 77, *pantchengeré*, gen. pl.; of five piastres.

Mr. Borrow supplies the following:—

Duito, second, "Lavo-lil," p. 408.

Trito, third, "Lavo-lil," p. 96; and "Zinc.," 1843 ed., vol. ii., p. 145*.

PREPOSITIONS.

<i>Adrál</i> , 'dral, Through.	<i>Párdel</i> ,	} Over.
<i>Adré</i> , 'dré, Into, in.	<i>Pérdal</i> ,	
<i>Aglál</i> , 'glal, } Before, in	<i>Paudál</i> ,	
<i>Agál</i> , 'gal, } front of.	<i>Paúdel</i> ,	
<i>Apósh</i> , Against; v., <i>Pósha</i> .	<i>Posh</i> ,	} Opposite, near, by,
<i>Apré</i> , <i>opré</i> , 'pré, Upon, on, up.	<i>Pósha</i> ,	
<i>Avrée</i> , 'vree, Out of, out,	<i>Sar</i> , With.	} besides.
away, off, from.	<i>Talé</i> , <i>alé</i> , 'lé, Down, under,	
<i>Fon</i> , from.	beneath.	
<i>Katár</i> , <i>kátar</i> , <i>káter</i> , To, unto,	<i>Tálla</i> , Under, beneath, behind,	} After, behind, back.
at.*	after, except.	
<i>Ke</i> , To (<i>ke-divvus</i> , to-day).	<i>Te</i> , To	} About, concerning.
<i>Palál</i> ,	<i>Tooostál</i> ,	
<i>Pálla</i> ,	<i>Trróstal</i> ,	
<i>Paúli</i> ,		

* *Katár*, prep., = Hel., ἀπὸ; M. G., ἐκ; Paspatis.

The following variations and additions are taken from Borrow's "Lavo-lil," etc. :—

Ando, In.

Anglo, Before.

Inna, *inner*, In, within.

Hir, By, "Lavengro," 1851 ed., vol., iii., pp. 53, 172.

Pa, For, " " " " vol. i., p. 325.

Mr. Leland, "English Gypsies," p. 232, gives *muscro*, Through, in the centre of.

Of these, *te*, *ke*, and *sar* are also postpositions, *te* and *ke* forming the dative, and *sar* forming the instrumental case of the pronouns in this dialect, and of those cases of the nouns also in the Turkish and other dialects.

N.B.—Many of these prepositions are also used adverbially.

SYNTAX, IDIOMS, ETC.

The arrangement of words in a Gypsy sentence, with few exceptions, is strictly in accordance with the English language. The following peculiarities may, however, be mentioned :—

(1) The order of a sentence is often reversed, in deep Rómanes in connection with the verb *to be*, e.g.,

Tátcho see, It is right.

Bókalo shom, I am hungry.

Hóχano shom, I am a liar.

Beéno shō'mas, I was born.

'Faw see, It is so.

Tíkno chor see yov, He is a little child.

(2) The nominative case often follows the verb it governs, e.g.,

Kóbromóngro sas meéro dad, My father was a soldier.

Tóogono shom mé to dik toot akéi, I am sorry to see thee here.

Kek na jinóva mé, I do not know.

Kek na jinéna yon, They do not know.

(3) The verb *to be* is frequently used without pronouns, *e.g.*,

Sar shan, How are you?

Bókalo shan, Are you hungry?

See also (1).

(4) In asking questions, the sense is frequently determined only by the tone, the pronoun when expressed often preceding the verb, *e.g.*,

Too diás o baúro chóori káter moosh? Did you give the big knife to the man?

Too rígherdás o koóshni keré? Did you bring the basket home?

Lon see tóoti? Have you got any salt?

Kek shoonésa too? Don't you hear?

Examples of the following will be found in other parts of the grammar:—

(5) The article, definite and indefinite, is frequently omitted.

(6) The adjective precedes the noun.

(7) Possession is denoted by the auxiliary verb and the pronoun in the dative case (*cf.* Pasp., p. 29).

(8) The use of the present tense for the future.

(9) The formation of the subjunctive by the optative particle *te* preceding the verb.

(10) Intensity is denoted by a repetition of the word, *e.g.*,

Doóvoreé doóvoreé, Very far indeed,—*cf.* Pasp., p. 171,

Nakéla sigó sigó o bersh, The year passes very quick.

(11) The elision of *or* between two numerals, *e.g.*,

Yek doóï, One or two; *Doóï trin*, Two or three, etc.,—*cf.* Pasp., pp. 594, 610.

(12) The use of double negatives for emphasis,—*cf.* Pott, ii., p. 321.

(13) Negation. There are three classes of negatives :

- (a) *Kek*, with derivatives *kéker*, *kékero*, *kékeno*.
- (b) *Ma*, variously pronounced *maa*, *maw*, *mo*, usually *maw*.
- (c) *Na*, *naw*, *né*, with derivatives *nei*, *nanéi*, *nastíssa*, *nestís*.

Class (a) are used chiefly in giving negative answers ; (b) with the imperative in prohibiting ; and (c) in making negative assertions.

It is remarkable that *kék*, which is so frequently used in this dialect, should be apparently without a representative in the Turkish, except perhaps *kánek*, Any, some, none,—about which, however, see Pasp., p. 266.

GYPSY-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

NOTE.—Cross references are given between brackets ().

A.

Aáva, } *adv.*, Yes, truly, certainly, verily (óurli). Pasp.,
Aávali, } *va; beli* (As.); Lieb., *auwa*

Adói, *adv.*, There ('doi, odói). Pasp., *otiá*; abl., *otár*

Adoósta, *adv.* and *adj.*, Plenty, enough ('doósta, 'dósta).
Lieb., *docha*

Adoóva, *pron.*, That ('doóva, adúvel). Pasp., *odová*

Adúlla, *pl.*, Those

Adrál, *prep.*, Through ('dral). Pasp., *andrál*, from within

Adré, *prep.*, In, into, to ('dré). Pasp., *andré*, in.

Kaíred adré, enclosed, fenced in; lit., made in

Adróm, *adv.*, Away ('drom)

Adúlla, *pron. pl.*, Those

Adúlla *folki*, so kek nanéi koméla mándi, Those
people who do not love me

Adúvel, *pron.*, That (adoóva)

Agál, } *prep.*, Before, in front of, in the presence of ('gal,
Aglál, } 'glal). Pasp., *anglál*, *angál*

Póshaglál, Opposite; lit., close before

Ajáw, *adv.*, Thus, so ('jaw). ? Pasp., *adjái*, yet, still, again;
aveká, thus

Akéi, *adv.*, Here ('kei). Pasp., *aká*

Dídakeis, or Dítakeis, *n. pl.*, Half-bred Gypsies, who,
instead of 'dik-akeí,' say 'did-, or dit-, akeí,' for
'look here'

Akónyo, *adv.*, Alone (bikóyno)

- Akóva, *pron.*, This ('kova). Pasp., *akavá*
 Aládj, *adj.*, Ashamed ('ladj). Pasp., *ladj*, shame
 Alé, *prep.*, Down ('lé, talé). Pasp., *telé*
 Besh alé, Sit down
 Chin alé, Cut off, cut down
 Amándi, *pron.*, To me (mándi)
 Améndi, *pron.*, We (méndi). Pasp., *dat. pl.*, *aménde*
 And, *v.a.*, To bring, fetch, etc. (hand). Pasp., *anáva*
 Andóva, I do, or will, bring, etc.
 Andéssa, You bring
 Ánlo, *p. part.*, Brought
 Ánlo apré, Brought up, educated
 Andadóm, I brought
 Andás, } He brought, they brought
 Andadás, }
 Ángar, *n.*, Coals (vángar, vóngar). Pasp., *angár*, coal
 Ánghitérra, *n., pr.*, England. French, *Angleterre*
 Apópli, *adv.*, Again (pópli)
 Apósh, *prep.*, Against
 Apré, *prep.*, Upon, on, up ('pré, opré). Pasp., *opré*
 Atch apré, To awake, get up
 Dé, or del, apré, To read
 And apré, } To educate, bring up
 Hand apré, }
 Jiv apré, To live uprightly
 Lel apré, To arrest, take up
 Pand apré, To close, shut up
 Til apré, To raise, hold up
 Woóser apré, To vomit, throw up
 Yoóser apré, To sweep, clean up
 Asár, ? *adv.*, ? Also. This word, or particle, is in frequent
 use, sometimes separately, apparently for emphasis,
 and sometimes as an adjunct to a *gáujo lav*, in
 order to disguise it. It frequently follows verbs
 in the imperative; *cf.* Vaill., Gramm. Romm., 71,
 Gati sar londis', prépare la salade; and Mikl.,
 ii., 5, 6. Mr. Borrow, in his "Lavo-lil," gives

- (p. 18), "*Asā, asau*, ad., also, likewise, too; *meero pal asau*, my brother also. *Asarlas*, ad., At all, in no manner;" (p. 110) "It is my *Dovvel's kerri-mus*, and we can't help *asarlus*;" (p. 144) "But it was *kek koskipen asarlus*." Our examples are:—
- Besh páuli, asár?* Do sit down (lit., back), won't you?
- Dik, odói, asár, mi Dobveléngi?* Do look there, won't you, for God's sake?
- Rak, asár, tí toóvlo.* Do mind your tobacco
- Too róker asár, sar see dóva chído talé?* Do you speak as it is put down?
- Mándi róker asár místo kenáw sig.* I will speak well immediately
- Pand asár lésti opré káter rook.* Do tie him up to (a) tree
- Meéro rom pands asár mandí opré.* My husband shuts me up
- And asár mándi a koósi paáni.* Do bring me a little water
- Help asár men, kair o wárdo jal opré o drom.* Do help us (to) make the cart go on the road
- Méndi forgive asár toóti.* We do forgive you
- There's the *Béngesto-hév*, and the *Béngesto-mél asár*.
There's the devil's ditch, and the devil's die (dyke) too
- Shan toóti jálin' to Stockport asár?* Are you going to Stockport too?
- O bítto Chávezo wants asár to jin, kon shan too.* The little boy wants to know who you are
- So too want asár?* What do you want?
- Shoónedóm lésti kórin' asár mándi.* I heard him calling to me
- Dóoi méndi had asár kómeni o' léndi.* Both of us had some of them
- Mándi did asár komóva to jal.* I did want to go
- Yov kom'd asár láti.* He pitied her
- Sas so yov promised asár.* It was what he promised

Kair too sus asár koméssa. Do just as you like
Well, if I wasn't thinking *asár ajáw!* Well, if I
wasn't thinking so!

Atch, *v.*, To stop, stand, halt, etc. (hatch). Pasp., *atcháva*
Atchóva, I stand, I do stand, I am standing, I will
stop, stand, arise, etc.

Atchéssa, You stop, thou stoppest

Atchéla, He stops

Atchéna, They stop

Átching, Standing, floating

Átchlo *p. part.* and *adj.*, Stopped, still

Átched, Stood

Atchdás, }
Atchtás, } He stood, arose

Atchdém, We stopped

Yon atchté, They stood

Atch apré, Awake, get up

Átching apré apópli, Resurrection; lit., standing up
again

Atrásh, *adj.*, Afraid (trash). Pasp., *trasháva*, to fear

Aúra, *n.*, Watch, hour (*óra*, *háura*, *yórra*)

Av, *v.*, To come (*hav*, 'wel, 'vel). Pasp., *aváva*

Avél, *or* awél, *v.*, To come, *e.g.*, yon sas avélin',
They were coming

Avéla, He comes

Avéssa, Thou wilt come

Ava tá, Come ye, come along!

Av pálla, Follow! lit., come after

Av'in', }
Av'ering, } Coming

Wéla, wénna, vióm, viás, vié. See Vel

Avrée, *or* Avrí, *prep.* and *adv.*, From, out, out of, off, away
(vree). Pasp., *avrí*

Avrí-rig, Outside, crust

Awóver, *adj.*, Another (*ovávo*, *wóver*, *wáver*). Pasp., *yavér*,
other

Aváveré, *pl.*, Others

Azer, *v.*, To lift (had) ; *cf.* Pasp., *lázdava*, *ushtiáva* ; Vaill.,
Gramm. Romm., *asarao*
Ázerdás, He, or they, lifted

B.

Badjaárus, *n.*, Badger

Báiro, *n.*, Ship. See Béro. Pasp., *beró*

Bal, *n.*, Hair. Pasp., *bal*

Bálaw, *pl.*, Hairs

Bal, *sing.*, } Grays, a Gypsy tribe ; as if *grey hairs*.

Bálaws, *pl.*, } Compare Borrow's Spanish Gypsy,
bullas, grey hairs

Bálaws, *pl.*, Hernes, a Gypsy tribe

Bálaw- }
Báleno- } *mátcho*, Herring

Báleno, }
Bály, } *adj.*, Hairy

Kralisí's baúro báleno joókel, Dandelion (flower) ;
lit., Queen's big hairy dog

Bal-choóri, Knife

Bálans, }
Bálanser, } *n.*, One pound sterling, a sovereign

Báleno-mas, }
Bálovás, } *n.*, Bacon (baúlo). Pasp., *balanó-mas*

Bang, *n.*, Devil (Beng). Pasp., *beng*

Bángarée, *n.*, Waistcoat

Bánga, *n. pl.*, Whiskers. ? German *Wange*, cheeks, or is
bánga due to the assonance of *waistcoat* and
whiskers ?

Bar, *n.*, Stone. Pasp., *bar*

Baráw, *pl.*, Stones

Báryaw, *pl.*, Stones, testicles, pillars

Baréngri, *n.*, *pr.*, Stanleys, a Gypsy tribe ; as if
'stonely.' Pasp., *baréngoro*, stony

Baréngro- }
Baréskro- } *grei*, Stallion, horse

Bísh'ning báuro bars, Hailing ; lit., raining big stones

Meéästo-
Poókering- } bar, Milestone

Soónakei *with* tátcho bars adré lis, Jewelry ; lit., gold with real stones in it

Bar, *n.*, One pound sterling, sovereign. Pasp., *paró*, heavy

Bárvalo, *adj.*, Rich, wealthy. Pasp., *barvaló*

Bárvalo-tem, Yorkshire

Bárvalopen, *n.*, Wealth, riches. Pasp., *baravalipé*, wealth

Bárvalo bar, Diamond

Déshbár, *n.*, Ten-pound note

Barséngri, } *n.*, Shepherd. Lieb., *Bershero* ; ? French, *Ber-*
Baséngro, } *gère*

Bastárido, *n.*, Bastard (Boshtárdus)

Báulo, *n.*, Pig. Pasp., *baló*

Baulé, *pl.*, Pigs

Baúlesto-fóros, Pig fair, pig market

Baúlesko-mas, Pork

Bálovás,
Báleno-mas, } *n.*, Bacon

Baúlesko-moóï, Pigface, a nickname

Baúleski túlopen, Lard ; lit., pig's fat

Báuro, *adj.*, Great, big, large, broad, deep, etc. Pasp., *baró*

Baúri, *adj.*, *f.*, Pregnant, 'big with child'

Baúri-chérikł,
Baúro-chérikł, } Pheasant

Baúri-dei, Grandmother

Baúrodár, *comp.*, Bigger. Pasp., *baredér*

Baúro-béresto-gav, Liverpool ; lit., big-ship-town

Baúro-bíshno, Hail

Baúro-choóri, Sword

Baúro-díkł, Shawl

Baúro-dood, Lightning

Baúro-gav, London

- Baúro-hóloméngro, }
 Baúro-hóloméskro, } Glutton
 Baúro-hóbenéskro, }
 Baúro-paáni, Ocean, sea, deep water
 Baúro-rei, Gentleman
 Bauryó, } *n.*, Assizes; due to the assonance of
 Baúri, } 'Assize' and 'a size' (a big thing)
 Baúri, *n.*, Snail (boúri)
 Bával, *n.*, Wind. Pasp., *balvál*
 Bavéngro, }
 Pógado-bávaléngro, } *n.*, Broken-winded horse
 Bával-pógaméngri, Windmill
 Bechō'vihónied, Bewitched (chō'vihóni)
 Beébee, or Beébi, *n.*, Aunt. Pasp., *bíbi*
 Beéno, *p. part.*, Born. Pasp., *bendó*, delivered
 Beené, *pl.*, Born
 Posh-beénomus, *Placenta*, after-birth
 Beénopen, *n.*, Birth
 Bei, *n.*, Sleeve, bough. Pasp., *bái*, sleeve
 Gádesto-bei, Shirt-sleeve
 Beng, *n.*, Devil (Bang). Pasp., *Beng*
 Béngaw, *pl.*, Devils
 Beng, *adj.*, Evil, wicked
 Béngalo, *adj.*, Wicked, devilish, diabolic. Pasp.,
bengaló
 Béngesko, }
 Béngesko-díking, } ditto, ditto
 Béngesko-gáiro, *n.*, Enemy
 Béngesko-tan, Hell; lit., Devil's place
 Béngeski- }
 Béngesti- } hev, { The Devil's Ditch, near Balsham,
 } { Cambridgeshire
 Béngesko-mel, The Devil's Dyke, near New-
 market
 Berk. See Burk
 Béro, *n.*, Ship, boat, barque (Baíro). Pasp., *beró*
 Beréngro, }
 Béroméngro, } *n.*, Sailor. Pasp., *beréskoro*

Béresto-sheréngro, }
 Tácho-beréngro, } Captain
 Béresto-plóχta, A ship's sail
 Béro-gav, }
 Baúro-béresto-gav, } Liverpool

Besh, *v.*, To sit. Pasp., *besháva*

Beshóva, I sit

Beshéla, He sits

Beshtás, He sat

Beshás, Let us sit

Béshoméngro, *n.*, Chair

Béshto, *n.*, Saddle (*bóshto*). Pasp., *beshtó*, sat

Béshopen, *n.*, Sessions. Pasp., *beshipé*, residence

Baúro-poókinyuski-béshopen, Assizes; lit., great judges' session

Besh, *n.*, Year. Pasp., *bersh*

Béshaw, }
 Besháw, } *pl.*, Years

Beshéngro, *n.*, A one-year-old horse, a yearling. This word is also used with other numerals in stating a person's age; so Pasp., *Isí bish-u-pandj bershéngoro*, He is twenty-five years old, which in the English dialect would be 'Yov see a bish-ta-pansh beshéngro'

Besomaári, Besom-makers

Beúrus, *n.*, Parlour, the best room of a house; cf. Vaillant, Gramm. Romm., *buro*, cavern

Bíkin, }
 Bik, } *v. a.*, To sell. Pasp., *biknáva*

Biknóva, I do, or will, sell

Bíkinéssa, }
 Bíkinássa, } Thou sellest

Bíkinéla, He sells

Bíkindé, They sold

Bíkindás, He sold

Bíkinás, Let us sell

Bíkinoméngro, }
 Bíkoméngro, } *n.*, Pedlar, licensed hawker

Bíknomus, *n.*, Auction sale

Bikónyo, } *adv.*, Alone, unbegun, not done (akónyo, pokén-
Bikónya, } *yus*). Pott, ii., 345, *pokoino*, *bokōno*, quiet

Muk lésti bikónyo, Leave it alone

Bíssio, }
Bísko, } *n.*, Spur. Pasp., *bust*, a spit

Bish, *adj.*, Twenty. Pasp., *bish*

Bíshno, *n.*, Rain (bríshindo)

Baúro bíshno, Hail

Bíshning, Raining

Bíshning baúro bars, Hailing

Bísser, *v.*, To forget. Pasp., *bistráva*

Bíssadóm, I forgot

Bíssadás, He forgot

Bísser, *v.*, To avoid (nísser)

Bísser, *v.*, To send. See next

Bítcher, *v.*, To send, to sentence. Pasp., *bitchaváva*

Bítcherénna, They send

Bitchadás, He sent

Bítchadi paúdel, Transported ; lit., sent over. Pasp.,
bitchavdó

Bítchama, *n.*, Sentence, judgment

Bítchaméngro, *n.*, A convict

Bítto, *m.*, } *adj.*, Small, little, thin, narrow, lean. ? French,

Bítto, *f.*, } *petit*. Sundt, *bittan*, a bit

Bítta ta bítta, Little by little

Bitadér, *comp.*, Smaller, less

Biván, *adv.*, Raw. Pott, ii., 406, *Bivant mass*, raw meat
(taken by Pott from Zippel)

Bívano, *adj.*, Raw

Bívan-kosht, Green-wood

Blue-ássa, *adj.*, Blue

Blue léggi, *n. pl.*, Toadstools ; lit., *blue legs*, because one
variety (*Agaricus personatus*), much esteemed by
the Gypsies as a delicacy, has blue stalks

Bō'bi, }
Bóbbi, } *n.*, Pea (bóobi). Pasp., *bóbi*

- Baúro- }
 Hólin'- } bóbbi, Broad-bean
 Grei-bóbbi, Horse-bean
 Bok, *n.*, Hunger. Pasp., *bok*
 Bókalo, *adj.*, Hungry. Pasp., *bokaló*
 Baúro bókalo, Famine
 Bok, }
 Boxt, } *n.*, Luck, fortune. Pasp., *bakht*
 Bókalo, }
 Bóky, } *adj.*, Lucky. Pasp., *bakhtalo*
 Koóshko bok, Health, happiness
 Koóshki bóky, Happy
 Bókocho, *n.*, Lamb (*vákasho*, *bókoro*). Pasp., *bakritchó*
 Bókochésto-pur, Tripe
 Bókoro, }
 Bókro, } *n.*, A sheep (*bókocho*). Pasp., *bakró*
 Bokré, *pl.*, Sheep
 Bókoroméngro, }
 Bókroméngro, } *n.*, Shepherd (*barséngri*)
 Bókoméngro, }
 Bókoréngro, }
 Bokré's-peeré, Sheep's feet
 Lávines-bókro, Goat ; lit., Welsh sheep
 Bólesko-dívvus, *n.*, Christmas Day. Pasp., *boláva*, to baptize, to christen
 Bóngali-gáiro, *n.*, Rich man. Only heard once ; questionable ; cf. Vaillant, Gramm. Romm., *banik*, richard
 Bóngo, *adj.*, Left, wrong, crooked, lame. Pasp., *bangó*
 Bóngo-wast, Left hand
 Bónges, *adv.*, Wrongly
 Bóngo-grei, Spavined horse
 Bónnek, *To* lel bónnek, to lay hold of. Pasp., *búrnek*, handful
 Boóbi, *n.*, Pea, bean (*bōbi*). Pasp., *bóbi*, bean
 Kaúlo-boóbi, Black bean
 Boóbi bóshno, Peacock

Boódega, } *n.*, Shop (boórika). French, *boutique*; Italian,
Boódika, } *bottéga*; Spanish, *bodega*

Boódegaméngro, *n.*, Shopkeeper

Símmerring boódega, Pawnshop

Boogénya, *n.*, A pock (boóko). Pasp., *pukní*, abscess; Pott,
ii., 396; Mikl., i., 5

Boogényas, *pl.*, Smallpox

Boóko, *n.*, Liver. Pasp., *bukó*, intestine

Boókesto-paáni-gav, }

Boóko-paáni-gav, }

Boóko-paáni, }

Bookésto-gav }

n. pr., Liverpool

Boóko, *n.*, Smallpox (boogénya)

Bool, *n.*, Rump. Pasp., *bul*

Booléngries, }

Boóliéngries, } *n. pl.*, Breeches, knee-breeches

Boóloméngro, *n.*, Contra naturam peccator

Bool-koóva, Chair

Grō'vneski-bool, Beef-steak

Boóino, *adj.*, Proud, boasting, swaggering; Pott, ii.,
407

Boóinélopus pénsa rei, As stuck-up as a lord; lit.,
swaggering like gentleman

Boóinus-, or boóinous-, moosh, A swaggering fellow

Boot, } *adj.*, Much. Pasp., *but*
Boóti, }

Boótodair, *comp.*, More. Pasp., *butedér*

O bootodaír, *superl.*, Most

Boot adoósta, Very many, very much

Boóti, } *n.*, work. Pasp., *butí*
Boótsi, }

Boóti, } *v.*, To work
Boótsi, }

Boótiéngro, } *n.*, Servant, worker
Boótsiéngro, }

Boótiesto-várho, Knifegrinder's barrow

Boótsi-ing gáiro, Working man

Shov divvusáw too boótiéssa, Six days shalt thou labour

Bor, *n.*, Mate, friend. ? In too general use to be the common Eastern Counties provincial word

Bor, *n.*, Hedge. Pasp., *bári*, garden

Bóryaw, *pl.*, Hedges

Boréngri, *n.*, Hedge-stake

Bórlo, Pig. See Baúlo

Bóro, Great. See Baúro

Boryó, Assizes. See Bauryó

Bosh, *v.*, To fiddle. Pasp., *bashaváva*, to play on any instrument

Bosh, *n.*, Fiddle

Bóshero, *n.*, Fiddler

Bósherus, *n.*, Cough

Bóshervénna, They are fiddling

Bóshoméngri, *n.*, Piper, fiddler, a fiddle, music

Bóshoméngro, *n.*, A fiddle, fiddler

Wásto-bóshoméngro, *n.*, Drum

Bosh, *v.*, To bark. Pasp., *basháva*, to cry, call, sing

Boshéla, It barks

Bóshadé, They barked

Bóshno, *n.*, Cock. Pasp., *o bashnó bashél*, the cock crows

Boshtárdus, *n.*, Bastard (bastárdo)

Bóshto,)

Boshtó, { *n.*, Saddle (béshto). Pasp., *beshtó*, sat

Bóshta,)

Bóuri, *n.*, Snail (baúri). Vaill., Gramm. Romm., *buro*

Breedopen, *n.*, Breed

Bríshindo, *n.*, Rain. Pasp., *brishindó*

Brísheno, *adj.*, Rainy

Bríshinéla, It rains

Bishning, Raining

Bíshning baúro bars, Hailing

Baúro bíshno, Hail

Brō'gies, *n.*, Knee-breeches

Búmbaros, *n.*, Monkey. ? Bw.'s Span. Gypsy, *bombardo*, lion, and *bomboi*, foolish

Bungaárus, *n.*, Bung, cork

Bur, *n.*, Gate

Burk, *n.*, Breast. Pasp., *brek*

Burkáari, *pl.*, Breasts

CH.

Chábi, *n.*, *s.* and *pl.*, Child, children (*chávi*). Pasp., *tchavé*

Cháho, *n.*, Coat (*chúkka*, *choófa*, *choóko*). ? Pasp., *sharga*, ridinghood, "probably Turkish *chóha*, cloth, which the Greeks call *τσόχα*."—Extract from a letter from Dr. Paspati

Cháirus, *n.*, Time (*cheérus*). Pasp., *keros*; "*καιρος*, pronounced in Crete and Cyprus *τσαιρòς*."—Extract from a letter from Dr. Paspati

Mi-dúvelésko-cháirus, } Heaven, universe, world,
Doóveléstocháirus, } eternity

Gívestocháirus, Harvest

Vénestocháirus, Winter

Chal, *n.*, Fellow, chap

Rómani-chál, A Gypsy

Rómani { *-chaláw*,
 -chálaw, } *pl.*, Gypsies
 -chalé, }

Chálav, *v.*, To touch, meddle (*chárvo*). Pasp., *tcharáva*, to lick; *tchalaváva*, to beat

Cham, *n.*, Leather, cheek, tin. Pasp., *tcham*, cheek; Lieb., leather

Chárdoka, *n.*, Apron (*choróva*, to cover; *járifa*, *járíka*, *jórjoça*, *jorjóffa*, *shárdoka*, *yárdooka*, *yárduça*). Pasp., *utchardó*, covered. Baudrimont ("Vocabulaire de la langue des Bohémiens habitant sur les pays Basques Français," Bordeaux, 1862,) has *uruka*, mantle, and Francisque Michel ("Pays basque," Paris, 1857,) has *uraka*, cape, both conjecturally referred by M. Ascoli (p. 157) to *urav*, to dress

Chára, } *v.*, To touch, meddle, tease (*chálav*). Pasp., *tcha-*
Chárvo, } *ráva*, to lick

Charás, Let us tease

Chárer opré, To vomit

Cháver, *v.*, To betray, inform, tell, *sed quære*

Chávo, *m.*, } *n.*, Child. Pasp., *tchavó*, *m.*; *tchaví*, *f.*;

Chávi, *f.*, } *tchavé*, *pl.*

Chávi, }

Chavé, } *pl.*, Children

Chávies, }

Kóshno-chávi, Doll ; lit., wooden-child

Moósh-chávi, Boy ; lit., man-child

Chavorí, *n.*, Chicken. See Pott, ii., 199, *czarvi*, das
Huhn ; dimin., *czarvóri*

Cheérus, } *n.*, Time (*cháirus*). Pasp., *keros*
Cheer, }

Chei, *n.*, Lass, daughter, girl. Pasp., *tchéi*

Chéiaw, }

Chéiáw, } *pl.*, Girls. Pasp., *tchaidá*

Chéias, }

Chein, *n.*, Moon (*choom*, *shool*, *shoon*). Pasp., *tchon*

Chellé mauré, *pl.*, Loaves (*Chóllo*). Lieb., *zēlo*

Chériklo, *m.*, } *n.*, Bird (*chíriklo*). Pasp., *tchiriclí*
Chérikli, *f.*, }

Báuro-chériklo, *m.*, } Pheasant
Báuri-chérikli, *f.*, }

Rómani-rókering-chériklo, A parrot

Chériklesto-kair, Birdcage

Cheúri, *n.*, Knife (*choóri*). Pasp., *tchorí*, *tchurí*

Chib, *n.*, Tongue (*chiv*, *jib*). Pasp., *tchip*

Chíchi, }

Chi, } *n.*, Nothing. Pasp., *hitch*

Chíchikeni-dróm, 'No thoroughfare,' a private road

Chidé, They put.

Chído, *p. part.*, Put. } See Chiv

Chidóm, I did put. }

Chik, *n.*, Dirt, filth, mud, ashes, sand, earth, soil, etc. Pasp.,
tchik

- Chíkesko chúmba, Dunghill
- Chíklo, *m.*, } *adj.*, Dirty. Pasp., *tchikaló*
 Chíkli, *f.*, }
- Chikéngries, *n.*, 'Bankers,' who repair canal banks
- Chin, *v.*, *a.*, To cut, dig. Pasp., *tchináva*
- Chinóva, I do, or will, cut
- Chinéla, He cuts
- Chínlo, }
 Chin'd, } Cut
- Chindóm, I did cut
- Chínoméskro, } *n.*, Bill, chopper, cleaver, hatchet,
 Chínoméngro, } knife, letter
 Chínomóngri, }
- Poóvo-chínoméngri, Plough
- Chínoben, *n.*, Wound, cut
- Chin talé, *or* alé, To cut off, or down
- Chíngar, *v.*, To quarrel, scold, tear. Pasp., *tchingár*, mis-
 fortune, the origin of a quarrel, brawl
- Chíngerénna, They quarrel
- Chingadás, He tore, quarrelled, etc.
- Chíngariben, *n.*, Quarrel
- Chíriklo, *n.*, Bird (*chéríklo*). Pasp., *tchirikló*
- Chiriklé, *pl.*, Birds
- Chíti, *n.*, Chain. ? German, *kette*
- Chiv, *v.*, To put, place, pour, etc. Pasp., *tchiváva*, to throw
- Chivóva, I do, or will, put
- Chivés, }
 Chivéssa, } Thou puttest
- Chivéla, He puts, will put
- Chivénná, They put
- Chidóm, }
 Chivdóva, } I did put
- Chivdás, }
 Chidás, } He placed, put
- Chidém, We put, did put
- Chído, }
 Chidé, *pl.*, } *p. part.*, Put

Yon chidé, They put

Chiv it *adré* your *shéro*, Remember ; lit., put it into your head

Chived upon, Cheated ; lit., put upon, imposed on

Chived to *woódrus*, Confined (of a woman) ; lit., put to bed

Chiv, *n.*, Tongue (chib). Pasp., *tchip*

Chívoméngro, }
Chívoméngri, } *n.*, Letter, lawyer, knife

Chívlo-górjer, Magistrate, justice of the peace (chúvno-górjer). Lieb., *tschiwalo rai*, der Polizei-direktor

Chivéngro, *n.*, Lawyer

Chok, }
Chókker, } *n.*, Shoe, boot. Pasp., *tchekmi* (As)

Chókaw, }
Chóχaw, } *pl.*, Shoes, boots

Chokéngro, }
Chokéngri, } *n.*, Shoemaker

Gréi-esto chok, Horseshoe

Néi-esto chók, Hobnailed boot

Chókka, } *n.*, Coat (chúkka, cháho). Sundt, *tjokka*, Skjøert ;
Chóχo, } Pott, ii., 178

Pállani chókka, Petticoat ; lit., behind-coat

Chóllo, *adj.*, Whole, entire (chellé). Pasp., *tchaló*, satisfied.
Pott, ii., 256 ; Mikl., i., 7

Chóllo maúro, Loaf ; lit., whole bread

Chellé mauré, *pl.*, Loaves

Chong, *n.*, Knee, hill (choong). Pasp., *tchang*, leg

Chóngaw, *pl.*, Knees

Chooáli, } *n.*, *voc. pl.*, Mates ! (choováli, chowáli). Pasp.,
Choobáli, } *tchavále*

Choófa, *n.*, Coat (cháho, choóko, chúkka, chókka)

Chúffas, *pl.*, Petticoats (shoóba)

Choófihóni, *n.*, Witch (chō'vihóni, choóvikon). Pasp., *tcho-
vekhanó*, ghost

Choókni, }
Chooknée, } *n.*, Whip (choópni). Pasp., *tchukní*

Choóko, *n.*, Coat (cháho, etc.)

Yogéngri-choóko, Shooting-coat

Choom, *n.*, Moon (chein, shoon, shool). Pasp., *tchon*,
tchomút

Choóma, *n.*, Kiss. Pasp., *tchumí*

Choóma, *v.*, To kiss

Choómeróva, I do, or will, kiss

Choómadóm, I kissed, I did kiss

Choomadás, He kissed

Choómaben, *n.*, Kissing

Choómba, } *n.*, Hill, chin (choónga, chúmba, dúmba). Pasp.,

Choómba, } *túmba*, hillock

Choómoni, *n.*, Something (chúmoni). Lieb., *tschomoní*

Choónga, *n.*, Hill (choómba, dúmba). Pasp., *túmba*, hillock

Choong, *n.*, Hill, knee (chong). Pasp., *tchang*, leg

Choóngar, *v.*, To spit (chúngar). Pasp., *tchungaráva*

Choóngarben, *n.*, Spittle

Choópni, *n.*, Whip (choókni). Pasp., *tchupní*

Choóralo, *adj.*, Bearded. Pasp., *tchor*, beard

Choóralo-moóí, Bearded face

Choóri, *n.*, Knife. Pasp., *tchorí*, *tchurí*

Baúro choóri, Sword

Choóresto-gav, Sheffield

Poóvesto-choóri, Plough

Choóro, *m.*, } *adj.*, Poor, humble (chóro). Pasp., *tchoró*
Choóri, *f.*, }

Choóreno, } *adj.*, Poor

Choórokno, }

Choórokné, *pl.*, Mumpers

Choóroméngro, } *n.*, Tramp

Choórodo, }

Choórodé, } *pl.*, Tramps

Choórodoné, }

Choórodár, *comp.*, Poorer

Choórones-gav, Wakefield; lit., poorly town (poorly

= weak = wake)

Choórokono-lav, A mumper's word

- Choováli, *n.*, *voc. pl.*, Mates, companions (chawáli, etc.)
 Choóveno, *adj.*, Poor (chúveno)
 Choóvenes, *adv.*, Humbly
 Choóvikon, *n.*, Witch (chō'vihóni). Pasp., *tchovekhanó*, ghost
 Choóvihóneski mǎtchka, Bewitched cat
 Chor, *n.*, Grass. Pasp., *tchar*
 Choréngri, *adj.*, Grassy, green
 Chór-diking, *adj.*, Green ; lit., grass-looking
 Chor-óχtaméngro, Grasshopper
 Dándiméngri-chor, *pl.*, Nettles
 Chórkeno-tem, Yorkshire
 Chor, *v. a.*, To steal. Pasp., *tchoráva*
 Choróva, I do, or will, steal
 Chórdo,
 Chórno,
 Chórdeno,
 Chordné, *pl.*, } *p. part.*, Stolen. Pasp., *tchordó*
 Chor,
 Chóroméngro, } *n.*, Thief. Pasp., *tchor*
 Chor, *n.*, Son, lad. Pasp., *tcho*, child ; *gor* (As), boy
 Givéngro chor, Farmer's lad
 Chóro, *adj.*, Poor (choóro). Pasp., *tchoró*
 Chórokonés, *adv.*, Humbly
 Chóro, }
 Chóra, } *n.*, Plate, dish. Pasp., *tcharó*
 Chor, }
 Choróva, I cover, wrap up. Pasp., *utcharáva*
 Choróva les pardál o' yog, I will cover it up with
 ashes
 Chordás, They covered
 Chórda, *v.*, To 'cover' (in cořtu). Pasp., *utcharáva*, to cover,
 or *tchoráva*, to pour ; *tchoraibé*, seminal fluid
 Chóvono, *adj.*, Poor (chúveno, choóveno)
 Chōvihóni, *n.*, Witch (choófihóni, choóvikon). Pasp., *tcho-*
 vekhanó, ghost
 Chúffas, *n. pl.*, Petticoats (choófa, shoóba)
 Chúkka, *n.*, Coat (cháho, choóko, etc.)

Chukkéngro, }
 Chukkéngri, } *n.*, Policeman

Chúmba, *n.*, Hill, chin (choómba, choóngá, dúmbo). Pasp.,
túmba, hillock

Chúmba kálesko tem, Derbyshire

Chúmoni, *n.*, Something (choómoni). Lieb., *tchomoni*

Chúngar, *v.*, To spit (choóngar). Pasp., *tchungaráva*

Chúngar, *n.*, Skewer, spit

Chúveno, }
 Chúvni, } *adj.*, Poor (choóveno, chówono)

Chúvno-górjer, Magistrate, justice of the peace
 (chívlo górjer)

D.

Dad, }
 Dádus, } *n.*, Father. Pasp., *dad*

Daádi, *voc.*, Father!

Dadéngro, }
 Dadoméngro, } *n.*, Bastard; because 'fathered' on
 Dádlo, } the putative parent

Póoro-dad, Grandfather

Stíffo-dad, Father-in-law

Dádesko kair, Father's house

Mi dádeski boótsiéngri, My father's servants

Dan, *adv.*, Than

Dánder, }
 Dand, } *v. a.*, To bite. Pasp., *dantáva*
 Dan, }

Dándo, }
 Dánlo, } *p. part.*, Bitten. Pasp., *dantó*

Dan, *n.*, Tooth

Dányaw, }
 Danáw, } *pl.*, Teeth

Choóro-bítto-dándoméngro, Mouse; lit., poor little
 biter

Dándiméngri-chor, Nettles; lit., biting-grass

- Dánderméskri, *n.*, Pepper
 Dánoméskri, *n.*, Mustard
 Dánding-píshum, Wasp ; lit., biting-fly
 Dash, *n.*, Cup. Pasp., *tási*
 Doódás, } *n.*, Cup and saucer ; lit., two cups, or
 Doói-dash, } cuplike things
 Dásko. See Dei
De, article, The
 Dé. See Del
 Deáro, } *adj.*, Dear
 Deári, }
 Dei, *n.*, Mother. Pasp., *déi, dái*
 Déiesko, }
 Dásko, } *gen.*, Mother's. Pasp., *daiáskoro*
 Déiä, *voc.*, Mother !
 Baúri-dei, }
 Poóri-dei, } Grandmother
 Stíffi-dei, Mother-in-law
 Del, *v. a.*, To give, kick, hit, read (*dé*). Pasp., *dáva*, to
 give, kick, hit, speak
 Dé, To give, kick
 Dóva, }
 Delóva, } I do, or will, give, etc.
 Delóva meéro lav káter mi-Doóvel, I pray ; lit., I give
 my word to God
 Déla, }
 Deléla, } He gives, will give, etc.
 Deldóm, }
 Dióm, } I gave, etc.
 Méndi dióm, We gave
 Diás, He gave, forgave, etc.
 Diás drován opré o woóda, He knocked hard at the
 door
 Díno, *n.*, Gift ; lit., given. Pasp., *p. part.*, *dinó*
 Dié, They gave
 Dé }
 Del } opré, *v.*, To read

Déloomus-opré, Writing

Del-*to*-mándi, Present ; lit., a give to me

Peéro-délling-tem, Lancashire ; lit., foot-kicking country

Délooméngro, *n.*, Parson, lucifer match, kicking horse

Délooméskro, *n.*, Hammer

Den, adv., Then

Desh, *adj.*, Ten. Pasp., *desh*

Deshbar, Ten-pound bank-note

Déshto-haúri, } Eighteen-pence. Pasp., *desh-u-shtó*,

Déshti-kórri, } eighteen

Desh-ta-yék, Eleven. D. ta doói, -trin, -stor, -pansh, -doói-trináw, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. and so on ; doói desháw, 20

Dídakeís, *n. pl.*, Half-bred Gypsies. See Akéi

Diás, He gave. }
Dióm, I gave. } See Del

Dik, *v. a.*, To see, look. Pasp., *dikáva*

Dikóva, I look, see

Te dikóv avrí, dikóva, If I look out, I see

Dikéssa, }
Too dikés, } Thou lookest, ye look, see

Dikéla, He sees

Dikéla pénsa raúni, She looks like a lady

Diktóm, }
Diktoóm, } I saw

Diktássa, Thou didst see, ye saw

Diktás, He saw, looked

Dikás, Let us look

Too diktás ? Have you seen ? (Properly *diktán* ; see p. 37)

Diktás kómeni ? Did you see anything ? (Properly *diktán* ; see p. 37)

Diktána, They saw, (properly *diktás*)

Díkto, }
Díkno, } *p. part.*, Seen. Pasp., *dikló*

Dik pálla, *v.*, To watch, attend to ; lit., look after

Béngesko-díking, Diabolic, ugly ; lit., devil-looking

Koóshko-díking, Handsome, good-looking

Dídakéis, *pl.*, Half-bred Gypsies. See Akéi

Díkoméngro, *n.*, Looking-glass

Door-díkoméngro, Telescope ; lit., far-seeing thing

Díkoméngri, *n.*, Portrait, likeness, photograph,
picture

Díkimus, }
Díkomus, } *n.*, Sight

Wáfedo díkomusti chei sas yói. She was an ugly girl

Díklo, *n.*, Handkerchief, necktie, etc. Pasp., *dikló*

Baúro-díklo, Shawl

Dínilo,
Dínlo,
Dinlée, *f.*,
Dínvero, } *n.*, Fool. Pasp., *diniló*

Dinlé, *pl.*, Fools

Dínveres, *adv.*, Foolishly

Dínveri, *adj.*, Silly, foolish

Diás.
Dié, Díno. }
Dióm. } See Del, to give

Dívio, }
Dívioo, } *adj.*, Mad, wild. Lieb., *dírwio* ; Mikl., *i.*, 9

Díviaw, *pl.*, Lunatics

Dívio-kair, Asylum, madhouse

Dívi-gáiri, Midwife ; lit., madwife. Due to assonance

Dívvus, *n.*, Day. Pasp., *divés*

Divvusáw, *pl.*, Days

Ke-dívvus,
Kónva-dívvus, }
Te-dívvus, } To-day

Kóliko-dívvus, yesterday

Kroókingo-dívvus, Sunday

Mi-dúvel's-dívvus,
Mol-dívvus, }
Bólesko-dívvus, } Christmas Day

Ovávo-dívvus, To-morrow

Trin-dívvuses-pálla-koóroko, Wednesday; lit., three days after Sunday, and so on for the other days of the week

Dívvusly, *adv.*, Daily

Dívvusy roózha, Daisy

'Doi, *adv.*, There (adoí, odói). Pasp., *otiá*; abl., *otár*

Dólla, *pron.*, Those (dúlla). Pasp., *odolé*

Dood, *n.*, Light. Lieb., *tūt*

Doódaw, }
Doódyaw, } *pl.*, Lights, stars

Doódoméngro, *n.*, Lantern

Doódoméngro, }
Doódeno, } *adj.*, Light (lucidus)
Doódengi, }

Doódoméskri, *n.*, Lucifer-match

Doódesko moólo, Will-o'-th'-Wisp

Baúro-dood, Lightning

Midoóvelésko-dood, Moon, lightning

Dood-yógengi-kóshters, Firebrands; lit., light-fire sticks

Kaúlo-dood, Dark-lantern

Doódás, *n.*, Cup and saucer (dash)

Doódum, *n.*, Belly, womb. Pasp., *dudúm*, gourd

Doói, *adj.*, Two. Pasp., *dúi*

Doói-méendi, We two, or both of us

Doói-léendi, They two, or both of them

Doói kólli, Florin, a two-shilling piece; lit., two things

Doói-dash, }
Doódás, } Cup and saucer (dash)

Doói trin, Two or three

Yon ghién avrí doói ta doói ketané, They went out by twos (*ghién*, for *ghiás*)

Doóker, *v.*, To hurt, pain, ache. Pasp., *dukáva*, to feel pain

Doóker, *n.*, An ache. Pasp., *duk*

Doókeróva, I punish

- Doókadás, He did hurt
 Doókadno, *p. part.*, Tormented
 Doómo, *n.*, Back. Pasp., *dumó*
 Dooméngro, } *n.*, Broken-backed horse; *doom-*
 Dooméksno-grei, } *éksno* for *dooméskano*
 Door, *adj.* and *adv.*, Far, long. Pasp., *dur*
 Door, *n.*, Distance
 Door door dósta, }
 Doovorí-doovorí, } A very long way, very far off
 Doórdair, }
 Doóroder, } *comp.*, Farther. Pasp., *duredér*
 Door-díkoméngro, *n.*, Telescope; lit., far-seer
 Doóri, *n.*, String, twine (*dóri*). Pasp., *dorí*
 Doórik, *v.*, To tell fortunes, predict (*dúkker*). Lieb., *turke-*
wawa
 Doórikapen, *n.*, Fortune-telling, prediction. Lieb.,
turkepenn
 Doosh, *n.* and *adj.*, Evil; bad, unlucky, etc. Lieb., *dosch*
 Doóshalo, *adj.*, Unlucky, etc.
 Doósta, *adj.* and *n.*, Enough, many, much, plenty, very
 (*adoósta*, *dósta*). Lieb., *docha*; Mikl., i., 10
 Door doósta, Long enough
 'Doóva, *pron.*, That (*adoóva*). Pasp., *odová*
 'Glal doovéski kair, In front of *that* house
 Dúlla kólla, *pl.*, *Those* things
 Doóvel, *n.*, God (*dúvel*). Pasp., *devél*
 Doóvelkanésto, *adj.*, Divine, holy. Pasp., *devlicanó*
 Mi doóveléski cháiros, Eternity, for ever, the World,
 universe; lit., my God's time
 Dúvelésko chávo, Christ; lit., God's Son
 Mi-doóvelésko, *adj.*, Religious. Pasp., *devlískoro*
 Mi-doóvelésko-dood, The moon
 Mi-dúveléski gairé, Saints
 Mi-dúvelésko maúroméngri, Jews; lit., my God's
 slayers
 Mi-doóvelésko bítta fólki, Fairies; lit., my God's
 little people

Dúveléski Joóvel, The Virgin

Mi-dúvelésto-tem, Sky

Mi-doóvelésko-gódli, Thunder ; lit., my God's voice

Mi-dúvelésko-kéri, Heaven

Mi-doóvelénghi, }
Mi-doóvelésti, } For my God's sake

Mi-dúvel, By God !

Mi-dúvel's moosh, Clergyman

Mi-dúvel's dívvus, Christmas Day

Doovorí, A long way off. (Door.) ? A contraction of *door-avrée* ; compare, however, Böht., part i. (*adj.*) : "A lengthened form, -oro, *m.*, and ori, *f.*, is much affected by both adjectives and nouns, *e.g.*, *terno*, young, *ternoró*, *ternorí*, very young "

Dórdi', *interj.*, Lo, behold, see, look ! ? Pasp., *otár dik*

Dóri, *n.*, String, twine, riband, navel (doóri). Pasp., *dorí*

Doriō'v, *n.*, Ocean, sea, river (doyáv). Pasp., *daráv*

Dósta, *adj.* and *n.*, Plenty, etc. See Doósta

Dósta kómeni, A great multitude

Dósta dósta besháw, Very many years

Dósta ta dósta, Enough and to spare

Dóva, *pron.*, That, it. See Doóva

Dóva, I give. See Del

Dová, }
Dovyál, } *n.*, Sea. Pasp., *devryál*

Doyáv, *n.*, Sea (doriō'v). Pasp., *daráv*

Drab, *n.*, Poison, drug, medicine. Pasp., *drab*, herb, root, physic

Drabéngro, }
Drabéngri, } *n.*, Druggist, doctor

Tátcho-drabéngro, Doctor of medicine

'Dral, *prep.*, Through (adrál). Pasp., *andrál*, from within

'Dré, *prep.*, In (adré). Pasp., *andré*

Dríllaw, *n. pl.*, Berries, gooseberries (dúril)

Drom, *n.*, Road, way, path, lane, street, etc., fashion, manner. Pasp., *drom*, road ; Mikl., *i.*, 10

Dromáw, *pl.*, Roads

- Bauré drómaw, Highroads
 Baúri-gávesti-drómaw, Streets; lit., big town-roads
 Bítti-gávesti-drómaw, Lanes; lit., little town-roads
 Droóven, *adv.*, Slowly. Pott, ii., 318, *dirwanés, drovven*, etc.
 Droóveno, }
 Droóven, } *adj.*, Tiresome, wearisome
 Drován, *adv.*, Hard, forcibly, slowly
 Dúkker, *v.*, To tell fortunes, predict (doórik). Lieb., *turke-wawa*
 Dúkkeróva, I tell fortunes
 Dúkkerin', *n.*, Fortune-telling
 Dúkkeriben, *n.*, Fortune
 Dúkkadno, *p. part.*, Predicted
 Dúlla, }
 Dúlli, } *pl.*, Those (doóva). Pasp., *odová*; *pl.*, *odolé*
 Dúmbo, *n.*, Hill, mountain (choómbo, etc.) Pasp., *túmba*,
 hillock
 Dúril, *n.*, Gooseberry (dríllaw). Lieb., *heril*, a pea; Pott,
 ii., 167
 Duriléski-góř, Gooseberry-tart
 Dúvel, *n.*, God, sky, star. See Doóvel. Pasp., *devél*, God, sky

E.

- Ei, an ejaculation of woe, alas!
 'Es, *pron.*, It (les)
 Eézaw, *n. pl.*, Clothes. Sundt, Beretning om Landstryger-
 folket, 1852; *izar*, (*pl.*), Klæder

F.

- Fáirus, *n.*, Fair (fóros)
 Greíesto-fáirus, Horse fair
 Férradair, }
 Féttadair, } *adj., comp.*, Better. Lieb., *fedidir*
 Féttadáiro, }
 Féttadáiro toóti, Better than you

- So komóva féterdáir, What I want most
 O feterdáir plóχta, The best robe
 Fílisin, *n.*, Hall, mansion. Lieb., *filezzin*
 Fíno, *adj.*, Fine
 First-adáir, *adj.*, First
 First-adáir o' liléi, Spring ; lit., first of summer
 Fiz, *n.*, Enchantment, charm
 Folki (pron. fō'ki), *n.*, Folk, people
 Follasé, }
 Follasáw, } *n. pl.*, Gloves. Lieb., *forlozzo* ; Pott, ii., 394
 Fóllasies, }
 Fon, *prep.*, From. German, *von*
 Foozhaári, *n.*, Fern
 Fordé, }
 Fordel, } *v.*, To forgive (dé, del)
 Forgive-asár, Forgive
 Fordelonest, *n.*, Forgiveness
 Fóros, *n.*, Market town (fáirus). Pasp., *fóros*
 Baúlesto-fóros, Pig fair
 Fóshono, *adj.*, False, counterfeit, imitation
 Fóshono wóngushis, False rings ; rings made of
 imitation gold
 Maw kair toóti kek kómeni fóshono koókelo, Thou
 shalt not make any graven image ; lit., don't make
 to thee not any false doll
 Full, }
 Fool, } *n.*, Dung, excrement. Pasp., *ful*
 Full-vádo, Dung-cart

G.

This letter must be invariably pronounced hard, as in *go*, and not as in *gin*.

- Gad, *n.*, Shirt. Pasp., *gad*
 Gádaw, *pl.*, Shirts
 Gádesto-bei, Shirt-sleeve
 Gad-kosht-koóva, Clothes-peg

Gáiro, *n.*, Man. Only applied to *gaújos*. Pasp., *kur*; *gor*
(As), boy; Sundt, *gaer* (*pl.*), Folk

Gáiri, }
Gairí, } *f.*, Woman

Gairé, *pl.*, Men

Peévlo-gáiro, Widower

Peévli-gáiri, Widow

Vardéngro-gáiro, Miller

Yek *o'* mi doóvel's tátcho gairé, An angel

'Gal, *prep.*, Before (*agál*, 'glal). Pasp., *anglál*, *agál*

Gárav, }
Gárer, } *v. a.*, To hide. Pasp., *gheraváva*

Garóv, I do, or will, hide

Gárido, }
Gáridnó, } *p. part.*, Hidden
Gárered, }

Gáridnes, }
Gárones, } *adv.*, Secretly, hidden, unknown

Gáradóm, }
Garavóm, } I hid

Gáradás, }
Garavás, } He hid

Gaújo, } *n.*, Stranger, English person, one who is not a
Gaújer, } Gypsy. (Górjo.) Pasp., *gajó*

Gav, *n.*, Town, village. Pasp., *gav*, village

Gaváw, *pl.*, Towns

Gavéngro, }
Gavéngri, } *n.*, Policeman

Baúro-gav, London

Baúro-béresto-gav, }
Boóko-paáni-gav, } Liverpool

Stéripén-gav, County town; lit., prison town

Méendi jals yek gáver káter wáver, We go from one
town to the other

Ghián, You went.

Ghiás, He, she, they went. } See Jal

Ghién, They went. }

- Ghil, *v. a.*, To sing (ghiv). Pasp., *ghiliábava*
 Ghíli, *n.*, Song (ghíveli). Pasp., *ghilí*
 Ghílyaws, *pl.*, Songs, broadsheets, handbills, newspapers
 Ghilyéngri, *n. pl.*, Newspapers
- Ghílo, }
 Ghilé, } *p. part.*, Gone. See Jal. Pasp., *gheló, ghelé*
- Ghínjer, } *v.*, To count, reckon. Pasp., *Ghenáva*; pass.,
 Ghínya, } *ghenghiováva*
- Ghióm, I went. See Jal
- Ghiv, *v. a.*, To sing (ghil)
 Ghivóva, I do, or will, sing
 Ghíveli, *n.*, Song (ghíli)
 Ghivénna, They sing
- Ghiv, *n.*, Corn, wheat. Pasp., *ghiv*
 Ghivéngro, }
 Ghivéskro, } *n.*, Farmer
 Ghivésto-cháiros, Harvest; lit., corn-time
 Ghivésto-kair, Farmhouse
 Ghivésto-shéro, Ear of corn
 Ghiv-pooséngro, Wheat-straw stack
 Ghiv-poov, Wheat-field
 Lívena-ghiv, Barley; lit., beer-corn
- Ghiv, *n.*, Snow (iv, hiv, shiv, yiv). Pasp., *iv, hiv, biv, vif*
 'Glal, *prep.*, Before ('gal, agál, aglál). Pasp., *anglál, angál*
 Póshaglál, *adv.*, Opposite; lit., close before
 Tátcho-'glal, *adv.*, Opposite; lit., right before
- Gódli, *n.*, Noise, dispute, quarrel, row, summons (gúdli, goódli)
 Mi-doóvelésko-gódli, Thunder
- Góí, *n.*, Pudding, pie, tart. Pasp., *gói*, a thick sausage
 Gō'ia, *pl.*, Puddings
 Góíóngo-gúnno, Pudding-bag
- Góno, }
 Gonnó, } *n.*, Sack (gúnno, kányo). Pasp., *gonó*
- Goódlo, *m.*, }
 Goódli, *f.*, } *adj.*, Sweet. Pasp., *gudló*, gentle, sweets

- Goódlí, *n.*, Sugar, summons
 Goódlópen, *n.*, Sweets, sweetmeats. Pasp., *gudlipé*,
 gentleness
 Goóroni, *n.*, Bull. Pasp., *gurl*, ox; adj., *guruvánó*
 Goóshum, *n.*, Throat
 Górishí, trin-górishí, Shilling. Pasp., *ghroshia*, piastres,
 from the Turkish *ghrush*; compare also German
groschen; Sundt, *gurris*; Skilling; Pott, i., 52;
 Mikl., i., 13
 Gorjo, } *n.*, Englishman, stranger, alien, gentile, any one who
 Gorjer, } is not a Gypsy. Pasp., *gadjó*; Mikl., i., 11
 Górgí, *f.*, Stranger. Pasp., *gadjí*
 Gorjé, *pl.*, English persons, Gentiles. Pasp., *gadjé*
 Górgíkana-drom, non-Gypsy fashion
 Gaújíkana jínómus, Learning fit for an alien
 Boot gaujé-kani *fólk-i* see-lé konáw, They are all like
 Gentiles now
 Górgíkanes, }
 Górgókane, } *adv.*, English
 Górgíjones, }
 Chívlo- }
 Chúvno- } górgjer, Magistrate
 Paanéngro-górgjer, Sailor; lit., water-gentile
 Poovéngri-górgjer, Irishman; lit., potato-gentile
 Yogéngri-górgjer, Gamekeeper; lit., gun-gentile
 Gózvero, *adj.*, Artful, sly. Lieb., *godswěro*; Pasp., *godialó*
 Gráinsi, }
 Gránza, } *n.*, Barn. Lieb., *granscha*, stable
 Grásni, *n. f.*, Mare. Pasp., *grasní*
 Grásni-méila, She-ass
 Greéno, *adj.*, Green
 Grei, *n. m.*, Horse. Pasp., *grái*
 Gréiaw, }
 Greiáw, } *pl.*, Horses
 Greiéngro, *n.*, Horsedealer, groom
 Gréiesto-chok, Horseshoe
 Gréiesti-chóχaw, *pl.*, Horseshoes

Gréiesto-chúkni, Horsewhip
 Gréiesto-fáirus, Horse-fair
 Gréiesto-kóppa, Horse-rug
 Gréiesko-menéngro, Horse-collar
 Gréiesto-prástering, Horse-race
 Baréngro- }
 Baréskro- } grei, Stallion
 Deloméngro-grei, Kicking horse
 Dooméksno-grei, Brokenbacked horse
 Grúncchi-grúncchi-grei, Insatiable horse ; by onoma-
 topœa

Grésti, *n.*, The *mayor* of a town. (The form of this word is the dative of *grei*, but it is probably a corruption of *grásni*)

Groóvni, }
 Groóven, } *n.*, Cow. Pasp., *guruvnó*

Groóvenesko-mas, Beef
 Moóshkeni-groóvni, Ox, bull ; lit., male cow
 Groóvni roózha, Cowslip (flower)

Grōv, *n.*, Bull. Pasp., *guruv*
 Grōvneski-bool, Beef-steak

Gúdli, *n.*, Noise (*gódli*)

Gúnno, *n.*, Sack, bag (*gónno*). Pasp., *gonó*

Gur, *n.*, Throat (*kaúri*, *kur*, *kárlo*). Pasp., *korí* ; Mikl., i., 13

H.

This letter is in many instances interchangeable with K, and in such cases is a relic of an original aspirated K, e.g., *hol* and *kol*, to eat (*khála*, Pasp.)

Had, *v. a.*, To raise, lift (*ázer*). Lieb., *hadawa*

'Hámyas, *n. pl.*, Knee-breeches (*rokámyas*)

Hand, *v. a.*, To bring (and). Pasp., *anáva*

Hánik, }
 Hánikos, } *n.*, Well. Pasp., *khanínk*

Hárri, *n.*, Penny (*hórro*, *haúro*, *kórro*). Lieb., *cheiro*

Hatch, *v.*, To stand, halt, stay, stop, etc. (*atch*). Pasp.,
atcháva, to remain

Hatch-paúli-kánni, Guineafowl; lit., stay-back fowl,
because provincials call them 'comebacks,' from
their cry

Hav, *v.*, To come (av, 'vel). Pasp., *aváva*

Haw, *particle*, ? eh

Too shánas náfelo wáver dívvus, haw? You were ill
the other day, eh?

Haw, *v.*, To eat (hol, kol). Pasp., *kháva*

Hawmés-kro, *n.*, Table

Haúrini, *adj.*, Angry, cross, savage (hóino, kórni). Pasp.,
kholinákoro

Haúro, *n.*, Copper (hárrí, hórro, kórro)

Haúrongo, *adj.*, Copper (hólono)

Haúro, *n.*, Sword. Pasp., *khanró*

Héka, *n.*, Haste (yéka, hókki). Pott, ii., 173, suggests *sik*,
quick as the etymon

Héro, } *n.*, Leg, wheel. Lieb., *hero*. Pasp., *gher*, thigh
Hérer, }

Heré, *pl.*, Wheels

Wárdesko-heré, Cart-wheels

Heréngries, *n. pl.*, Leggings

Hérengro-mátcho, Crab; lit., legged-fish

Hev, *n.*, Hole, window, grave (kev). Pasp., *khev*

Hévaw, }

Hévyaw, } *pl.*, Holes, windows

Hévyaws, }

Hévly, } Holy. From the assonance of *Hole* and

Héveski, } *Holy*

Moósheno-hev, Armpit

Hínder, } *v.*, Cacare (kinder). Pasp., *khendáva*
Hind, }

Híndo, }

Híndi, } *adj.*, Dirty, wretched, squalid, filthy

Híndi-kair, Privy. Pasp., *khéndi*

Híndi-kákarátchi, Parrot; lit., dirty magpie

Híndo-tem, } Ireland. ? *cf.* Pasp., *híndyemi*, the
Híndi-teméskro, } end of the world

Híndo-kóvva, A coarse expression sometimes used for mustard; *cf.* múterimónger

Híndi-teméngro, Irishman

Híndi-teméngri-gairé, *pl.*, Irishmen

Híndi-teméngri kóngri, Catholic Church; because so many Irish are Roman Catholics, or, in common parlance, Catholics

Hiv. *n.*, Snow (*iv*)

Hoax, *v.*, To cheat (hókano). Pasp., *khokhaváva*

Hóben, *n.*, Food, victuals, eatables (hólben, kóben). Pasp., *khabé*

Hóben-cháiros, Supper-time

Hóbenéngro, *m.*, } *n.*, Cook, one who sells food
Hóbenéngri, *f.*, }

Hóbenéskro, *n.*, Table

Baúro hóbenéskro, A glutton; lit., big eater

Hodás, He ate. See Hol

Hódjerpen, *n.*, Gonorrhœa (hótchopen)

Hódno, } I ate, eaten. See Hol
Hodóm, }

Hóino, *adj.*, Angry (hō'no, etc.) Lieb., *hoino*; Mikl., i., 12

Hóinomus, } *n.*, Anger, vexation
Hóiben, }

Hóined, } Vexed
Hóied, }

Hoïnous, *adj.*, Angry

Hóχaben, } *n.*, Lie, falsehood (hoókapen, hoax)
Hóχani, }

Hókano, } *n.*, Liar, lie; *adj.*, false. Pasp., *khokhavno*
Hóχanó, }

Hokané, *pl.*, Lies

Hóχter, } *v.*, To jump (óχta). Pasp., *ukhkiáva*, to arise, get
Hókter, } up
Hok, }

Hókki! Look! Here! (heka, yéka). Pott, ii., 173

Hol, *v.*, To eat (haw, kol). Pasp., *khiáva*, to eat; *khaló*, eaten

- Hóva, } I do, or will, eat
 Holóva, }
 Hóla, He eats
 Holéssa, Thou eatest, you eat
 Hodóm, I ate
 Hodás, He ate, he has eaten
 Hodé, } They ate
 Hodén, }
 Hódno, }
 Hólled, } *p. part.*, Eaten
 Hólben, }
 Hóloben, } *n.*, Food (kóben). Pasp., *khabé*
 Hóben, }
 Hóleno, }
 Hólono, } *n.*, Landlord
 Holéskro, }
 Hólomus, *n.*, Feast, supper. Vaill., p. 70, *Andeas o hamos*, On a servi; p. 71, *To hamos pe meseli*, Mets le plat sur la table
 Baúro-hóloméngro, Glutton
 Baúro-hóloméngro-joókel, } Wolf; lit., big-eating dog
 Baúro-hóloméskro-joókel, }
 Lólo-hóloméngri, Radish
 Gréi-esko lólo-hólomengri, Horse-radish
 Hólono, *adj.*, Copper (haúrongo)
 Honj, *n.*, The itch
 Honj, *v.*, To itch. Pasp., *khándjiovava*
 Hónjedóm, I itched
 Hónjified, *adj.*, Mangy
 Hō'no, *adj.*, Angry, cross, etc. (hóino, haúrini, kórni). Lieb., *hoino*
 Hoófa, *n.*, Cap, captain (koófa). Dr. Paspati says in a letter, "from the Greek *κούφια*, a cap"
 Hoókapen, *n.*, Lie, falsehood (hóχaben). Pasp., *khokham-nibé, khokhaimbé*
 Hoólavers, *n. pl.*, Stockings (*oúlavvers*). Lieb., *cholib*; Mikl., i., 4
 Hoóra, *n.*, Watch (óra). Pasp., *óra*

Hórro, }
Hórri, } *n.*, Penny (hárrí, kórro, haúro)

Posh-hórri, Halfpenny

Shoo-khórri, Sixpence

Désto-hórri, Eighteenpence

Hótcher, }
Hotch, } *v. a.*, To burn (káchar). Lieb., *chadschewarwa*

Hótcheróva, I do, or will, burn

Hótcheréla, It burns

Hótchedo, *p. part.*, Burnt

Hótchedé, *pl.*, Burnt, also They burnt

Hótchedóm, I burnt

Hótchedás, He burnt

Hótcheropen, }

Hótcheroben, } *n.*, Gonorrhœa (hódjerpen)

Hótchopen, }

Hótchi-wítchi, Hedgehog. Vaill., Gramm. Romm., *Hoc'a*,
épíe, pique; *hoc'aviça*, porc, épíe, hérisson; *hoc'lo*,
herissé, piquant

Hótcher mé, I said. An irregular verb; used in narration,
like 'quotha.' Vaill., *hiotosarao*, jeter les hauts
cris; Pasp., *khuyázava*, to call, cry to any one

Hótchi-yov, He said

Hótchi-yóï, She said

Hótch'ov, He said, I said

Hóva, I eat. See Hol

I.

I, *f.*, *def. art.*, The. Pasp., *i*

I'ngrinies, *n. pl.*, Welsh Gypsies, ? Ingrams

Iv, *n.*, Snow (ghiv, hiv, shiv, yiv). Pasp., *iv*, etc.

Iv-bar, Snowball

J.

Jáfra, }
Jáfri, } *adj.*, Such. Pasp., *asavkó*

Maw kel jáfri gódli, Don't make such a noise
 Kek na komóva jáfri tanáw si kóli, I do not like
 such places as these

Jal, *v.*, To go (jaw, jil, jol, ghílo). Pasp., *djáva*

Jóva, }
 Jalóva, } I do, or will, go

Jalássa, }
 Jássa, } Thou goest, you go

Jála, He goes

Jalóm méndi, We will go

Yov te jal, That he may go

Ghióm, I, or we, went

Ghiás, He went

Ghián, Ye went

Ghilé, They went

Ghílo, *p. part.*, Gone. Pasp., *gheló*

Jas méngi pardál kóla poovyáw, Let us go over
 those fields

Jáled, Went

Jal pálla, To follow ; lit., go after

Jal shookár, Go softly

Jámba, *n.*, Toad (jómba). Pasp., *zámba*, frog

Járika, }
 Járifa, } *n.*, Apron (jorjóffa, etc.)

Jas, Let us go. }
 Jássa, You go. } See Jal

Jaw, *v.*, To go (jal, etc.) Pasp., *djáva*

Jaw paúli, *v.*, To return, go back

'Jaw, *adv.*, Thus so (ajáw). Pasp., *adjái*, yet, still, again ;
aveká, thus

'Jaw see ta 'jaw see, Amen ; lit., so it is and so
 it is

'Jaw mándi, So do I

Jeer, *n.*, Rump. Pasp., *ghüir*, groin

Jib, *n.*, Tongue, language (chiv). Pasp., *djib* (As); *tchip*

Jído, *adj.*, Alive, lively. See Jiv

Jil, *v.*, To go. See Jal

Jin, *v.*, To know. Pasp., *djináva*

Jinóva, }
Jináw, } I know

Kek na jinóm mé, *I don't know* (? jináw mé)

Jinéssa, *Ye know, thou knowest*

Jinéla, *He knows*

Jinéna, *They know*

Jindóm, *I knew*

Jindássa, *Thou didst know, you knew*

Jindás, *He knew, they knew*

Jínlo, *p. part.*, *Known*

Jínoméskro, *adj.*, *Wise, clever, knowing, sharp,*
'fly'

Jínoméskro, }
Jínoméngro, } *n.*, *A knowing person, wise man*

Jínoméskri, *pl.*, *Wise men*

Jiv, *v.*, To live. Pasp., *djiváva*

Jivóva, *I live*

Jivéssa, *Thou livest, ye live, thou shalt live*

Jivéla, *He lives*

Jivéna, *They live*

Jivdás, *He lived*

Jívdo, }
Jívo, } *adj.*, *Alive, living.* Pasp., *p. part.*, *djivdó*
Jído, }

Jívoben, *n.*, *Livelihood, life.* Pasp., *djibé*

Jiv apré, *v.*, *To live uprightly*

Job, *n.*, *Oats (jōv).* Pasp., *djov*, *barley*; Mikl., *i.*, 47

Jób-pooséngro, *Oat straw stack*

Jōl-ta, *A signal-cry, the meaning of which is obsolete.*

? Bryant, *shulta*, here (sed q., *shulta* = *shoonta*,
hear!), Leland, *Engl. G.*, p. 227, *jōter*

Jol, *v.*, *To go.* See Jal

Jómba, *n.*, *Toad (jámbe).* Pasp., *zámba*, *a frog*; Mikl., *i.*, 47

Jóngher, *v.*, *To awake.* Pasp., *djangáva*

Joókel, }
Jook, } *n. m.*, *Dog (yákel).* Pasp., *djukél*

- Joókli, *f.*, Bitch. Pasp., *tchuklí*
 Kanéngro-joókel, Greyhound ; lit., hare-dog
 Vesh-joókel, Fox ; lit., wood-dog
 Baúro-hóloméngro-joókel, }
 Baúro-hóloméskro-joókel, } Wolf ; lit., big-eating dog
 Kralis's baúro báleno joókel, Dandelion (flower) ;
 lit., Queen's big hairy dog
 Joóva, *n.*, Louse. Pasp., *djuv*
 Joové, *pl.*, Lice
 Joóvli, *adj.*, Lousy. Pasp., *djuvaló*
 Joóvel, *n.*, Woman. Pasp., *djuvél*
 Joóvyaw, *pl.*, Women
 Joóvni, *adj.*, Feminine, female. Pasp., *djuvlicanó*
 Joóvni-kóllaw, *pl.*, Women's clothes
 Joóvisko-más, } Mutton ; lit., female meat ; or,
 Joóviko-mas, } The flesh of a cow which has died
 in calving
 Joóvioko-stáadi, Bonnet ; lit., female hat
 Jorjóffa, } *n.*, Apron (járifa, chardókka, etc.) Böhtlingk,
 Jorjóxa, } Part i., p. 35, *jäudäráka*, shawl
 Jōv, *n.*, Oats (job). Pasp., *djov*, barley
 Jóva, I go. See Jal
 Justa konáw, Just now

K.

This letter in some words is interchangeable with 'h,' and, in such cases, is a relic of an original aspirated 'k,' e.g., *kol*, *hol*, originally *k-hol*, to eat.

- Kaáfni, *adj.*, In foal (kávni). Pasp., *kabní*
 Káchar, *v.*, To burn (hótcher). Lieb., *chadschewarwa* ; Pasp.,
kizdízava, to take fire
 Kair, *n.*, House. Pasp., *ker*
 Kairáw, *pl.*, Houses
 Kairéngro, *n.*, Housedweller, housekeeper
 Káiriko-tan, Brickfield
 Kéri, }
 Keré, } *adv.*, At home. Pasp., *keré*

Chíriklésto-kair, Birdcage

Ghivésto-kair, Farmhouse

Híndi-kair, Privy

Králisko-kair, Palace

Loódopen-kair, Lodging-house

Kair, *v. a.*, To do, make, etc. (*kérav*, *kel*). Pasp., *ke-ráva*

Kairóva,

Keróva,

Kelóva,

Keráv,

Keréssa,

K'éssa,

Kerés,

Kairéla,

Keréla,

Keléla,

Kéla,

Kairénna,

Kerénna,

Kédo,

Káirdo,

Káired,

Te *kérav* *teéro drom*, To make thy way

Kedóm, I did, I made, I did do, I have done

Kedás,

Kerdás,

Kedás *wáfedo*, He sinned, he suffered; lit., he did bad

Kairdán, Thou hast cooked, done

Yon *kerdé*, They cooked

Kedé *a baúro gódli*, They made a great noise

Kerás *ménghi*, Let us cook, make, dance, play

Kair *posh*, To help; lit., do half

Kair *tátcho*, To cure; lit., make right

Káired *adré*, Enclosed, fenced in

Káiropen, *n.*, Doings, dealings, actions

- Kériben, }
 Kérimus, } *n.*, Behaviour, doing
 Káïroméngro, }
 Kéroméngro, } *n.*, Creator, maker
 Kal-kélimus-tem, Cheshire; lit., cheese-making country
 Kaij, }
 Kaish, } *n.*, Silk. Pasp., *kesh*
 Káijino, }
 Káisheno, } *adj.*, Silken. Pasp., *keshanó*
 Kákarátchi, *n.*, Magpie. Pasp., *karakáshka, kakaráshka*
 Híndo-kákarátchi, *n.*, Parrot; lit., dirty magpie
 Kal, *n.*, Cheese. Pasp., *kerál*
 Kaléngri, *n.*, Buttermilk, whey
 Kál-márekli, Cheesecake
 Kálesko-
 Kal-kélimus- }
 Kal-kélin'- } *tem*, Cheshire, as if *Cheeseshire*
 Chúmba-kálesko-tem, Derbyshire; lit., hill-cheese-county
 Káliko, *n.*, Yesterday, to-morrow (*kóliko*)
 Lóva léndi *to* mándi's hóben adré káliko saúla, I will have them for breakfast (lit., to my food) (in) to-morrow morning
 Káliko koóroko, Last Sunday
 Kam, *n.*, Sun. Pasp., *kam*
 O kam see opré (or, átched opré), The sun has risen
 O kam see béshed (or, béshed talé), The sun has set
 Kámora, } *n.*, Chamber, room. Lieb., *kamóra*; see Mikl.,
 Kamóra, } *i.*, 17; Pasp., in a letter, says "Greek κόμερα, from κάμαρα, a vault"
 Kánder, }
 Kan, } *v.*, To stink. Pasp., *kandáva*
 Kand, }
 Kan, } *n.*, A stink, unpleasant smell
 Kanéla, It stinks

- Kánlo, }
 Kánelo, } *adj.*, Stinking
 Kánloo, }
 Kanlé, *pl.*,
 Kánlo-poóruma, Garlic ; lit., stinking onion
 Kan, *n.*, Ear. Pasp., *kann*
 Kánaw, *pl.*, Ears
 Kanéngro, }
 Kanéngri, } *n.*, Hare
 Baúri-kanéngri-moosháw, *pl.*, Hernes ; lit., big-hare-
 men
 Kanengré, *pl.*, Hares
 Kanéngro-joókel, Greyhound
 Kanéngro-moosh, Gamekeeper
 Kanéngro, }
 Kanéngri, } *n.*, Earring
 Kánoméngro, }
 'Shoóko kanéngri, Deaf person
 Kánna, *adv.*, When, now (*kónna*). Pasp., *kánna*
 Kánna yuv sas lelled opré, When he was arrested
 Kánna sig, Immediately (*kenáw sig*)
 Kánni, } *n.*, Hen, fowl. Pasp., *kagní*; Liebich, *kachnin*. See
 Káχni, } Mikl., i., 16
 Kánniaw, }
 Kánnia, } *pl.*, Hens, fowls
 Hatch-páuli-kánni, Guinea-fowl, called 'comebacks'
 by provincials, from the cry
 Kányo, *n.*, Sack (*góno*). Pasp., *gonó*
 Kárlo, *n.*, Throat (*kur, gur*). Pasp., *kurló*
 Kas, *n.*, Hay. Pasp., *kas*
 Kaséngro, *n.*, Hayrick
 Kásoni, *n.*, Billhook
 Káter, } *prep.*, To, unto, at. Pasp., *kátar*, from where,
 Kátar, } whence ; *katár*, from ; *akatár*, from here ; *okatár*,
 Kátar, } from there. Lieb., *gatter*, hither
 Kátsers, }
 Kátsies, } *n.*, Scissors. Pasp., *kat*

Káteni, }
 Kátenes, } *adv.*, Together (kétané, *to*-ketané). Pasp., *ketané*
 Kátené, }

Kaúlo, *m.*; Kauli, *f.*; Kaulé, *pl.*, Black. Pasp., *kaló*

Kaúlo, *n.*, Common, heath, a term which is said to have originated with the large black waste lands about Birmingham and the Staffordshire Potteries

Kaúloben, *n.*, Blackness

Kaúloméskro, *n.*, Blacksmith

Kaúloméskro-koóva, Anvil; lit., blacksmith-thing

Kaúlo-boóbi, Black bean

Kaúlo-dood, Dark-lantern

Kaúlo-gav, Birmingham, London; lit., black town

Kaúlo-tem, 'The Black Country,' either Manchester, Birmingham, the Staffordshire Potteries, or Lancashire

Kaúli-raúni, Turkey; lit., black lady

Kaur, *v.*, To shout, call (kor). ? Pasp., *tchárdava*

Kaúri, *n.*, Penis (kórri)

Kaúri, *n.*, Neck (kur). Pasp., *korí*

Kávakéi, This here

Kávodói, That there

Kávni, *adj.*, In foal (kaáfni). Pasp., *kabní*

'Kávi, *n.*, Kettle (kekávi)

Kedás, He made. See Kair

Ke-dívvus, *n.*, To-day

Kédo, *p. part.*, Made. }
 Kedóm, I made. } See Kair

Kei, *adv.*, Where. Pasp., *ka*

'Kei, *adv.*, Here (akeí)

Kekávi, *n.*, Kettle ('kávi). Pasp., *kakkávi*

Kek, *adv.*, No, not. ? Pasp., *kanék*, none

Kéker, *adv.*, No; *adj.*, None

Kékero, *adj.*, None

Kékera mándi, }
 Kéker mándi, } No, not I; an emphatic negation

- Kéker adré lin, Empty ; lit., none in them
 Kek-kómi, *adv.*, Never, no more
 Kék-kom, *v.*, To hate ; lit., not-love
 Kek-kómeni, None, nobody, no one (kómeni)
 Kel, *v.*, To do, act, play, dance, make, cook, etc. (kair).
 Pasp., *keráva*, to make ; *keláva*, to dance
 Kelóva, I will make
 Kéla, It will do
 Keléla péias, It is playing ; lit., it makes fun
 Kelled, Made
 Kelling, Dancing
 Kélopen, *n.*, Spree, dance, dancing, ball. Pasp.,
 kelibé
 Kéloméngro, *n.*, Doer, performer
 Spingaáro-kéloméngro, Skewer-maker
 Kélimus, *n.*, Play. Vaill., *kelimas'*
 Kal-kélimus-tem, Cheshire ; lit., cheese-making
 country
 Kenáw, }
 Knaw, } *adv.*, Now (káнна). Pasp., *akaná*
 Kenáw-sig, Just now, immediately (káнна-sig) ; lit.,
 now soon, or quick
 Képsi, *n.*, Basket (kípsi)
 Kérav, To cook. }
 Keráw, I do. } See Kair
 Keré, }
 Kéri, } *adv.*, At home. Pasp., *keré*
 Kériben, }
 Kérimus, } Behaviour. }
 Kerénna, They make. } See Kair
 Keréssa, Thou makest, etc. }
 Kérmo, *n.*, Worm (kírmo), Pasp., *kermó*
 Keróva, I do. See Kair
 Késser, *n.*, Care ; *v.*, To care
 Késseréla, He cares
 Késter, *v.*, To ride (kíster). Pasp., *uklistó*, mounted
 Kesterdás, He rode

Késterméngro, *n.*, Jockey

Kétané, }
Kétanes, } *adv.*, Together (káteni). Pasp., *ketane*

Kév, *n.*, Hole, window (hev). Pasp., *khev*

Kil, *n.*, Butter. Pasp., *kil*

Kil-maúro, Bread and butter

Kil-kóro, Buttercup (flower)

Kil-píshum, Butterfly

Kílli, *n.*, Earring. Pasp., *tcheni*

Kin, *v.*, To buy. Pasp., *kináva*

Kindóm, I have bought

Kindás, He bought

Kínder, *v.*, To relieve the bowels (hínder). Pasp., *khen-dáva*

Kíndo, *adj.*, Wet, sweaty. Pasp., *tünde* (As). Pott, ii.,

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Kínger, *v.*, To tease, bother, weary, vex. Pasp., *khíniovava*,
to be tired

Kínno, }
Kinó, } *p. part.*, Tired, weary. Pasp., *khinó*
Kíni, }
Kíní, }

Kípsi, *n.*, Basket (képsi)

Kírmo, *n.*, Worm (kérmo). Pasp., *kermó*

Kísi, *n.*, Purse. Pasp., *kisí*

Kísi, *adj.*, Much ; sar kísi, how much. Lieb., *gizzi*

Sávo kísi, What a lot of

Kíster, *v.*, To ride (késter). Pasp., *uklistó*, mounted

Kítchema, *n.*, Inn. Lieb., *kertschimma*. See Mikl., i., 19

Kítchemáw, *pl.*, Inns

Kítcheméngro, *n.*, Innkeeper

Klérin, *n.*, Key. Pasp., *klidí*

Klérin, }
Klísín, } *n. and v.*, Lock

Klísínáw, *pl.*, Locks, a Gypsy tribe

Klísoméngro, *n.*, Bridewell, lock-up, police-station,
rabbit-trap

- Klísi, *n.*, Box
 K'naw, *adv.*, Now (kenáw)
 Ko, *pron.*, Who (kon). Pasp., *kon*, *ka*
 Kóko, *n.*, Uncle. Pasp., *kak*
 Kokálos, } *n.*, Bone, rib, thigh (kokoólus). Pasp., *kókkalo*
 Kókalo, }
 Kókero, } *adj.*, Self, lonely, alone. Pasp., *kórkoro*, alone
 Kokeró, }
 Kókeri, }
 Kokeré, *pl.*, Selves
 Kókerus, *n.*, Week (koóroki, kroóko, etc.) Pasp., *kurko*
 Kokoólus, *n.*, Bone (kokálos). Pasp., *kókkalo*
 'Kólyaw, *pl.*, Bones
 Koókelo, *n.*, Doll. Lieb., *gukkli*
 Kol, *v.*, To eat (hol, haw). Pasp., *khava*
 Kóben, *n.*, Food, victuals, eatables (hóben, hólben).
 Pasp., *khabe*
 Kóliko, } *n.*, Yesterday (kálíko). Pasp., *korkoro*,
 Kóliko-dívvus, } *kólkoro*, alone; Lieb., *kokeres*, retired,
 alone
 Kóliko-'saúla, To-morrow morning
 Kólla, } *n.*, *s.* and *pl.*, Thing, things, shillings (kónva, koóva).
 Kólí, } Pasp., *ková*. This is really a plural form; compare
 'kova, this, and 'doóva, that
 Kóllaw, } *pl.*, Things, shillings
 Kolé, }
 Doói-kólí, Florin, two-shilling piece
 Joóvni-kóllaw, Woman's clothes
 Mútering-kólla, Urinal
 Pansh-kólla, Crown, five-shilling piece
 Pansh-kólenghi-yek, A five-shilling one
 Práastering-kólí, Railway train
 Wáfedi-kólí, Misfortunes; lit., evil things
 'Kólyaw, *n. pl.*, Bones (kokoólus)
 Kom, *v.*, To love, owe, wish, desire, want, like, etc. Pasp.,
kamáma
 Kómer, *v.*, To love

- Komóva, I do want, I want, like, wish, etc.
 Koméssa, }
 Komés, } You like, thou lovest, thou wantest
 Komés too? Do you like?
 Koméla, He wants, or will want, he likes
 Koménna, They wish
 Kom asár, *imperat.*, Love thou
 Kómoben, *n.*, Love, friendship, mercy, pity
 Kómomus, *n.*, Love
 Kómoméskro, }
 Kómelo, } *n.*, Lovell, a Gypsy tribe
 Kómomúso, }
 Kómomusti, } *adj.*, Loving, kind, dear
 Kómelo, }
 Kómelo-gáiro, Friend
 Komyáw, *pl.*, Friends
 Kómyaws, *pl.*, Lovells. See above
 Kek-kom, *v. a.*, To hate; lit., not love
 Kómeni, *adj.*, Some, somebody (choómeni, kúmeni)
 Kek-kómeni, None, nobody, not any
 Dósta-kómeni, A great multitude
 Kómi, *adj.*, More. Pott, ii., 90
 Kómodair, *comp.*, More
 Kek-kómi, *adv.*, Never, no more, not again
 Kon, *pron.*, Who (ko). Pasp., *kon*, *ka*
 Kon, *adv.*, Then, therefore
 Besh toóki 'lé kon, Sit down then
 Kon, Sor-kon, All, every. Mikl., ii., 35, *sekon*; Vaill., *se kono*;
 Mikl., i., 46
 Sór-kon kólli, All things, everything
 Konáfni, }
 Konaáfi, } *n.*, Turnip (kráafni)
 Konáfia, *pl.*, }
 Gréiesko- }
 Baúlesko- } konaáfi, Beetroot
 Bókro- }
 Kóngali, *n.*, Comb. Pasp., *kanglí*

- Kónga, }
Kóngl, } *v.*, To comb
- Kóngeri, }
Kóngri, } *n.*, Church. Pasp., *kangherí*
- Kóngri lil, Bible
- Koófa, *n.*, Cap (hoófa)
- Koókelo, *n.*, Doll, goblin (kokoólus). Lieb., *gukkli*
- Koóko, *n.*, Week (koóroko)
- Koónjonés, *adv.*, Secretly, unknown ; ? connected with
Koónsus, a corner. See also Bikónyo, Akónyo
- Koónsus, }
Koónshi, } *n.*, Corner. Lieb., *guntsch*
- Koor, *v.*, To fight, beat, strike, knock, etc. Pasp., *kuráva*
- Kooróva, I do, or will, fight
- Koórdno, *p. part.*, Beaten
- Koorás, Let us beat
- Koordás, He beat
- Koordém méngghi, We fought
- Koóroben, }
Koórimus, } *n.*, Battle
- Koóroméngri, *n.*, Drum, tambourine
- Koóroméngro, *n.*, Soldier, pugilist, etc.
- Koórimóngerí, *n.*, Army
- Koóroko, } *n.*, Sunday, week (kókerus, kroóko, koóko, etc.)
Koóroki, } Pasp., *kurkó*, Sunday, week
- Yórákána-koóroko, Easter Sunday ; lit., egg Sunday
- Koóroko, *n.*, Thunder ; by a lisping assonance of
thunder and *Sunday*
- Yek dívvus pálla koorokéss, Monday ; lit., one day
after Sunday
- Koóróna, *n.*, Crown, five-shilling piece. French, *couronne*
- Koóri, *n.*, Cup, pot (kóro, kúra). Pasp., *koró*
- Koósi, *n.*, A little. Pott, ii., 96, *kutti*
- Kooshné, *pl.*, Baskets (kúshni). See Mikl., i., 18
- Koóshto, } *adj.*, Good (kóshto, kúshto). Lieb., *gutsch*,
Koóshko, } happy ; Böhtl., *känsto*, good ; Sundt, *kiska*,
good ; Pott, ii., 93, *kucz*, theuer

- Koóshtiben, }
 Koóshtoben, } *n.*, Goodness, good
 Koóshkopen, }
 Koóshko-bok, Happiness, good health
 Koóshko-bóky, Happy
 Koóshko-díking, Handsome, good-looking
 Koóva, *n.*, Thing (*kólla*, *kónva*). Pasp., *ková*
 Koóvaw, *pl.*, Things
 Bool-koóva, Chair
 Gad-kosht-koóva, Clothes-peg
 Kaúloméskro-koóva, Anvil
 Mútterimóngeri-koóva, Teapot
 Táto-koóva, Pepper
 Lálo-koóvaw, Cherries, currants
 Kóppa, *n.*, Blanket. Lieb., *gappa*; Pasp., *kírpa*, a dish-clout
 Greíesto-kóppa, Horserug
 Peéresto-kóppa, Carpet
 Kor, *v.*, To call (*kaur*). ? Pasp., *tchárdava*
 Koróva, I do call
 Kórdo, *p. part.*, Called
 Kordóm, I called
 Kordás, He called
 Kordé, They called
 Kóroméngro, *n.*, One who calls at shops, and steals
 money by sleight of hand
 Mookás méndi kor asár dúla *folki*, Let us call those
 people
 Kor, *n.*, Brow, eyebrow
 Kóro, }
 Kóredo, } *adj.*, Blind. Pasp., *koró*
 Kórodo, }
 Kórdi, }
 Kordé, } *pl.*, Blind people
 Kóredé, }
 Kórodomus, *n.*, Blindness
 Kórni, *adj.*, Cross, ill-tempered (*haúrini*, *hóno*, *hóino*).
 Pasp., *kholinákoro*

Kórro, } *n.*, Penny (hórro, hórri, hárri). Lieb., *cheiro, cheir-*
Kórri, } *engero*

Déshti-kaúri, Eighteenpence

Shookhaúri, Sixpence

Kóro, } *n.*, Cup, pot (koori, kúra). Pasp., *koró*
Kórro, }

Koréngro, *n.*, Potter

Koréngri, *pl.*, Potters

Koréngri-tem, }
Kóresko-tem, } Staffordshire

Kórri, } *n.*, Thorn, tent-peg, pudendum virile (kaúri). Pasp.,
Kóro, } *kar*, penis ; *kanró*, thorn

Baúro-kauréngro-moosh, A descriptive appellation

Kor'ri, or Kaúri, *n.*, Throat (kur). Pasp., *korí*

Kósher, } *v.*, To lick, to clean (yoóso). Pasp., *kosháva*
Kósser, }

Kósserin' plóχta, Towel ; lit., cleaning-cloth

Kósseróva les yoózho, I will cleanse it

Kossadé, They licked

Kóshno-chávi, Doll (kóshteno)

Kóshto, *adj.*, Good (koóshto)

Koshté, *pl.*, Good

Kóshtoben, } *n.*, Goodness, peace
Kóshtomus, }

Keróva mi kóshtodaír les, I will do my best

Kosht, *n.*, Stick. Pasp., *kasht, kash*

Koshtáw, *pl.*, Sticks

Koshténgro, *n.*, Woodcutter. Pasp., *kashtéskoro*

Kóshteno-tíkno, Doll (kóshno-chávi). Pasp., *kashtu-*
nanó

Dood-yógengi-kóshters, Firebrands

Gad-kosht-koóva, Clothes-peg

Moóshkero-kosht, Constable's staff

Poókering-kosht, Signpost

Yoósering-kosht, Broom

Kósser. See Kósher

Kótor, *n.*, Piece, part, guinea-piece. Pasp., *kotór*, a piece indeclinable

Kotoré, }
Kótoráw, } *pl.*, Pieces

Kótoréndri, *n.*, Fragment

Kótoréndi, Pieces, to pieces

Kónva, *n.*, Thing (koóva, etc.) Pasp., *ková*

Lílesko-kónva, Paper ; lit., book thing

Moóesto-kónva, Looking-glass

'Kónva, *adj.*, This (akónva). Pasp., *akavá*

Kónva-dívvus, To-day

Kraáfni, } *n.*, Nail, button, turnip (konáfia, konáfni). Pasp.

Kráfni, } (p. 451), *kárfia* ; Mikl., ii., 37, 132 (Kolomyjer Kreise Galiziens Vocab.), *karfín*, nail

Krális, *n.*, King. Pasp., *krális*. See Mikl., i., 18

Kralisí, }
Králisi, } *n.*, Queen. Pasp., *kralítcha*
Krallíssi, }

Králisko-kair, }
Králiskésko-kair, } Palace

Králisko-poóro-kair, Castle

Králisko-rook, Oak ; called frequently 'royal oak'

Králisom, *n.*, Kingdom

Kralisí's } báuro báleno joókel, Dandelion (flower) ;
Kraliskésko } lit., Queen's }
King's } big hairy dog

Krámbrookos, *n.*, Drum. Lieb., *tambuk*

Kreéa, *n.*, Ant. Pasp., *kirí*

Kreéaw, *pl.*, Ants

Kroóko, *n.*, Week (koóroko, etc.) Pasp., *kurkó*

Kroókingo-dívvus, }
Kúlfo, } *n.*, Sunday

Kúmbo, *n.*, Hill (dúmbo)

Kúmeni, *adj.*, Some, somebody (kómeni)

Vániso-kúmeni, Anybody

Kur, *n.*, Throat (kárlo, kor'ri, gur). Pasp., *kurló*, *korí*

Kúra, *n.*, Cup (kóro)

- Kúrri, *n.*, Tin, solder. Pasp., *kalái*, tin
 Kúshni, *n.*, Basket (tushni, trooshni, etc.) Pasp., *kóshnika*
 Kooshné, *pl.*, Baskets
 Kúshto, *adj.*, Good (koóshto)
 Kúshto-moóshi, Right arm

L.

- Ladj, *n.*, Shame (*aládj*). Pasp., *ladj*
 Ládj-fully, *adv.*, Shamefully
 Ládjipen, *n.*, Goodness (*látcho*). Pasp., *latchipe*
 Láki, } *pron.*, Her (*láti*, *lóki*). Pasp., 2nd dat., *láke*; gen.
 Láкро, } *lákoro*
 Lálo, *adj.*, Red (*lólo*). Pasp., *loló*
 Lálo-gav, Reading; lit., red-town
 Lálo-píro, Redford; lit., red-foot
 Lálo-koóvaw, Cherries, currants; lit., red things
 Las, He, or she, got (*lel*). Pasp., *liás*, *las*
 Las, *pron.*, Him, it (*les*, *lis*, 'es). Pasp., *les*
 Lása, With her. Pasp., *lása*
 Latch, *v.*, To find. Pasp., *lasdáva*, to pick up
 Latchóva, I do, or will, find
 Latchénna, They find
 Láchno, *p. part.*, Found
 Latchdóm, I found
 Latchás méngghi, Let us find
 Látcho, *adj.*, Good, fine (*ládipen*). Pasp., *latchó*
 Láti, *pron.*, To her, with her, her (*láki*). Pasp., 1st dat., *láte*,
 to her
 Lav, *n.*, Word, name. Pasp., *lav*
 Lávaw, }
 Laváw, } *pl.*, Words
 Lávyaw, }
 Lávines, *adv.* used as a *noun*, Gibberish
 Lávines-tem, Wales; lit., wordy country
 Lávines-rókerben, Welsh language; lit., wordy talk
 Lávines-gaújo, Welshman

Lávines-gairé,
Lávinéngri-gaujé, } *pl.*, Welshmen

Del lav, *v.*, To answer, pray

Del koóshto lávaw, To pray ; lit., give good words

Delóva meéro lav káter mi-doóvel, I pray God

Law, I take. See Lel

Lé, *pr. pl.*, They. Pott, i., 242

Boot gaujákaní *fólki* see-lé konáw, Very Englishified
folk are they nowadays

Poókeroméngri see-lé, They are informers

Koshté see-lé konáw—toólo see-lé, They (hedge-
hogs) are good now (to eat)—they are fat

Kanlé see-lé, They are putrid

Lé, Take! See Lel

'Lé, *prep.*, Down (alé, talé)

Leéno, *p. part.*, Taken. See next

Lel, *v.*, To take, get, obtain, catch, etc. Pasp., *láva*

Lóva,
Lelóva, } I do, or will, get, take, etc.
Law, }

Léla, He takes, catches, he will take, etc.

Lióm, I got, obtained, etc.

Liás, }
Las, } He, or they, got. Pasp., *liás, las*

Lián, You took, got, etc.

Lié, They took

Leéno,
Linó, } *p. part.*, Got, taken, begotten. Pasp., *linó*
Lélo, }

Beng te lel toóti, Devil take you

Lel kóshtoben, Please ; lit., take the goodness

Lel mótti, To get drunk

Lel opré, To apprehend ; lit., take up

Lel trad, Take care! mind!

Lel veéna, Take notice

Len, *pron.*, Them (*lin*). Pasp., acc., *len*

Léndi, *pron.*, To them, them, their (*lénti*). Pasp., 1st dat., *lénde*

- Shoon léndi, Remember! lit., hear them
- Léngheri, }
 Lénghi, } *pron.*, Their (léndi)
 Lénti, }
- Lénsa, With them. Pasp., *lénsa*
- Les, *pron.*, Him, it (las, 'es, lis). Pasp., acc., *les*
- Lésko, *pron.*, His. Pasp., gen., *léskoro*
- Lésti, *pron.*, His, her, it. Pasp., 1st dat., *léste*
- Lián, Ye got. }
 Liás, He, or they, got. } See Lel
- Líbena, *n.*, Beer (lívena, 'víni). Lieb., *lowina*
- Lié. See Lel
- Lik, *n.*, Nit. Pasp., *lik*
- Líkyaw, *pl.*, Nits, flies
- Lil, *n.*, Book, paper. Pasp., *lil*
- Liláw, }
 Lílyaw, } *pl.*, Books
- Lílesko-kóva, Paper; lit., book-thing
- Liléngro, *n.*, Star, because 'read' by astrologers
- Mi doóvelésko lil, } Bible; lit., my God's book, or
 Kóngri lil, } church book
- Pansh bálanser lil, Five-pound note
- Lileí, }
 Lílei, } *n.*, Summer. Pasp., *nildái*
- Bígnomus }
 Fírstadair } *o'* lileí, { Spring; lit., beginning, or first,
 of summer
- Pálla-lileí-see-párdel, Autumn; lit., after summer is over
- Linó, *p. part.*, Taken. See Lel
- Lióm, I took. See Lel
- Lívena, *n.*, Beer (lívena, lovína, 'víni). Lieb., *lowina*; Mikl.,
 i., 28
- Livenéngro, *n.*, Brewer, beerseller
- Livenéngries, *n. pl.*, Hops
- Póbesko lívena, Cyder; lit., apple-beer
- Lívena ghiv, Barley
- Lo, *pron.*, He. Pott, i., 242

- Yov ghiás káter tan kei sas-ló, He went to the place
where he was
O rashéi, koóshto sas-ló, The priest was a good man ;
lit., the priest, good was he
'Jaw wáfedo see-ló adré lésko zee, He is so jealous
Lod, *v.*, To lodge. Pasp., *lodáva*
Loódopen, *n.*, Lodging
Lóki, *pron.*, Her (láki)
Lóko, } *adj.*, Heavy. Pasp., *lokó*, light (*levis*) ; Mikl., *i.*, 22.
Lokó, } This is an example of the confusion of opposite
meanings remarked by Mr. Leland, Eng. Gyp-
sies, p. 126
Kek naneí lóko, It is light
Chómoni sas adré, lokó, Something was inside,
heavy
Lólo, *adj.*, Red (lálo, lúller). Pasp., *loló*
Lóli-mátcho, Red-herring
Lólo hóloméngri, Radish ; lit., red-eating thing
Greiesko lólo hóloméngri, Horseradish
O lólo wéshkeno-joókel, The fox
Lólo-matché, *pl.*, Salmon ; lit., red-fish
Lóli, *n.*, Farthing (lúli)
Lónderi, *n. pr.*, London (Lúndra). French, *Londres*
Lon, *n.*, Salt. Pasp., *lon*
Lóndo, *adj.*, Saline, salt. Pasp., *londó*
Lóndo-paáni, }
Lóndudno-paáni, } The sea ; lit., salt water
Lóndo mátcho, Salt fish
O hō'ino lóndo paáni, The angry waves
Long, *adj.* and *v.*, Lame, to lame. Vaill., *lang* ; Sundt,
longaló ; Pott, *ii.*, 337
Longé, *pl.*, Lame people
Loóbni, } *n.*, Harlot (lúbni, lúvni). Pasp., *lúbni* ; Mikl., *i.*,
Loódni, } 21
Loóbniaw, *pl.*, Harlots
Loóberiben, *n.*, Prostitution
Loódopen, *n.*, Lodging, barn (lod)

- Loódopen-kair, Lodging-house
 Loor, *v.*, To rob, plunder, steal
 Loórdo, }
 Loóred, } *p. part.*, Robbed
 Loóroméngro, *n.*, Thief
 Loóripen, *n.*, Booty, plunder
 Loóvo, }
 Lóvo, } *n.*, Money (lúva). Pasp., *lové*
 Lóva, I take. See Lel
 Lovína, *n.*, Beer (lívena)
 Lúbni, *n.*, Harlot (loóbni). Pasp., *lubní*
 Lúli, *n.*, Farthing (lóli)
 Lúller, *v.*, To blush (lóló). Pasp., *lóliavava*
 Lúlleróva, I do, or will, blush
 Lúndra, }
 Lúndro, } *n. pr.*, London (Lónderi). French, *Londres*
 Lúva, *n.*, Money (loóva). Pasp., *lové*
 Lúvni, *n.*, Harlot (loóbni)

M.

- Maa, *prohibitive particle*, Do not (maw). Pasp., *ma*
 Maloóna, *n.*, Thunder. Mikl., i., 24
 Mályaw, *n. pl.*, Companions, mates. Pasp., *mal*
 Man, }
 Mándi, } *pron.*, I, me (ménghi, mónghi). Pasp., acc., *man*;
 Mángghi, } *1st dat.*, *mánde*; *2nd dat.*, *mánghe*
 Mándi see lésti, It is mine; lit., to me is it
 A del-to-mandi, A gift, present
 Manoósh, *n.*, Man, male (moosh). Pasp., *manúsh*
 Manoóshni, *n.*, Woman (mónoshi). Pasp., *manushní*
 Mánsa, *pron.*, With me. Pasp., instr., *mánsa*
 Mántchi too, }
 Mántcha too, } Cheer up! Vaill., *manjao*, I console
 Márikli, *n.*, Cake. Pasp., *manrikló*
 Kal-márikli, Cheesecake
 Mas, *n.*, Meat, sheep. Pasp., *mas*

- Masáw, *pl.*, Meats, victuals
 Maséngro, *n.*, Butcher. Pasp., *maséskoro*
 Maséngro's maúrin' kair, Slaughter-house
 Masáli, *n.*, Frying-pan
 Joóvioko-mas, Mutton
 Moóshkeno-mas, Beef
 Balovás, Bacon
 Moólo-mas, Carrion
 Mátkha, *n.*, Cat. Pasp., *mátkha*; Mikl., i., 23
 Tíkno mátkha, Kitten; lit., little cat
 Mátkho, } *n.*, Fish. Pasp., *matchó*
 Mátkhi, }
 Mátkhaw, }
 Matcháw, } *pl.*, Fish
 Matché, }
 Mátkho, *n. pr.*, Heron, Herne, a Gypsy tribe; as if
 herring
 Mátkhoméngro, } *n.*, Fisherman. Pasp., *matchéngoro*,
 Matchéngro, } fish-seller
 Sápésko mátkho, Eel; lit., snaky-fish
 Hérengo-mátkho, Crab; lit., leggy-fish
 Báleno-mátkho, Herring
 Lólo-mátkho, Red-herring
 Lóli-matché, *pl.*, Salmon
 Moóshkeno- } mátkho, Cod-fish
 Pelé- }
 Rínkeni bar mátkho,
 Rínkeni mátkhaw ta jals talé o baryáw, } Trout
 Releski matché, *pl.*,
 Maur, *v.*, To kill. See Mor. Pasp., *maráva*
 Maúro, *n.*, Bread. Pasp., *manró*, *maró*
 Mauréngro, *n.*, Baker
 Chóllo maúro, Loaf
 Chellé mauré, *pl.*, Loaves
 Kil-maúro, Bread and butter
 Mávi, *n.*, Rabbit
 Maw, *prohibitive particle*, Do not (maa). Pasp., *ma*

Mé, *pron.*, I. Pasp., *me*

Meéa, *n.*, Mile. Vaill., *miga*; Sundt, *mijan*; Pott, ii., 454;
i., 88

Meéasto-bár, Milestone

Meéro, *m.*, } *pron.*, My (meíro, míno). Pasp., *minró*
Meéri, *f.*, }

Meíla, *n.*, Donkey, ass (móila). Pott, ii., 454, suggests
for etymon Lat. *mulus*, Gael. *muil*, *muileid*,
etc.

Meílesto-gav, Doncaster; as if, donkey's town

Meílesko-tem, Yorkshire

Grásni-meíla, She-ass

Posh grei ta posh meíla, Mule

Meíro, } *pron.*, My (meéro). The first syllable appears to
Meíri, } have been influenced by the English word

Mel, *v.*, To die (mer)

Béngesko-mel, The Devil's Dyke, near Newmarket,
Cambridgeshire

Men, *n.*, Neck. Pasp., *men*

Gréiesko-menéngro, Horse-collar

Men-wériga, Necklace

Dúla baúro-menéngri-cheriklé, Herons; lit., those
great-necked birds

Men, *pron.*, We, us. Pasp., *amén*

Méndi, *pron.*, To us, we, us. Pasp., 1st dat., *aménde*

Méngghi, *pron.*, Me, we (mángghi). Pasp., 2nd dat. s., *mánghe*;
pl., *aménghe*

Koordém méngghi, We fought

Ménsa, With us. Pasp., instr., *améndja*

Kek yon te wel pósha ménsa? May they not come
along with us?

Mer, *v.*, To die (mel). Pasp., *meráva*

Meróva, I do, or will, die

Merénna, They do, or will, die

Merdás, He died

Merdé yon bësh ghiás konáw, They died a year ago
now

- Mériben, } *n.*, Death, life. Pasp., *meribé*. Life is, to
 Méripen, } a Gypsy, an abstract idea or state, and
 death is a fact. It terminates life. The Gypsies
 have therefore taken the preceding state as part
 of the terminating fact, making death part of a
 man's life, and thus call life and death by the same
 name. See also remarks on Lóko
 Méripen tánaw si dikéla, Murdering places as they
 look (lit., looks)
 Shō'mas te meróva, I must have died
 Mérikli, *n.*, Bead. Pasp., *minrikló*
 Mériklies, }
 Mérikios, } *pl.*, Beads, bracelets
 Meróva, I die. See Mer
 Mi-, *adj.*, My. The words *Doóvel*, *Dúvel*, God, generally
 take this word as a prefix. Pasp., *mo*, *mi*
 Mindj, }
 Minsh, } *n.*, Pudendum muliebre, woman. Pasp., *mindj*, *mintch*
 Míno, *adj.*, My (meéro, meíro). Pasp., *minró*
 Mísali, } *n.*, Table. Pasp., *mesáli*, towel; Lieb., *messelin*,
 Misáli, } tablecloth; Mikl., i., 24
 Míshto, }
 Místo, } *adv.*, Well. Pasp., *mishtó*, *mistó*
 Mistó, }
 Míshto, }
 Místo, } *adj.*, Good, glad
 Moíla, *n.*, Donkey, ass (meíla)
 Moílesto-gav, Doncaster; lit., donkey's town
 Móker, *v.*, To foul, dirty. Pasp., *makáva*, to spot, stain
 Móxodo, } *adj.*, Dirty, filthy, etc. Pasp., *makló*,
 Moókedo, } stained; *makavdó*, painted
 Móxadi fólk-i, Dirty people
 Pardál sor moxodé posh-kedó Rómani-chals, Over
 all dirty half-breed Gypsies
 Mókto, }
 Móχto, } *n.*, Box (moókto). Lieb., *mochton*
 O múllo móχto, The coffin

Mol, *n.*, Wine (mul). Pasp., *mol*

Kóla so kels o mol, Grapes ; lit., things which make the wine

Moll, *adj.*, Worth (mool). Lieb., *moll*

Yek shósho adré o kóro see moll doóï adré o wesh,
One rabbit in the pot is worth two in the wood

Mólos, }
Mólov, } *n.*, Lead. Lieb., *molewo*

Mong, *v.*, To beg, pray, request. Pasp., *mangáva*

Mongóva, I do beg, pray, etc.

Mong asár ! Beg !

Móngaméngro, *n.*, Beggar

Mónghi, *pron.*, I, me (mánghi)

Jaw mónghi káter woódrus, I will go to bed, or, Let me go to bed

Mónoshi, *n.*, Woman (manoóshni). Pasp., *manushní*

The commonest words for 'woman' are *mónoshi*, *jobvel*, and *gai'ri*, and they are generally used indiscriminately, though *gai'ri* is seldom, if ever, applied to a Gypsy

Moói, *n.*, Mouth, face. Pasp., *múí*

Moořáw, *pl.*, Faces, mouths

Moóř-éngro, }
Moo-éngro, } *n.*, Lawyer

Moóesto-kóva, Looking-glass, mirror

Moóř-kokálos, Jawbone

Choóralo-moóř, Bearded face

Mook, *v.*, To let, allow, leave, lend (muk). Pasp., *mukáva*

Mookóva, I will leave

Moóklo, *p. part.*, Left, lent. Pasp., *mukló*

Mooktás, He left, let

Mookté, They left

Mookás, Let us leave

Moókedo, *adj.*, Dirty, filthy (móχodo). Pasp., *makavdó*, painted ; *makló*, stained

Moókto, *n.*, Box (mókto). Lieb., *mochton*

Mool, *adj.*, Worth (moll). Lieb., *moll*

- Moólo, *adj.*, Dead. Pasp., *muló*
 Moólo, *n.*, Ghost, devil (*múlo*)
 Tátcho-moólesko tan, A regular haunted spot ; lit.,
 true ghost's place
 Doódesko-moólo, Will-o'-th'-Wisp
 Moolé, *pl.*, Ghosts
 Moóloméngro, *n.*, Halter
 Moólo-más, Carrion. Pasp., *mulanó-mas*
 Moóleno-rook, Yew ; lit., dead-tree, because common
 in churchyards
 Moónjer, *n.* and *v.*, Nudge, pinch, squeeze ; *cf.* Borrow,
 " Lavo-lil," *munjee*, a blow on the mouth or face
 Moónjeróva toot, I will give you a nudge
 Moónjadóm lati's wast, jindás yóř so mándi ker'd, I
 squeezed her hand, (and) she knew what I meant
 Moosh, *n.*, Man. Pasp., *mursh*, *mrush*, boy, male
 Moosháw, }
 Moóshaw, } *pl.*, Men
 Moosh, *adj.*, Male
 Moósh-chávi, Boy ; lit., male child
 Moóshkeno, *adj.*, Masculine, male. Pasp., *murshnó*,
 manly
 Moóshkeni-gav, Manchester
 Moóshkeni-groóvni, Ox, bull
 Moóshkeni-groovné, Oxen
 Moóshkeno-grei, Stallion
 Moóshkeno-más, Beef
 Moóshkeno-mátcho, Cod-fish
 Kanéngro-moosh, Gamekeeper
 Peiáskro-moosh, Actor
 Mi-dúvel's-moosh, Parson
 Moóshi, }
 Moósho, } *n.*, Arm. Pasp., *mustí*
 Moóshaw, *pl.*, Arms
 Moósheno-hev, Armpit
 Kék-mooshéngri, Maimed people ; lit., armless people
 Kúshto-moóshi, Right arm

Moóshaw *of the* rook, Branches

Wásteni-moóshaw, Arms

Moóshkero, } *n.*, Policeman, constable. Dr. Paspatis, in a
Moóshero, } letter, says, “= one who looks, observes
= *móskero*”

Moóshkero-kosht, Constable's staff

Mooténgri, *n.*, Tea (*múterimóngeri*)

Moótsi, } *n.*, Skin. Pasp., *mortí*; *meshín*, *mezin* (As.), leather;

Moótska, } Lieb., *mortin*, *mortzin*, leather; Mikl., i., 25

Mor, *v.*, To kill, slay, murder (*maur*). Pasp., *maráva*

Moróva, I do, or will, kill

Moréla, He does, or will, kill

Mordás, He killed

Mórdeno,

Mordené, *pl.*,

Mórdno,

Mórdo,

Móred,

} *p. part. and adj.*, Killed. Pasp., *mardó*

Mi-Dúvelésko-maúroméngri, Jews

Móro, *pron.*, Our. Pasp., *amaró*

Mórov, *v.*, To shave. Pasp., *muraváva*, to shave; from
muráva, *moráva*, to rub

Mórovóva, I do, or will, shave

Móroméngro,

Mórovméngro,

} *n.*, Razor

Morméngro, *n.*, Barber, razor (*múravmángro*)

Mótto, *m.*, } *adj.*, Drunk, intoxicated. Pasp., *mattó*
Mótti, *f.*, }

Móttoméngro, *n.*, Drunkard

Móttoben,

Móttopen,

} *n.*, Drunkenness. Pasp., *mattipé*

Lel mótty, To get drunk

Moúseus, *n.*, Mouse

Muk, *v.*, To let, leave, allow (*mook*). Pasp., *mukáva*

Mukóva, I do, or will, leave, etc.

Mukéla, He leaves

Muktás, He left

- Mul, *n.*, Wine (mol). Pasp., *mol*
 Mul, *adj.*, Worth (moll). Lieb., *moll*
 Múlo, *n.*, Ghost, devil (moólo)
 Múloméngro, *n.*, Halter
 Wéshni-múlo, Owl
 Múlo-chériklo, Goatsucker; lit., death-bird. "It
 cries kek-kek, and some one will die"
 Adré o múlo raáti, In the middle, or dead, of
 night
 Múmbli, } *n.*, Candle. Pasp., *momelí, mumelí*, wax taper
 Múmli, }
 Munkáros, *n.*, Monkey
 Múravmángro, *n.*, Barber (mórov). Pasp., *muraváva*, to
 shave
 Múter, *n.*, Urine. Pasp., *mutér*
 Múter, *v.*, To micturate. Pasp., *mutráva*
 Múterdán too ti-kókero? Hast thou wet thyself?
 Mútering-kóla, Urinal
 Múterimóngeri, *n.*, Tea (mooténgri)
 Múterimóngeri-koóva, Teapot

N.

- Na, *negative*, No, not. Frequently used for emphasis (naw).
 Pasp., *na*
 Kek na jinóva mé, I do *not* know
 Kek na jóva, I am *not* going
 Kek na jinénna yon, They do *not* know
 O dínilo kek na jinéla, The fool doesn't know
 Na, *conj.*, Nor
 Diktóm chíchi, na shoondóm chíchi, I saw nothing,
 nor heard anything
 Náfalo, *m.*, } *adj.*, Ill, sick, poorly (násfalo). Pasp., *nasvaló*,
 Náfali, *f.*, } *nasfalo*
 Náfloben, } *n.*, Illness, sickness. Pasp., *nasvalibé*
 Náflopen, }
 Shílalo-náflopen, Ague; lit., cold-illness

- Yógenghi-náflopen, Fever ; lit., fiery-illness
 Nágo, *adj.*, Own (nógo)
 Naish, *v.*, To run (nash). Pasp., *nasháva*, to depart
 Naneí, *negative*, Not, nor (na, nei). Pasp., *nánái*
 Kek naneí, No, it is not ; not at all
 Kek naneí yek, nanéi wáver, Neither one, nor the
 other
 Kek naneí komóva, I do not wish, like, want, etc.
 Kek naneí yek kosht, Not a single stick
 Kóvva póbo see naneí goódlo, This apple it not
 sweet
 Kek lúva naneí lésti, He has no money. Pasp., *lové*
 nánái
 Násfalo, *adj.*, Ill, sick (náfalo). Pasp., *nasfaló*, *nasvaló*
 Násher, } *v.*, To run (naish). Pasp., *nasháva*, to depart
 Nash, }
 Nashénna, They run
 Nashdás, He ran
 Násherméngro, *n.*, Runner, policeman, constable
 Náshing-joókel, Greyhound ; lit., running dog
 Náshin' paáni, A stream, running water
 Násher, *v.*, To lose, waste, hang. Pasp., *nashaváva*, to
 lose
 Násheréla, He hangs, he will lose
 Nashedás, He lost, wasted, hanged
 Náshedo, }
 Náshado, } *p. part.*, Lost, hung, hanged. Pasp., *nashtó*
 Náshdo, }
 Náshered, }
 Nashedé, *pl.*, Tátcheni Rómani-chals *are* sor nashedé,
 True Gypsies are all lost
 Náshedo gáiro, Hangman
 Nastíssa, } Cannot ; I, you, he, they cannot ; unable, etc.
 Nastís, } (nestís). Pasp., *násti*, *nástik* ; see Pott, vol. i.,
 pp. 367—380 ; Böhtl., *nashti* ; Lieb., *nasti*
 Nastís mándi jinóva-les, I cannot understand it
 Nastís yov latchéla láti, He cannot find her

Nav, *n.*, Name. Pasp., *nav*

Návo, *adj.*, New (*névo*)

Naw, }
Né, } *negative*, No, not (*na*). Pasp., *na*

Né shom mé bókolo, I am not hungry

Né, *adv.* or *interj.*, Now

Né moóshaw! Now, men!

Né chawóli! Now, mates!

Nei, *negative*, No, not (*na*, *naneí*)

Kek nei jinénna yon, They do not know

Nei ler kek lóvo, He has no money

Nei, *n.*, Finger nail, any kind of nail. Pasp., *nái*, finger nail

Neíaw, *pl.*, Finger nails

Neíesto-chókker, Hobnailed boot

Nestís, *negative*, Cannot (*nastíssa*). Pasp., *násti*

Névo, *m.*, }
Névi, *f.*, } *adj.*, New (*návo*). Pasp., *nevó*

Névus, *adj.*, Own (*nógo*)

Nísser, *v.*, To miss, avoid; *cf.* Pasp., *nikáva*, to pass; *niglistó*,
p. part., gone out; *nispeláva*, to hide

Nok, *n.*, Nose. Pasp., *nak*

Nokéngro, *n.*, Snuff, glandered horse

Nóngo, *adj.*, Naked, bald, bare. Pasp., *nangó*

Nóngo-peéro, *adj.*, Barefoot

Northeréngri-gairé, Scotchmen; lit., Northern-men

Nōtheréngri-tem, Scotland; lit., Northern-country

Nōtheréngghi chiriklé, *pl.*, Grouse; lit., Scotch birds

Núti, *pl.*, Nuts

O.

O, *m. def. art.*, The. Sometimes indeclinable, like English
the. Pasp., *o*

Odoí, }
Odóí, } *adv.*, There (*adoí*, *'doi*). Pasp., *otidá*

Ókki. Mándi poókeróva too *ókki* yek rínkeno táрно rei, I
tell you *there is* a handsome young man

- Óχta, } *v.*, To jump (hóκτη). Pasp., *ukhkiáva*, to arise
 Óχter, }
 Oχténna, They jump
 Jánna ti oχtén, They will jump ; lit., they are going
 to jump
 Óχterer, *n.*, Jumper
 Chor-óχtaméngro, *n.*, Grasshopper
 Ólivas, } *n. pl.*, Stockings, socks (hoólavers). Lieb., *cholib*
 Oúlavers, }
 Opré, *prep.*, Upon, on, up (apré, 'pré). Pasp., *opré*
 Días opré adré o raáti, It appeared in the night
 Óra, *n.*, Watch, hour (aúra, hóra, yóra). Pasp., *óra*
 Our, } *affirmative particle*, Yes, truly, etc. (aáva). Pasp.,
 Oúrlý, } *va* ; Lieb., *auwa*
 Ov, *pron.*, He (yov). Pasp., *ov*
 Ovávo-dívvus, To-morrow (awáver). Pasp., *yavér*

P.

- Paáni, páni, *or* paúni, *n.*, Water. Pasp., *paní*
 Paanéngro, *n.*, Boat
 Paanéngro-gaújo, Sailor
 Panéngro, *n.*, Turnip
 Paánesto- }
 Panéngri- } *shok*, Watercress
 Paáni- }
 Paánisko-kóva, Bucket, pail, anything to hold water
 Paánisko-tan, Swamp, moss, watery place
 Paániski-hev, Well
 Paúdel-i-paáni, }
 Paúni-ed, } Transported
 Baúro-paáni, }
 Lóndo-paáni, } The sea
 Londúдно-paáni, }
 Tátto-páni, Any kind of spirituous liquor, *e.g.*, brandy
 Pal, *n.*, Brother, mate. Pasp., *pral*
 Stíffo-pal, Brother-in-law

Palál, } *prep.*, After, behind, ago, bygone (paúli). Pasp.,
 Pállá, } *palál, palé*

Av pálla, To follow ; lit., come after

Dik pálla, To watch ; lit., look after

Jal pálla, To follow ; lit., go after

Pállani-chókka, Petticoat

Beng pálla man, An enemy ; lit., devil after me

Pályaw, *n. pl.*, Rails, palings. Pott, ii., 361, *pall*, board,
 plank ; ? Pasp., *belí*, post

Pándér, } *v.*, To shut, fasten, close, tie, bind, etc. Pasp.,
 Pand, } *pandáva*
 Pan, }

Pánd-asóva, I fasten, etc.

Meéro rom pands asár mándi opré adré o kair, My
 husband shuts me up in the house

Pandadóm, I shut, did shut

Pandadás, }
 Pandás, } He, she, they bound, fastened, etc.
 Pándadas, }

Pánlo, } *p. part.*, Shut, etc. Vaill., p. 54, *is pandado*
 Pándado, } *udar*, the door is shut
 Pánded, }

Pándoméngro, } *n.*, Pound for stray cattle, sheepfold,
 Pánoméngro, } pen, fold, pinfold ; *n. pr.*, Pinfold,
 a Gypsy tribe

Pand opré, Shut up ! be silent

Pándjer, *v.*, To wheedle ? ? cf. *pándér*, to fasten, enclose, *take*
in ; also Pott, ii., 374, "*panscheraf*, biegen ; p. durch,
 durchkriechen "

They lel'd jaw kíssi lúvva by pándjerin' the gaújos,
They got so much money by wheedling the Gen-
tiles

Páni, Water. See Paáni

Pandj, } *adj.*, Five. Pasp., *pandj, pantch*
 Pansh, }

Panshéngro, *n.*, A five-pound bank-note

Pansh-kóla, Crown, five-shilling piece

- Stor-pansh, Twenty
- 'Pápin, *n.*, Goose. Pasp., *papín*
- Papínyaw, *pl.*, Geese
- Pápiní, } *n.*, Goose; sometimes applied to ducks
- Pápinéngri, } or turkeys
- Moóshkeno pápin, Gander
- Pápiní-dríláw, Gooseberries (*dríláw*)
- Pára, *v.*, To change, exchange (*púra*). Pasp., *paruváva*
- Párapén, *n.*, Change, small money (*púraben*). Pasp., *paruibé*, change of clothes
- Párav, *v.*, To thank, bless (*párik*)
- Párdal, } *prep.*, Over, across (*paúdel*). Pasp., *perdál*, beyond
- Párdel, }
- Párdel, *v.*, Forgive. Párdel mándi *for* yéka, Forgive me for once
- Párdonos, *n.*, Pardon, forgiveness
- Párik, *v.*, To thank, bless (*párav*). Lieb., *parkerwawa*
- Párikaróva, }
- Párik'ró, } I thank
- Páriko, }
- Párik'raw, }
- Párikabén, } *n.*, Thanks
- Páriking, }
- Páriktóm, I thanked
- Párno, *adj.*, Cloth. Pasp., *parínd*, *beránd*, tent-cloth; Lieb., *párne*, die Windeln
- Pártan, *n.*, Cloth (*póktan*). Pasp., *pokhtán*
- Pásheréla, He believes. See Pátser
- Pátrin, } *n.*, Leaf, trail-sign. Pasp., *patrín*
- Pátin, }
- Patrínaw, } *pl.*, Trails
- Patréní, }
- Pátser, *v.*, To believe (*pázer*). Pasp., *pakiáva*; Lieb., *pat-schāwa*
- Patsóva, I believe
- Patsdóm, I believed
- Pásheréla, He believes

Yon kek naneí patserénna, They will not believe
 Pátsadé, They believed
 Pátsaben, *n.*, Belief. Lieb., *patschäpenn*
 O raúni pátsied so yóí pen'd, The lady believed what
 she said

Paudál, }
 Paúdel, } *prep.*, Over (párdal). Pasp., *perdál*, beyond

Bítchadi-paúdel, }
 Paúdel-i-paáni, } Transported

Paúli, }
 Paulé, } *prep.*, Behind, back (pállá). Pasp., *palé*

Hatch-paúli-káni, Guineafowl

Jal-paúli, To return

Paúni, Water. See Paáni

Paúno, *adj.*, White (pórno). Pasp., *parnó*

Paúpus, *n.*, Grandfather. Pasp., *pápus*

Pázer, *v. a.*, To trust (pászeróva). Pasp., *pakiáva*

Pázorus, *adj.*, Indebted

Pázeróva, I obtain credit, get on trust

Pázeroben, *n.*, Credit, trust

Pedás, He fell. }
 Pedé, They fell. } See Per

Pédliaw, *n. pl.*, Nuts (pétliaw, pévliaw). Lieb., *pendach*,
 walnut

Pee, *v.*, To drink. Pasp., *piáva*

Pióva, I drink, I will drink

Piéla, He drinks, or will drink

Pidóm, I drank

Pidás, He, or they, drank

Pidé, They drank

Peédlo, *p. part.*, Drunk, drunken. Pasp., *piló*

Píaben, }
 Píamus, } *n.*, Drink

Peeméngro, *n.*, Teapot, drunkard

Píaméngro, *m.*, }
 Píaméngri, *f.*, } *n.*, Drunkard

Píaméskri, *n.*, Tea

Píaméskri-skoodálin, Teapot

Póbesko-píaméskri-tem, Devonshire

Méendi see dósta te hol ta pi, We have plenty to eat
and drink

Peer, *v.*, To walk, stroll (*pírav*). Pasp., *piráva*

Peeréla, He walks

Peerás, He walked

Peérdo, *n.*, Tramp, vagrant

Posh-peérdo, Half-breed

Peéroméngro, *n.*, Stile

Peéromus, *n.*, Roaming. Vaill., p. 78, *Is nasul pirmasko*,
Il est difficile de marcher

Peéri, *n.*, Cauldron, stewpan, copper. Pasp., *pirí*

Peéro, }
Peéri, } *n.*, Foot (*píro*). Pasp., *pinró*, *piró*

Peeré, *pl.*, Feet

Bokré's peeré, Sheep's feet

Peéresto-kóppa, Carpet

Peéro-déling-tem, Lancashire; lit., foot-kicking county

Peévlo, *adj.*, Widowed. Pasp., *pivliló*

Peévlo-gáiro, Widower. Pasp., *pivló*

Peévli-gáiri, Widow. Pasp., *pivlí*

Péias, *n.*, Play, fun, sport, game. Lieb., *perjas*

Peiáskro-moosh, Actor

Pek, *v.*, To roast. Pasp., *pekáva*

Pekóva, I do, or will, roast

Pekó, *p. part.*, Roasted. Pasp., *pekó*

Pel, *v.*, To fall. See Per. Pasp., *peráva*

Pél'd, Fell

Pelóva, I do, or will, fall

Peléla, He falls, or will fall

Pelé, }
Péloné, } *n. pl.*, Testicles. Pasp., *peló*; *pl.*, *pelé*
Pélonos, }

Péleno-grei, Stallion

Pélengo-chávo, Boy

Peléngro, *n.*, Stallion

Pelé-mátcho, Cod-fish

Pen, *v.*, To say, tell. Pasp., *penáva*

Penóva, I say, I will say

Mándi penóva yór'll mer, I say (think) she will die;
cf. Pott, ii., 346, "akeàke pennàwamè. So meine
ich's [eig. doch ich sage s. pchenav]"

So penéssa? What do you say?

Penéla, He says

Pendás, He said

Pendé, }
Pendén, } They said

So pendán? What did you say?

Pen, *n.*, Sister. Pasp., *pen*

Pényaw, *pl.*, Sisters. Pasp., *peniá*

Stíffi-pen, Sister-in-law

Pénna, They will fall. See Per

Pénsa, }
Pénsi, } *adj.* and *adv.*, Like (péssa). ? Pasp., *pentchya* (As.),
Pénza, } after

Dikéla pénsa raúni, She looks like (a) lady

Per, *v.*, To fall (pel). Pasp., *peráva*

Peróva, I fall

Peréla, He, or it, falls

Pelóva, I will fall

Yon pénna, They will fall (pénna = perénna)

Pedóm, I fell

Pedás, He fell

Yon pedé, They fell

Per, *n.*, Belly, stomach, paunch. Pasp., *per*

Peráw, *pl.*, Stomachs

Yoósho adré léngi peráw, Clean in their eating

Pér-doóka, Stomach-ache

Péski, *pron. reflective*, Himself. Pasp., *pes*; dat., *péske*

Ghiás péski, He took himself off

Diás péski kókeri wáfedo-kérimus, He gave himself
trouble

Viás péski akeí, He came here himself

Praásterdás péski pénsa grei, He ran off like a horse

Péssa, *adj.*, Like (*pénsa*)

Pésser, *v.*, To pay. Lieb., *pleisserwawa*, *pozina*

Pésseróva, I do, or will, pay

Péssado, *p. part.*, } Paid
Pessadé, *pl.*, }

Péssadóm, I paid

Pétal, *n.*, Horseshoe. Pasp., *pétalo*

Petaléngro, *n.*, Blacksmith; *n. pr.*, Smith, a Gypsy tribe

Kekávvi-pétalengré, Tinkers; lit., kettle-smiths

Soónakei-petaléngro, Goldsmith

Petalésto-kóva, Anvil

Pétliaw, } *n. pl.*, Nuts (*pédliaw*)
Pévliaw, }

Píaben. }

Píamus, etc. } See Pee, to drink

Pidóm, etc. }

Pikó,

Píkio, } *n.*, Shoulder. Pasp., *pikó*
Piké, *pl.*, }

Pióva, I do, or will, drink. See Pee

Pírav, *v.*, To walk (peer). Pasp., *piráva*

Píriv, *v. a.*, To open, woo, court, make love to. Pasp., *pin-raváva*

Pírino, *m.*, } *n.*, Sweetheart, lover. Pasp., *pirianó*
Pírini, *f.*, }

Pírivdo, *p. part.*, Opened

Pírivdás, He opened

Píro, *adj.*, Open, loose

Píro, *n.*, Foot (*peéro*). Pasp., *piró*

Písham, *n.*, Flea, fly, honey (*poóshuma*). Pasp., *pushúm*, flea

Goódlo-písham, } Bee; lit., sweet flea
Goódlo-píshamus, }

Dándin' písham, Wasp

- Kil písham, Butterfly
- Pláshta, }
 Plóchta, } *n.*, Cloak, cloth. Lieb., *blaschda*; Mikl., i., 30
 Plóχta, }
- Béresto-plóχta, Sail
- Póbo, }
 Póbi, } *n.*, Apple. Pasp., *pabái*
- Pobé, *pl.*, Apples
- Póbomus, *n.*, Orange
- Pobomúski-gav, } *n. pr.*, Norwich; lit., orange town,
 Pobomústi-gav, } from the assonance of *an orange*
 and *Norwich*
- Pobéngro, }
 Póbesko-lívena, } *n.*, Cyder
- Póbesko-rook, Apple-tree
- Póbesko-gav-tem, Norfolk
- Póbesko-pláméskri-tem, Devonshire
- Wáver-témeski-lólo-póbo, Orange; lit., other-country
 red apple
- Bítto-lólo-póbi, Cherries; lit., small red apples
- Pō'chi, *n.*, Pocket (poótsi). Pasp., *boshka*; Lieb., *pottizza*
- Póger, }
 Pog, } *v.*, To break. Pasp., *pangáva, bangáva*
- Bóngo, *adj.*, Crooked. Pasp., *pangó, bangó*, lame
- Bónges, *adv.*, Wrongly
- Pogadóm, I broke
- Pogadás, He broke
- Pógado, }
 Pógered, } *p. part.*, Broken. Pasp., *pangló*
- Pógado-shéro, Cocked hat, broken head
- Pógado-bávaléngro, }
 Póga-bával-grei, } Broken-winded horse
- Póga-chóngaw-grei, Broken-kneed horse
- Pógaméngri, }
 Bával-pógaméngri, } *n.*, Windmill
- Pógaroméngro, *n.*, Miller
- Pógaroméngri, *n.*, Treadwheel

- Pógaromésti, }
 Pógaromés kro, } *n.*, Hammer
 Póga-kairéngro, *n.*, Burglar
 Pōkényus, *n.*, Judge, justice of the peace (poókinyus). Lieb.,
pōkōnǝ, peaceful; Pott, ii., 345, *pokoino*, *bokōno*,
 quiet; ii., 461, *pokoinepen*, peace; Mikl., i., 31
 Póktan, }
 Póχtan, } *n.*, Cloth (pártan). Pasp., *pokhtán*
 Póχtan-gav, Manchester
 Póχtan-keloméngro, Weaver; lit., cloth-maker
 Póngdíshler, *n.*, Pocket-handkerchief
 Poodj, *n.*, Bridge, sky. Pasp., *purt*, *búrdji*, bridge; Pott,
 ii., 382
 Poóder, }
 Pood, } *v.*, To blow, singe, shoot. Pasp., *purdáva*, *pudáva*
 Pood toóvlo, To smoke tobacco
 Poódado, *p. part.*, Blown
 Poodéla, He blows
 Poóderénna, They shoot, blow
 Poodélers, }
 Poódaméngro, } *n.*, Bellows
 Poódaméngri, }
 Poó-h-tan, *n.*, Tinder; ? cloth; *cf.* póktan
 Poókinyus, *n.*, Judge (pōk-ényus)
 Poóker, *v.*, To tell
 Poókeróva, I do, or will, tell
 Poókeróva kek-kómeni ta mándi diktás (diktóm)
 toot akeí adré stéripén, I will tell no one that I
 saw you here in prison
 Pookrás, You told
 Poókadás, He told
 Poókeroméngro, *n.*, Watch, clock
 Poókeroméngri, *pl.*, Betrayers
 Poókering-bar, Milestone
 Poókering-kosht, Signpost
 Poórav, }
 Poóros, } *v.*, To bury

- Pórasto, }
 Poórosed, } Buried (pósado)
 Poórostóm mi poóro dad, I buried my old father
 Poóro, *m.*, }
 Poóri, *f.*, } *adj.*, Old. Pasp., *phuró, phurí*
 Poórokono, *adj.*, Ancient, old-fashioned
 Poórodár, *comp.*, Older. Pasp., *phuredér*
 Poóroder-rook, Oak ; lit., older (oldest) tree
 Poóro-dád, *n.*, Grandfather
 Poóri-déi, *n.*, Grandmother
 Poóro-dad's Chávez, Grandchild
 Poórdas, *n. pl.*, Stairs. Harriot, *padras* ; cf. Pott, ii., 382
 Poórumi, *n.*, Onion, leek, garlic (póruma). Pasp., *purúm* ;
 Mikl., i., 31
 Poórum, *n. pr.*, Lee, a Gypsy tribe ; as if *Lee-k*
 Kánlo poóruma, Garlic ; lit., stinking onion
 Poos, *n.*, Straw. Pasp., *pus*
 Poóskeno, }
 Poóskeni, } *adj.*, Straw
 Pooséngro, *n.*, Straw rick, stack
 Ghiv-pooséngro, Wheat stack
 Job-pooséngro, Oat stack
 Poóshom, *n.*, Wool. Pasp., *posóm, poshóm*
 Poóshuma, *n.*, Flea, bee (písham). Pasp., *pushúm*, flea
 Poóshuméngro, *n.*, Fork. Pasp., *pusaváva*, to prick, spur
 Poósoméngri, *n.*, }
 O greí-esko póssoméngri, } Spur (poshaári)
 Pootch, *v.*, To ask. Pasp., *putcháva*
 Pootchóva, I ask
 Pootchéssa, Thou askest
 Pootchdóm, I asked
 Pootchdás, }
 Pootchtás, } He asked
 Pootchtém, We asked
 Pootchté, They asked
 Poótchlo, *p. part.*, }
 Pootchlé, *pl.*, } Asked, invited

Pootchás, Let us ask

Maw too pootch troóstal vániso kóva ta naneí see
teéro, Do not covet (lit., ask for) any thing that
is not thine

Poótsi, *n.*, Pocket (pō'chi). Pasp., *bóshka*; Lieb., *pottissa*

Poov, *n.*, Earth, field. Pasp., *phuv*, *puv*

Poóvyaw, *pl.*, Fields

Poovéla, *n.*, Field-path

Poovéngri, }
Poovyéngri, } *n.*, Potato

Poovéngri-gav, Manchester. A name used by
Cheshire Gypsies on account of the loads of
potatoes sent there

Poovéngri-gaújo, Irishman; because potatoes enter
largely into the diet of the Irish

Poóvesto-choóri, }
Poóvo-chínoméngri, } Plough
Poóv-várdo, }

So o ghivéngro chinéla o poov opré, Plough; lit.,
what the farmer cuts the field up (with)

Pópli, *adv.*, Again (apópli). Pasp., *pálpale*, Derrière; Vaill.,
p. 51, *de dûma mandi parpali*, Réponds-moi, *sostar
ni dès dûma parpali?* Pourquoi ne réponds-tu
pas? Mikl., ii., 52, 1032, "*papále*, *adv.* von neuem,
wieder; *papále* megint Born: 118"

Por, *n.*, Feather (pur). Lieb., *por*; Mikl., i., 29

Pórongo-wúdrus, Feather-bed

Chéríkléski-por, Wing

Pórasto, *adj.*, Buried (poórav)

Pórdo, *adj.*, }
Pordé, *pl.*, } Full, heavy. Pasp., *perdó*

Pórdo, *v.*, To fill. Pasp., *peráva*

Póri, *n.*, Tail, end. Pasp., *porí*

Pórno, *adj.*, White (paúno). Pasp., *parnó*

Pórno, *n.*, Flour

Pórnomésti, *n.*, Miller

Pornéngri, *n.*, Mill

Pórni-raúni, Swan

Pórno-sáster, Tin ; lit., white iron

Póruma, *adj.*, Gaelic ; from assonance of *garlic* and *gaelic*
(poórumi)

Pósado, *p. part.*, Buried (poórav)

Posh, *adj.*, Half. Pasp., *yék-pásh*

Posh-hórri, Halfpenny

Posh-koórona, Halfcrown

Posh *and* posh, } Half-bred
Posh-peérdo, }

Pósh *free*, Turnpike ; lit., half-free, because passengers
are not tolled, but carts are

Kair-posh, Help ; lit., do half

Posh, *prep.*, After. ? from assonance of *half* and *hafter*

Posh-aglál, Opposite ; ? lit., half before

Posh-beénomus, Placenta, after-birth

Pósha, *adv.* and *prep.*, Near, by, besides. Pasp., *pashé*

Pósh-rig, Besides

Dósta *fólk-i* sas pósha yóï, Much people was with
her

Poshaári, *n. pl.*, Spurs (poóshuméngro)

Póshli, *adj.*, Confined. Pasp., *páshlo*, bedfast, bedridden

Poshlé, *pl.*, Women who have been confined

Yóï sas poshlé (-í) adré woódrus, She was confined
in bed

Práster, } *v.*, To run. Sundt, *praschta*, springe, hoppe ; Pott,
Praáster, } ii., 244

Prásteréla, He runs

Prásterdás, He ran

Prásterméngro, *n.*, Runner, policeman, deserter

Prásteroméngro, *n.*, Deserter

Prásterméngri, }
Prastérimus, } *n.*, Horse-race
Greíesto-prástering, }

Prástering-kóli, Railway train

Prásterin' kíster, Railway journey

Prástering-wárdesko-átching-tan, Railway station

- Wárdesko-prásterméngri, Wheel, cart-wheel
 Práster túki ! Be off ! Run !
 Prárchadi, *n.*, Flame. ? Pasp., *práhos*, cinders
 'Pré, *prép.*, Upon, on, up (*apré*, *opré*). Pasp., *opré*
 Pré-éngro, *adj.*, Upper
 Pur, *n.*, Feather (*por*). Lieb., *por*
 Pur, *n.*, Stomach, belly, paunch (*per*)
 Bókochésto-pur, Tripe
 Púra, *v.*, To change, exchange (*pára*). Pasp., *paruváva*
 Púrered, Changed
 Púraben, *n.*, Exchange (*párapen*)

R.

- Raáti, *n.*, Night. Pasp., *ratt* ; *arattí*, during the night
 Raátia, *pl.*, Nights
 Raátsenghi- }
 Raátenghi- } *chíriklo*, Owl
 Raátenghi-chei *chíriklo*, Nightingale ; lit., night-girl
 (*vulg-gal*) bird
 Ke-raáti, To-night
 Rak, } *v.*, To guard, protect, take care of, mind. Pasp.,
 Rákker, } *arakáva*
 Rak toóti ! Take care !
 Rak ti toóvlo, Mind your 'baccy
 Ráklo, *m. n.*, Boy. Pasp., *rakló*
 Rákli, *f. n.*, Girl. Pasp., *raklí*
 Rákliá, *pl.*, Girls
 Raklé, *pl.*, Boys
 Ran, *n.*, Rod, osier, etc. Pasp., *ran*
 Rányaw, *pl.*, Rods
 Rányaw *to kair kúshnies*, Osiers ; lit., rods to make
 baskets
 Ránjer, *v.*, To remove, take off. Lieb., *ranschkirwawa wri*,
 I undress
 Ráshei, }
 Ráshrei, } *n.*, Parson. Pasp., *rashái*

Ratt, *n.*, Blood. Pasp., *ratt*

Ráttvalo, }
 Ráttfullo, } *adj.*, Bloody. Pasp., *rattvaló*
 Ráttvali, }

Dúlla bítta kóla (so) pees o ratt, so see chiv'd opré
 náflo *fólki* te kair léndi kóshto, Leeches; lit.,
 those little things (which) drink the blood, which
 are put on sick people to cure them

Raúni, }
 Rauní, } *n.*, Lady. Pasp., *ránni*

Raúnia, *pl.*, Ladies
 Kaúli-raúni, Turkey
 Pórni-raúni, Swan

Rei, *n.*, Gentleman. Pasp., *rái*

Réi-aw, *pl.*, Gentlemen
 Reíä, *voc.*, Sir!

Doóva reíesko kair, That gentleman's house
 Reíesko-kérimus, Gentlemanly behaviour
 Reíaly, *adj.*, Gentlemanly
 Baúro-rei, Gentleman
 Reíesko-várho, Carriage; lit., gentleman's cart
 Reíesko roózho-poov moosh, Gardener; lit., gentle-
 man's flower-ground man
 Reíeski matché, *pl.*, Trout
 Reíakana ta gaújikana jínomus, Learning fit for a
 gentleman and Englishman

Répper toot, Remember

Réssi toot! Make haste!

Rés-les apré, Rouse him up

Rétsi, }
 Rétsa, } *n.*, Duck (*rútsa*). Lieb., *retza*; Mikl., i., 35

Retzé, *pl.*, Ducks

Bítto- }
 Tíkno- } *rétsa*, Duckling

Rídžil, *n.*, Partridge. Used by Isaac Herne's family

Rído, *p. part.*, Dressed. }
 Rídadé, They dressed. } See Riv

Rig, *n.*, Side. Pasp., *rik*

Rígher, }
Rig, } *v.*, To carry, keep, bring. Lieb., *rikkerwawa*, to
Ríker, } stop

Rígheróva, I do, or will, keep

Rígher toot míshto, Take care of yourself

Rígherénna, }
Rígherén, } They keep

Ríghadóm, I carried

Yon righadás-les, They (that) carried him

Ríkeno, *adj.*, Pretty (*ríkeno*)

Ríknies, *pl.*, Trousers (*rokéngries*, etc.)

Ril, *v.*, Pedere; also used as a noun. Pasp., *rül*; Lieb.,
rill

Rínkeno, *m.*, } *adj.*, Pretty (*ríkeno*). Pott, ii., 264, gives
Rínkeni, *f.*, } *rajkaño*, from Puchmayer's Hungarian
Rínkené, *pl.*, } "Rómani Czib," and suggests that the
word *rínkeno* is an adjective formed from the
dative plural of *vai*, i.e., *réngè*. See also Sundt's
"Landstrygerfolket," 1852, *rankanó*, gentle, noble.
Predari has, p. 270, *rincano*, and p. 259, *arincino*,
both apparently taken from Roberts

Rínkenés, *adv.*, Prettily

Rínkenodér, *comp.*, Prettier

Rínkeni márchaw ta jals talé o baryáw, Trout; lit.,
pretty fishes that go under the stones

Rísser, *v.*, To shake, tremble. Pasp., *lisdráva*

Rísseréla, He trembles

Rísser toot, Be quick (*réssi*)

Rísser toot apré, Be quick, and get up; lit., shake
yourself up

Riv, *v.*, To wear (rood). Pasp., *uryáva*

Rído, *p. part.*, Dressed

Rídadé, They dressed

Rívoben, *n.*, Apparel, clothes (*ródi*, *roódopen*)

Yov rivdás lésko kókero adré koóshto eezáw sórkoni
cheérus, He always dressed in fine clothes

Yon sas ridé sor adré kaij, They were dressed all in
silk

Rōd, }
Rō'der, } *v.*, To search, seek. Pasp., *rodáva*

Rō'dadom, I searched, sought

Rōdé, They searched

Roódopen, *n.*, Search. Pasp., *rodipé*

Ródi, }
Ródi-ing, } *n.*, Clothing, apparel (roódo, riv)

Roi, }
Rói, } *n.*, Spoon. Pasp., *rói*

Róiyaws, *pl.*, Spoons

Róiengré, Spoon-makers

Róker, *v.*, To talk, speak. Pasp., *vrakeráva*; Mikl., i., 34

Rókeréla, He talks

Kómeni rókeréla troostál mándi, Some one is talking
about me—"That's what we say when we sneeze"

Rókerdás, }
Rókadás, } He talked
Rókerás, }

Rokrás, You talk

Rókerdé, They talked

Rókeropén, }
Rókerpén, }
Rókeriben, } *n.*, Conversation, language, speech.
Rókerimus, } Pasp., *vrakeribé*
Rókamus, }

Rókeroméngro, }
Rókerméngro, } *n.*, Lawyer

Rókeroméskro, *n.*, Talker

Báuro rókeroméngri, *pl.*, Prophets

Rókerin' chíriklo, Parrot

Rokéngries, }
Rokónyus, }
Rokrényus, } *n. pl.*, Trousers (*ríknies*)
Roxínyes, }
Roxínya, }

Rom, *n.*, Husband, bridegroom, a male Gypsy. Pasp., *rom*

Rómeni, }
 Rómni, } *n.*, Wife, bride. Pasp., *romní*
 Rómadi, }

Rómano, }
 Rómani, } *adj.*, Gypsy. Pasp., *romanó*

Rómano-drab, probably Spurge-laurel (*Daphne laureola*), the berries of which, according to Lindley, "are poisonous to all animals except birds"

Rómani-chal, A male Gypsy

Rómani-chálaw, *pl.*, Gypsies

Rómanes, *adv.*, Gypsy, the Gypsy language. Pasp., *romanés*

Rómano chíriklo, Magpie; lit., Gypsy bird

Rómer, *v.*, To marry

Rómado, }
 Rómered, } *p. part.*, Married (rómadi)

Rómadóm, I married

Rómerobén, *n.*, Marriage

Rómeromus, *n.*, Wedding

Rood, *v.*, To dress (riv)

Roódo, *p. part.*, Dressed (rído, ródi)

Roódopen, *n.*, Dress, clothing. Pasp., *urydibé*

Roódopen, *n.*, Search (road). Pasp., *rodipé*

Rook, *n.*, Tree. Pasp., *ruk*

Roókaw, }
 Rookáw, } *pl.*, Trees

Roókaméngro, *n.*, Squirrel

Roókenghi-chóχas, Leaves; lit., tree-coats

Roop, *n.*, Silver. Pasp., *rup*

Roópono }
 Roópno, } *m.*, }
 Roópni, *f.*, } *adj.*, Silver. Pasp., *rupovanó*

Roópnoméngro, *n.*, Silvermith

Roózlo, }
 Roózlus, } *adj.*, Strong (rúzlo). Pasp., *zoraló*

Sor-roózlo, Almighty

- Roózlopen, *n.*, Strength
 Rōv, *v.*, To cry. Pasp., *rováva*
 Rōvóva, I do, or will, cry
 Rōvéna, They cry
 Rōvdé, They cried
 Rō'zali, }
 Rō'sheo, } *n.*, Flower. Mikl., i., 35
 Roózho-poov, Flower garden
 Roózhaw-poóvaw, *pl.*, Flower gardens
 Groóveni roózha, Cowslip
 Dívusy roózha, Daisy
 Rushári, *n. pl.*, Rushes, reeds
 Rútsa, *n.*, Duck, goose (rétsi). Lieb., *retza*
 Rúzlo, }
 Rúzino, } *adj.*, Strong, coarse (roózlo). Pasp., *zoruló*
 Rúzlo mas, Coarse meat

S.

- 'Saála, *n.*, Morning (saúla). Pasp., *disiola*, it dawns; *disára*,
 early
 Sadás, He laughed. See Sav
 Sáke-os, *n.*, Sake
 Sal, *v.*, To laugh (sárler, sav). Pasp., *asáva*
 Sáling, }
 Sálimus, } *n.*, Laughing, laughter, laugh
 Saléla, He laughs
 Saldóva (*for* Sadóm), I laughed
 Sálamánca, *n.*, Table. Pasp., *salán*
 Sálivárdo, }
 Sálivárus, } *n.*, Bridle (sólivéngro, solivárdo). Pasp., *sulivári*
 Sap, *n.*, Snake, serpent, eel. Pasp., *sapp*, snake
 Sápaw, *pl.*, Snakes. Pasp., *sappá*
 Sápesco-mátcho, Eel
 Sápesco-mátcho-moótsi, Eel-skin
 Sápin, }
 Sápinis, } *n.*, Soap. Pasp., *sapuní*; Mikl., i., 36

Sar, *prep.*, With

Sar, *adv.*, How, as. Pasp., *sar*, how

Sar 'shan, How are you?

Sar koméssa, If you please

Sárler, *v.*, To laugh (sal, sav). Pasp., *asáva*

Sárshta, }

Sársta, } *n.*, Iron. Pasp., *shastír, sastér*

Sáster, }

Sárstera, }

Sástera, } *adj.*, Iron

Sástraméskro, *n.*, Blacksmith. Pasp., *sastiréskoro*

Sástera-bíkinoméngro, Ironmonger

Sástermángro, *n.*, An iron-grey horse

Sas, *2nd sing.* and *pl. imperf.* Was, were. Pasp., *isás*

Yov sas náshedo opré o rook, He was hanged on the tree

Yon sas wáfedo náfalo, They were very

Sáster, Iron. See Sarshta

Sastís, Able, can (sítis, stastís). Lieb., *sasti*; Pasp., *sastó*, sound, healthy; Pott, ii., 370—380; *cf.* Lat., *valeo*

Sar sastís te yek moosh del, How can one man give?

'Saúla, }

'Saúlo, }

n., Morning ('saála). Pasp., *dísiolo, disára*

Kóliko-saúla, To-morrow morning

Kesaúla, This morning

Sav, *v.*, To laugh (sal, sárler). Pasp., *asáva*

Sávaben, }

Sávapen, }

n., Laugh, laughter. Pasp., *asaibé*

Sadás, He laughed

Sávo, *pron.*, Who, what (so). Pasp., *savó, so*

Sávo shan too, Who art thou?

Sávo cheérus, What time? when?

'See, *3rd sing.* and *pl. pres. ind.*, Is, are, has, have. Pasp., *isí*

See-éngro, *adj.*, Spirited, lively (zee)

Shab, *v.*, To run away, "A mumper's word." Pott, ii., 14, *schuf dich!* be off! Sundt, p. 394, *skubba!* go!

- Sham, We are (shem). Pasp., *isám*
 Ta sórkon kóvaw sham mé (méndi), And all that we
 have ; lit., and all things are to us
- 'Shámas, We were (shúmas). Pasp., *isámas*
 'Sor kíno shámas, We were all tired
- 'Shan, *2nd sing.* and *pl. pres.*, Art, are, hast, have. Pasp., *isán*
 Too 'shan kérdo míshto, Thou hast done well
 Too 'shan lésti, You have it
 Sar shan, How art thou ? how are ye ?
- 'Shánas, *2nd sing.* and *pl. imperf.*, Thou wast, ye were.
 Pasp., *isánas*
 Too 'shánas náfalo wáver dívvus, haw ? You were ill
 the other day, eh ?
 'Shánas kinó ? Were you tired ?
- Sháni, *n.*, Mule
- Shanéngro, *n.*, Lawyer, liar (shoon). The two meanings are
 due to their assonance
- Shárdoka, *n.*, Apron (chárdoka, etc.) ? Pasp., *utchardó*,
 mantle, covered. Pott, ii., 231, 252, "*shaducca*,
 apron, Kog.," is from Roberts; Böht., *jändäráka*
- Shaúhaúri, *n.*, Sixpence (shookhaúri)
- Shélo, *n.*, Rope, cord (shólo). Pasp., *sheló*, *sholó*
 Kóva, so too kairs shélo, Flax ; lit., thing which you
 make rope (of)
- Sheléngro, *n.*, Whistler (shol)
- 'Shem, *1st pl. pres.*, We are ('sham). Pasp., *isám*
 Méndi 'shem akeí, We are here
- Shéro, *n.*, Head (shóri). Pasp., *sheró*
 Sheréngro, *n.*, Bridle, captain, chief, headman, leader
 Béresto-sheréngro, Captain of a ship
 Shéroméngro, *n.*, Lawyer
 Sheréksno, *n.*, Lawyer ; for *sheréskano*
 Ghívesto-shéro, Ear of corn
 Pógado-shéro, Cocked hat
 Chiv *it* adré *your* shéro, Remember ; lit., put it into
 your head. Compare Pasp., *sheráva man* ; Lieb.,
rikkerwāwa an o schēro

- Shil, *n.*, Cold, catarrh. Pasp., *shil*
 Shílino, *adj.*, Cold (shírilo). Pasp., *shilaló*
 Shílo-tem, The north
- Shing, *n.*, Horn. Pasp., *shing*
 Shíngaw, *pl.*, Horns
- Shírilo, *adj.*, Cold (shílilo). Pasp., *shilaló*
- Shiv, *n.*, Snow (iv, ghiv, hiv, yiv). Pasp., *iv*, etc.
- Shok, *n.*, Cabbage. Pasp., *shakh*
 Shókyaw, *pl.*, Cabbages
 Paáni-shok, }
 Panéngri-shok, } Watercress
- Shol, *v.*, To whistle (shool). Pasp., *shóndava*
 Sheléngro, *n.*, Whistler
 Sholóva, I whistle. Lieb., *schollewāwa*
- Shólo, *n.*, Rope, cord (shélo). Pasp., *sholó*, *sheló*
- 'Shom, 1st *sing.* and *pl. pres.*, I am, we are (shem). Pasp.,
 1st *sing.*, *isóm*; 1st *pl.*, *isám*
- 'Shō'mas, 1st *sing.* and *pl. imperf.*, I was, we were (shúmas).
 Pasp., 1st *sing.*, *isómas*; 1st *pl.*, *isámas*
 Mandi shō'mas 'jaw kinó, I was so tired
 Beéno shō'mas adré Dovárus, I was born at Dover
 Méndi shō'mas yékera *a* baúro haúro kekávvi, We
 once had a large copper kettle
- Shoóba, *n.*, Gown, frock (shoóva)
 Chúffas, *pl.*, Petticoats
- Shoóbli, *adj.*, Pregnant (shoóvlo, *q.v.*)
- Shookár, *adv.*, Nicely, quietly, slowly. Pasp., *shukár*
 Jal shookár, Go slowly, easily, nicely
 Shookáridáir, *comp.*, Slower, easier
 Shoókar, *adj.*, Quiet, still
 Shoóker! Silence! Keep quiet!
 Shoóko, *adj.*, Dumb
 Róker shookés, *adv.*, Speak low
- Shookhaúri, *n.*, Sixpence (shaúhaúri, shov, haúri)
- 'Shoóko-kanéngri, Deaf person, Pasp., *kashukó*, deaf
- Shoóko, *adj.*, Dry. Pasp., *shukó*

Shoóko-maúroméngri-tem, Suffolk; lit., dry bread
fellows' county

Shool, *v.*, To whistle (shol). Pasp., *shondáva*

Shoolóva, I whistle

Shooldé, They whistled

Shool, }
Shoon, } *n.*, Moon. Pasp., *tchon*

Shoónaw, *pl.*, Months

Shoon, *v.*, To hear, listen, hearken, etc. Pasp., *shunáva*

Shoonóva, I hear

Shoonéssa, Thou hearest

Shoonéla, He hears

Shoónta! Listen! Hark!

Shoonóm, We will hear

Shoónedóm, }
Shoóndom, } I heard

Sar kek shoónénna, If they will not hear

Shoondás, He heard

Shoondé, They heard

Shoon léndi! Remember! lit., listen to them

Shoon-to-kóngri, A bell; lit., hark to church

Shoónaben, }
Shoónaméngri, } *n.*, Newspaper

Shanéngro, *n.*, Lawyer, liar; from assonance

Shoot, }
Shoóto, } *n.*, Vinegar. Pasp., *shut, shutkó*

Shoótelo, }
Shoótló, } *adj.*, Sour. Pasp., *shutló*

Shoótló chor, Sorrel; lit., sour grass

Shoot shokáw, Lettuce, any plant used in making
salad

Shoóva, *n.* Gown (shoóba)

Shoóvlo, *adj.*, Swollen. Pasp., *shuvló*

Shoóvli, *f.*, Pregnant (shoóbli)

Shor, *v.*, To praise. Pasp., *asharáva*

Shoróva, I do praise

Shóring his kókero, Bragging, boasting

- Shóroben, *n.*, Boast
- Shoró, }
 Shóro, } *n.*, Head (shéro, shúro). Pasp., *sheró*
 Shóri, }
- Shoréngro, *n.*, Chief, captain, foreman, headman, lawyer
- Baúro-shoréngro, Lord
- Shóro jínomus gaíro, A learned man; lit., head-knowledge-man
- Shórokno, *n.*, Chief, master
- Shórokno gaíro, A headman, clever fellow, collegian
- Shórokné gairé, *pl.*, Clever men
- Shórokono moosháw, Disciples; lit., chief men
- Shoshó, }
 Shóshi, } *n.*, Rabbit (shúshi). Pasp., *shoshói*
- Shoshé, *pl.*, Rabbits
- Shov, *adj.*, Six. Pasp., *shov, sha*
- Shookhaúri, }
 Shaúhaúri, } *n.*, Sixpence (haúri)
- Shúmas, 1st *pl. imperf.*, We were (shō'mas, shámas). Pasp., *isámas*
- Shúro, *n.*, Head (shéro, shóro). Pasp., *sheró*
- Shúshi, *n.*, Rabbit (shóshi). Pasp., *shoshói*
- Shusheí, *pl.*, Rabbits
- Shúshenghi hévyaw, Rabbit-holes
- 'Si, Is (see). Pasp., *isí*
- Si, *conj.*, As. ? From assonance of *is* and *as* when spoken quickly
- Jaw door si too, As far as you
- Kek na komóva jáfri tanáw si kóli, I do not like such places as these
- Méripén tánaw si dikéla, Murdering places as they look (lit., looks)
- Sig, *adj.* and *adv.*, Quick, soon, early, just. Pasp., *sigó*
- Sígodair, *comp.*, Sooner, earlier, before
- Ken sigáw, Immediately; lit., just now
- Sígo toóti, Bestir yourself, be quick

- Síker, *v.*, To show. Pasp., *sikáva*
 Síker, *n.*, Gold
 Síkeróva, I show, I will show
 Sikadás, He showed
 Síklo, *adj.* and *p. part.*, Accustomed, used. Pasp., *sikló*
 Mándi *couldn't* jiv adré *a* gav, mándi's *so* síklo *to the* bával, I couldn't live in a town, I am so accustomed to the open air
 Síkerméngro, *n.*, Show, showman, circus, pleasure-grounds, moon
 Síkeroméngro, *n.*, Signpost
 Siménsa, *n.*, Cousin, relation, kin. Miklosich, über die mundarten, etc., part ii., p. 71, No. 456, *semence*
 Sor see ménsi, We are all relations
 Símmér, *v.*, To pawn, pledge. Lieb., *simmeto*, a pledge; Pasp., *simadí*, sign
 Símmerring boódega, Pawnshop
 Símméroméskro, Pawnbroker
 Sítis, If I can (*stástis*)
 Siv, *v.*, To sew. Pasp., *siváva*
 Sividúm, I sewed
 Unsívdo, Unsewn
 Sívoméngro, *n.*, Tailor; the name too of the Taylor tribe of Gypsies (*soovéngro*). Pasp., *sübnáskero*
 Soov, *n.*, Needle. Pasp., *suv*
 Skámin, *n.*, Chair. Pasp., *scamní*, stool; Lieb., *stammin*
 Skaminé, } *pl.*, Chairs
 Skáminyaw, }
 Skáminéngro, *n.*, Chair-mender, chair-bottomer
 Ráshei skámin adré o kóngri, kei o ráshei beshéla, Pulpit; lit., priest-chair in the church, where the priest sits
 Sken, *n.*, Sun (*kam, tam*). Pasp., *kam*
 Skō'ni, *n.*, Boot. Lieb., *skorni*
 Skō'nyaws, *pl.*, Boots (*skrúnya*)
 Skoodálin, *n.*, Plate. ? Italian, *scodella*, porringer

- Skoodílin, *n.*, Teapot
 Píaméskri skoodálin, Teapot
 Kóshtudno skoodílaw, Wooden dishes
 Skrúnya, *n. pl.*, Boots (skō'nyaws). Lieb., *skornia*; Mikl.,
 i., 37
 Slugus, *n.*, Slug
 Sménting, }
 Sméntini, } *n.*, Cream. Lieb., *schmindāna*; Mikl., *i.*, 40
 So, *pron.*, What (sávo). Pasp., *so*
 Sólivárdo, }
 Sólivéngro, } *n.*, Bridle (sálivárdo). Pasp., *sulivári*
 Sólivaré, *pl.*, Bridles
 Sólohólomus, *n.*, Oath (sóverhol, súlverkon). Pasp., *sovél*;
 sovél khalióm, I have sworn
 Soom, }
 Soon, } *v.*, To smell. Pasp., *sungáva*
 Soong, }
 Soongóva, I smell
 Soongéla, He smells
 Soóngimus, *n.*, Smell
 Soom *a* kan, Smell a stink
 Soónakei, *n.* and *adj.*, Gold. Pasp., *soonakái*
 Soónakei-pétaléngro, Goldsmith
 Soónaka wériga, Gold chain
 Soóti, *v.*, To sleep, coire (sōv). Pasp., *sováva*, *p. part.*, *suttó*,
 sottó
 Soóto, }
 Soóti, } *n.*, Sleep (sútto)
 Soóto, *adj.*, Asleep, sleepy
 Sootéla, He sleeps
 Soótadóm, I slept
 Sootadás, He slept
 Jaw káter sútto, Go to sleep
 Yon soótedé, They slept
 Dúla kóla (so) kairs toóti te jal *to* soóto, Poppies;
 lit., those things (which) make you go to sleep
 Soov, *n.*, Needle (siv). Pasp., *suu*

- Soovéngro, *n.*, Tailor (*sívoméngro*). Pasp., *sübná-skoro*
- Sor, *n* and *adj.*, Everything, all; *adv.*, quite. Pasp., *sarró, sáore*
- Sor-kon kólli, Everything; *cf.* Mikl., ii., 35, 133 (Bukowina Vocab.), *sekon shíba*, alle sprachen; ii., 55, 1271 (Hungarian Vocab.), *sako*, every
- Sór-kon-cheérus, }
Sór-kon-cháirus, } Always, often; lit., every time
- Sórsin, *n.*, Plate; ? from *saucer*
- Sóski, *adv.*, Why; lit., for what (so). Pasp., dative, *sóske*, for what, why
- Sóski kedás-les tálla? Why did you do it?
- Sóski too naneí róker *to* mándi? Why don't you speak to me?
- Sōv, *v.*, To sleep, coíre (*soóti*). Pasp., *sováva*
- Sovdóm, I slept
- Sovdé, They slept
- Sóverhol, } *v.*, To swear, curse (*súlverkon*, *sólohólomus*).
Sóvlohol, } Pasp., *sovéł-khalióm*, I have sworn; lit., I have eaten oath
- Sóvlohóloben, }
Sóverhóloben, } *n.*, Curse, oath
- Spingl, }
Spíngher, } *n.*, Pin. ? French, *épingle*. Pott, ii., 248. *spinaf*,
Spink, } I stick
- Spíngo, *n.*, Brooch
- Spíngo, *v.*, To pin, fasten with wooden skewers
- Spingaárus, *n.*, Skewer, spit
- Spingaáro-kéломéngro, Skewer-maker
- Staádi, }
Stádi, } *n.*, Hat. Pasp., *stadík*
Státi, }
- Staádia, }
Staadé, } *pl.*, Hats
- Joóvioko-staádi, Bonnet; lit., female hat
- Staáni, *n.*, Deer, stag. ? Pott, ii., 247, *stirna*, cat

- Stánya, *n.*, Stable. Lieb., *steinia*; Mikl., i., 38
- 'Stádo, } *n.*, Prison ('stéripén, 'staúri). Pasp., *astardí*, that
 'Stárdi, } which one holds; *astaribé*, arrest
 'Stáriben, }
- Stári, *n.*, Star. Pasp., *stíari* (As.)
- Stástis, If it is possible, if he can (*sastís*, *tastís*)
- 'Staúri, *n.*, Prison ('stárdi)
- Stékas, *n.*, Gate, turnpike (*stígher*). ? Provincial English, *steek*, to shut, or from *stakervava*, to tread, walk, Pott, vol. i., p. 437 (from Puchmayer's "Románi Czib")
- 'Stérimus, } *n.*, Prison ('stáriben). Pasp., *astaribé*, arrest
 'Stéripén, }
- 'Stéroméngro, } *n.*, Prisoner
 'Stéromésti, }
- 'Stéripén-gav, *n.*, County town
- Stífo-dad, *n.*, Father-in-law. German, *stíef-*; English, *step-*
 Stífi-dei, Mother-in-law, } Miklosich, "über die mun-
 Stífo-pal, Brother-in-law, } darten," etc., part ii., p. 69,
 No. 279, and p. 70, No. 376, *shtyfdaj*, *shtyfdad*
- Stífi-pén, Sister-in-law
- Stígher, *n.*, Gate, turnpike (*stékas*). Pott, ii., 246, gives *stíka*, path, and compares *fuss-steig*, footpath; Mikl., i., 39
- Pésser-stígher, Turnpike
- Stor, *adj.*, Four. Pasp., *star*
 Trin-stor, Seven; lit., three-four
 Doói-trinyáw ta yek, Seven; lit., two threes and one
 Doói storáw, Eight; lit., two fours
 Stor-pansh, Twenty; lit., four fives
 Stor-peeréngro, Frog
- Strángli, *n.*, Onion. "A mumper's lav, it means *poórumi*"
- Stúghi, *n. pl.*, Stacks. cf. Harr., *stagus*, a rick; Pott, ii., 246; Mikl., i., 39
- Súlverkon, *v.*, To swear, curse (*sóverhól*, *sólohólomus*). Pasp., *sovél-khalióm*, I have sworn
- Sundáyus, Sunday

Sus. Kair too sus asár koméssa, Do just as you like.

? *Sus* = so as, with the particle *asár* attached, to disguise the English words

Sútto, *n.*, Sleep (soóto). Pasp., *suttó*

Swágler, } *n.*, Tobacco-pipe
Swégler, }

T.

Ta, *conj.*, And. Pasp., *ta*

Dad ta dei, Father and mother

Ta, *conj.*, Than (te)

Yov si bitadér ta mándi, He is less than I. ? Ta = Engl. *to*, which is sometimes used provincially in this sense. Some Gypsies similarly use *nor*, others *dan*, *den* (than)

-ta, emphatic suffix to verbs in the imperative. Pott, vol. i., p. 310

Shoónta, chawóli! Listen, mates!

Avatá! Come here!

Ta, *conj.* and *pron.*, That. Pasp., *ka*

Yov pendás ta mándi jals pálla wáver moosháw, He was jealous; lit., he said that I go after other men
Wáfedo bával ta ands kek kóshto bok, A bad wind that brings no good luck

Yov ta sas moólo, He that was dead

Taf, *n.*, Thread (tav, tel). Pasp., *tav*

Talé, *prep.*, Down, under, beneath (telé, alé, 'lé). Pasp., *telé*

Tálla, *adv.*, After, afterwards, except, without

Tálla, *prep.*, Under, beneath, behind

Tall' of a baúro wesh, Alongside of a big wood

Tállani-chóxa, Under-petticoat

Lel talé, To peel

Chin talé, To cut off, cut down

Lel o moótsi talé o póbo, Peel the orange; lit., take the skin off the orange

Tam, *n.*, Sun (kam, sken). Pasp., *kam*

- Támlo, *adj.*, Sunny, light. A corruption of *kámlo*
- Támlo, *adj.*, Dark. Pasp., *tam*, blind; Mikl., i., 43
- Támlo raáti, Dark night
- Tan, } *n.*, Camp, place, tent. Pasp., *tan*, place; *katúna*,
 Táno, } tent
- Tánaw, *pl.*, Places
- Tan, *v.*, To encamp
- Kair ti tan tálla o rook avrí o kam, Pitch your tent
 under the tree out of the sun
- Tárder, *v.*, To pull, stretch. Pasp., *tradáva*, to draw
- Tardadóm, I pulled
- Tárdadás, He pulled
- Tárdadé, They pulled
- Tárdering shélo kótoréndi, Picking oakum; lit.,
 pulling rope to pieces
- So too tarders matché avrí o paáni troóstal, Fish-
 hook; lit., what you pull fish out of the water with
- Tárno, *adj.*, Young (taúno). Pasp., *ternó*
- Tárno, *n.*, Child
- Tárno, *n. pr.*, Young, a Gypsy tribe
- Tárnodar, }
 Tarnodaír, } *comp.*, Younger
- Tárnomus, *n.*, Youth
- Tásser, *v.*, To choke, drown. Pasp., *tasáva*
- Tássado, *p. part.*, Choked
- Tássadás, He choked
- Tastís, If he can, if I can, if it be possible, etc. (*stastís*,
tússis). A combination of *te sasto isí*; vide Pott,
 i., 370; ii., 242
- Keróva-les, tastís, I will try to do it; lit., I will do
 it, if I can
- Róker too, tastís, Speak, if you can
- Sor o kóli peléla adrál lésti, tastíss, All the things
 (everything) will fall through it, if they can (or
 that can)
- Tátcho, } *adj.*, Good, true, right, real, holy, ready, healthy,
 Tátcheno, } well, safe. Pasp., *tchatchunó*, true

- Tátchipen, *n.*, Truth. Pasp., *tchatchipe*
 Tácho wast, Right hand
 Tátchené gairé, or *fólki*, Holy men, angels
 Tátchnes, *adv.*, Right
 Kair tátcho, To cure, comfort; lit., make right
 Yov sas o tátcho yek *o' lésko dei*, He was the only
 son of his mother
 Tácho-'glál, Right opposite, face to face
 Tácho beréngro, Ship captain
 Tácho-bars, Jewels
 Tácho dósta, Sure enough
 Táltav, }
 Táatter, } *v*, To warm. Pasp., *tattiaráva*
 Tátterméngri, *n.*, Frying-pan
 Táto, *adj.*, Warm, hot. Pasp., *tattó*
 Táttoben, *n.*, Heat, summer. Pasp., *tattibé*, heat
 Táto-koóva, Pepper
 Táto-páni, Alcohol, ardent spirits; *cf.* American
 'fire-water'
 Tav, *n.*, Thread (*taf, tel.*). Pasp., *tav*
 Távesto-gav, Manchester; lit., cotton-town
 Taúno, *m.*, }
 Taúni, *f.*, } *adj.*, Young (*tárno*). Pasp., *ternó*
 Te, *prep.* and *conj.*, To, for, at, how, with, what, than, but,
 etc. Pasp., *te*
 Tedívvus, To-day
 Biknóva-les tei te vániso lúva, I will sell it too for
 any sum
 Te dóva cheérus *o' raáti*, At that time of night
 Te goódlo see, How sweet it is
 Yon pandás yov opré te lésti, They tied he (him) up
 with it
 Keléla peiás te lésti nógo póri, It is playing with its
 own tail
 Te wáfedo moosh see yov, What a bad man he is
 Dórdi, te goódlo pobé see odoi, chavóli! Look, what
 ripe apples are there, mates!

- Yóï see wáfedodáir te yov, She is worse than he
 Kek kómeni sas ker'd man koóshto te yov, No one
 but he cured me
- Te, *particle*, used to form the *subjunctive*; *vide* Grammar,
 p. 39. Pasp., *te*
 Beng te lel toot, Devil take you
 Te wel mándi te bícheróva-len avrí, If I send them
 away
 Te jinéssa too? Do you know?
 Shō'mas te meróva, I must have died
 Te dikóv avrí, dikóva, If I look out, I see
- Teéro, *pron.*, Thine, thy, your. Pasp., *tinro*
 Tei, *conj.*, Also, too, indeed. Pott, i., 308, *tai*; Mikl., ii., 58
 (1454), *taj*
 Dósta bríshno wéla talé ta hiv tei, Much rain comes
 down and snow too
 Biknóva les tei te vániso lúva, I will sell it too for
 any sum
- Tel, *n.*, Thread (tav). Pasp., *tav*
 Telé, *prep.*, Down, etc. (talé). Pasp., *tele*
 Tem, *n.*, Country, county, district, neighbourhood, etc.
 Pasp., *tem*, people, world
 Temáw, *pl.*, Countries
 Teméngro, *n.*, Countryman, rustic
 Wáver-teméngro, Foreigner
 Híndo-tem, Ireland
 Híndi-teméngro, Irishman
 Teméskri, *adj.*, Country
 Kaúlo-tem, The 'black-country'
 Wátchkeni-tem, Wales
 Mi-Dúvelésto-tem, Heaven, the sky
 Dóla teméski Rómani-chals, The Gypsies of that
 county
 Wáver témeski lólo póbo, Orange; lit., other-country
 red (yellow) apple
 Chórkeno-tem, Yorkshire

Thinkóva, } *v.*, I think
Thinkasóva, }

Ti, *pron.*, Thine, thy. Pasp., *ti*

Tíkno, } *adj.*, Small, little. } Pasp., *tiknó*, young, small
Tíkno, } *n.*, Child. }

Kóshteno tíkno, Doll

Til, *v.*, To hold. Pasp., *teráva*, to have; 3rd pers. sing.,
teréla; Vaill., p. 73, *Ti pac'as men, tilas ik kûrdûn*,
 Si tu m'en crois, nous prendrons une voiture

Til'd, *p. part.*, Held

Til apré, To raise; lit., hold up

Tíloméngri, *n.*, Reins, pincers, snaptrap

Mi Doóvel kek tiléssa (tiléla) lésti sor tátcho, God
 will not hold him guiltless

Yov tildás lésko shóro opré, He held his head up

Tōbár, *n.*, Axe, hammer. Pasp., *tovér*, axe

Tō'ver, }
Tō'fer, } *n.*, Hammer, axe, anvil
Tō'ber, }

Tō'ber kōvs (coves), Highwaymen. "That's mumpers' talk"

Tóketané, *adv.*, Together

Too, *pron.*, Thou, you. Pasp., *tu*

Toóki, } *Thy.* Pasp., 1st dat., *túte*; 2nd dat., *túke*
Toóti, }

Toot, } *pron. acc.*, Thee, you. Pasp., acc., *tut*
Toóti, }

Tússa, *pron. instr.*, With thee. Pasp., *túsa*

Mántchi too! Cheer up!

Tood, *n.*, Milk. Pasp., *tut*

Tood, *v.*, To milk

Toof, *n.*, Smoke (toov, *túvlo*). Pasp., *tuv*, tobacco for
 smoking

Toógeno, }

Toógno, } *adj.*, Sorry, grieved (*túgno*). Pott, ii., 307; Mikl.,

Toognó, } i., 10, 41

Toógnus, }

Toógeno, *adj.*, Lonesome, lonely

Toog, { *v.*, To grieve
 { *n.*, Sorrow

Mi toog *is quite* mistó, I am quite well

Toóki, *pron.*, Thee (túki, too). Pasp., 2nd dat., *túke*

Toóshni, *n.*, Basket, faggot (kúshni, trúshni, túshni). Pasp.,
kóshnika

Toótchi, *n.*, Breast (Lat., *mamma*). Pasp., *tchutchí*

Tootcháw, *pl.*, Breasts

Toóti, *pron.*, Thee, thy, for thee (too). Pasp., 1st dat., *túte*

Toov, *n.*, Smoke (toof). Pasp., *tuv*, tobacco

Toov, *v.*, To smoke

Toóvlo, *n.*, Tobacco (túvlo)

Toóvlo-gónno, Tobacco-pouch

To-ráati, To-night

Tórro, *adj.*, High. Pasp., *khov*, deep

Tórropen, *n.*, Height

Tōv, *v.*, To wash. Pasp., *továva*

Tōvóva, I will wash

Tōver, *n.*, Axe (tōbár). Pasp., *tovér*; Mikl., i., 42

Trad, *To* lel trad, to take care. ? A translation of *prenez*
garde, corrupted into *grade*, and then *trad*

Trad, *n.*, Order, notice, etc., e.g., *mándí dels toóti*
koóshto trad to *kair doóva*, I order you to do so;
 lit., I give thee good order to do that; *del man*
trad, show me; ? lit., give me advice

Trash, { *v.*, To fear, frighten, astonish. Pasp., *trasháva*,
 Trásher, { to fear

Trashóva, I fear, I am afraid

Trashéla, He fears, frightens

Trashénna, They fear

Tráshedo, {
 Tráshered, } *p. part.*, Frightened, afraid, astonished

Tráshful, *adj.*, Fearful

Atrash, Afraid

Trash, *n.*, Fear, fright, astonishment

Trash see mándi, I am afraid; lit., fear is to me

Tráslo, *adj.*, Thirsty (troóshlo). Pasp., *trushaló*, thirsty

'Tré, *prep.*, In ('dré)

Trin, } *adj.*, Three. Pasp., *trín*
 Tring, }

Trin-górishí, Shilling

Trin-ta-stor,

Trín-stor,

Doóí trinyáw ta yek,

} Seven

Troópo, } *n.*, Body, corpse. Lieb., *trupo*; Mikl., i., 42
 Troópus, }

Troópus, }

Troópia, } *n. pl.*, Stays

Troopé, }

Troosh, *n.*, Thirst. Pasp., *trush*

Troóshlo, *adj.*, Thirsty (tráslo). Pasp., *trushaló*

Troóshel, } *n.*, A trail formed by three heaps of grass at
 Troóshilo, } cross-roads. Pasp., *trushúil*, cross

Troóshni, *n.*, Can, quart, any large vessel, bundle (kúshni, túshni). Lieb., *tuschni*, flask, bottle

Troostál, } *prep.*, About, of, concerning. Lieb., *trujal*
 Troóstal, }

Mándi koméssa (*komóva*) te shoon troostál lésti, I
 would like to hear about him

So keréssa o patréní troostál? What do you make
 trails of?

So too tárders matché avrí o paáni troóstal, Fish-
 hook; lit., what you pull fish out of the water with

Troostál meéro kóshto kómomusti Doóvel ker'd
 mándi kóshto, However my good kind God made
 me well

Túkki, *pron.*, Thee (toóki)

Túllo, *m.*, } *adj.*, Fat, stout, plump. Pasp., *tuló*
 Túlli, *f.*, }

Túlloopen, }

Túllipen, } *n.*, Fat, grease, ointment

Túllo-mas-tem, Lincolnshire; lit., fat-meat county

Túgno, *adj.*, Tiring, fatiguing (toógno)

Tuméndi, *pron.*, To ye, ye. Pasp., 1st dat. pl., *tuménde*

Túshni, *n.*, Faggot, basket (toóshni, etc.) Pasp., *kóshnika*
basket

Tússa, *pron.*, With thee, thee. Pasp., *túsa*

Tússis, }
Tustís, } If it be possible (tastís)

Túvlo, }
Túvli, } *n.*, Tobacco (toov, etc.) Pasp., *tuv*, tobacco

Túvlopen, *n.*, Tobacco

V AND W.

These letters are almost always interchangeable.

Wáfedo, *adj.*, Bad (vásavo, wásedo)

Wáfedo *folki*, Enemies

Wáfedo *gáiro*, Enemy

Wáfedo *rókering gáiro*, Chatterer

Wáfedopen, *n.*, Wickedness

Wáfedes, *adv.*, Ill

Wáfedodáir, *comp.*, Worse

Wáfedo-díking-tan, Wilderness; lit., bad-looking
place

Wáfedo bával ta ands kek koóshto bok, (An) ill wind
that brings no good luck

Wagyaúro, *n.*, Fair, market (walgaúrus)

Vákasho, *n.*, Lamb (bókocho, bókoro). Pasp., *bakritchó*

Válin, }
Wálin, } *n.*, Bottle, glass. Lieb., *walin*

Válinésko-men, *n.*, Bottle-neck, neck of a bottle

Walgaúrus, *n.*, Fair (wagyaúro, wélingaúro). This word
occurs in the following forms in English collec-
tions:—Bright, *varingera*; Harriot, *vail goro*;
Roberts, *waggaulus* (Pott, ii., 77, and Predari, p.
274, give the same word from Kogalnitschan, who
took it from Roberts); "Illustrated Lond. News,"
1851, p. 715, *vellgouris*, pl.; Leland, *welgooro*, pp.
50, 56, 66, 114, 212; *wellgooros*, pl., 137; *well-*
goóras, pl., 211; Borrow, "Lavo-lil," *weggaulus*,

welgorus, welgaulus. Bryant, Irvine, Simson, and Borrow's earlier works do not include the word. Pasp., p. 255, in voce, *inkliáv*, "panayiréste (G. M. *πανήγυρις*)," to the fair; Vaillant, Gramm. Romm., *vagail*, foire

Vángar, *n.*, Coals, money (*ángar, vóngar*). Pasp., *angár*, coal

Wangúshters, *n., pl.*, Rings (*vóngusti*, etc.) Pasp., *angustrí*

Vániso, *adj.* and *n.*, Any, anything (*váriso, wóriso*). Miklosich, über die Mundarten, part ii., p. 60, No. 1612, *valaso*; No. 1622, *vareko*; No. 1626, *vareso*

Vániso kúmeni, Anybody

Wántasóva, I do want

Too *wántasár*, Thou wantest

Várdo, } *n.*, Cart. Pasp., *vordón*
Wárdo, }

Wardéngro, *n. pr.*, Cooper, a Gypsy gang

Wárdesko-heré, *pl.*, Wheels; lit., cart legs

Wárdesko-kóla, Harness; lit., cart things

Wárdesko-prasterméngri, Wheel; lit., cart runner

Prástering-wárdesko-atching-tan, Railway station;
lit., running-cart's stopping-place

Boótiesto-várdo, Knifegrinder's barrow; lit., working
cart

Reiesko-várdo, Carriage; lit., gentleman's cart

Poov-várdo, } Plough; lit., earth-cart (?bavéngro,
Várdo-bavéngro, } for poovéngro)

Wárdi, *n. pl.*, Cards. From the assonance of *carts*
and *cards*

Wárdi, *pl.*, Carts

Wárdi-gairé, Carters

Váriso. See Vániso

Váro, *n.*, Flour (*vóro*). Pasp., *varó*

Varéngro, } *n.*, Miller, flour
Vardéngro, }

Várter, *v.*, To watch. Lieb., *garda*, precaution

Raklé vart asár láti, Boys watch her

Vartínimi, They are watching us

- Vast, }
 Vásti, }
 Vas, } *n.*, Hand, fist. Pasp., *vast*
 Wast, }
 Wásto, }
- Vástaw, }
 Wástaw, } *pl.*, Hands. Pasp., *vastá*
- Wasténgries, *n. pl.*, Handcuffs
 Wásteni-moóshaw, *pl.*, Arms
 Wásto-bóshoméngro, Drum
 Yógesto-wástaw, *pl.*, Tongs
 Wast hánik, Anvil ; lit., hand-well. Due to assonance
 Vásavo, } *adj.*, Bad (wáfedo). ? Formed from, Pasp., *bezéh*,
 Wásedo, } sin ; or from *peis*, bad ; Ousely's "Travels in
 Persia," iii., 400 (see Pott, ii., 368)
 Vas, bálo-vas, *n.*, Bacon (mas)
 Wáver, *adj.*, Other, others (wóver, etc.) Pasp., *yavér*
 Wáveré, *pl.*, Others
 Wáver-teméngro, Foreigner ; lit., other-country (man)
 Veéna, *n.*, Excuse
 Veénlo, *adj.*, Excused
 Lel veéna, Take notice
- 'Vel, }
 'Wel, } *v.*, To come, become (avél, awél). Pasp., *éla*, come !
 Wéla, He comes
 Welássa, }
 Weléssa, } Thou comest
 'Víssa *wi'* mándi talé koo (k'o) kítxema ? Will you
 go with me down to the inn ? Welsh Romanes
 Wénna, }
 Ven, } They come
 Vióm, I came
 Vián, You came
 Viás, He came
 Sor méndi viám, We all came
 Viém akéi o wáver koóroko, We came here last (lit.,
 the other) Sunday

Kánna vián toméndi akeí? When did ye come here?

Vién, They came, began, became

Wél'd, *p. part.*, Came

Wel pálla, To follow; *lit.*, come after

Te 'wel, May it come, or become

Te wel kóva koósi poov meéro nógo, Would that this little field were my own

Yon te vel sor tatchó. Kek yon te wel pánlo. They will be all right. They will not be put in the 'pound'

Te vel yov akeí, If he were to come here

Kek mándi te wel líno opré, I shall not be arrested

Te wel toot rínkeni, If you be pretty

Te wel mándi te mer, If I happened to die

Wélingaúro, *n.*, Fair (*walgaúrus*)

Ven, They come. See Vel

Ven, } *n.*, Winter. Pasp., *vent*, *vend*
Wen, }

Vénlo, } *adj.*, Wintry
Wénlo, }

Vénesto-cháirus, } Winter, winter-time
Ven-cheérus, }

Véndri, *n.*, Gut, intestine. Lieb., *wenterja*

Wéndraw, *pl.*, Entrails

Wénna, They come. See Vel

Vériga, }
Wérigo, } *n.*, Chain. Bw., Span. G., *beriga*; Pott, ii., 80;
Vériglo, } Mikl., i., 44
Wériglo, }

Men-wériga, Necklace

Vesh, } *n.*, Forest, wood. Pasp., *vesh*
Wesh, }

Wéshaw, } *pl.*, Woods
Wesháw, }

Veshéngro, } *n.*, Gamekeeper, one who takes care of
Weshéngro, } a wood, forester

Wéshni-múllo, Owl

- Vesh-joókel,
 O lólo-wéshkeno-joókel, } Fox
 Wéshkeni-tíloméngri, Trap, snare
 'Víni, *n.*, Beer (lōvína). Lieb., *lowina*
 Vióm, I came. See 'Vel
 Wisht, }
 Wíshto, } *n.*, Lip. Pasp., *vusht*
 'Pré-éngro-wisht, Upper lip
 Tálani-wisht, Under lip
 Wólsho, *n. pr.*, Wales (Wótchkeni). Lieb., *walschdo*; Pott,
i., 53, *Walldscho*, French
 Wálshenéngro, *n.*, Welshman
 Kek mándi *can* róker Wólshitíkka, I cannot speak
 Welsh. Lieb., '*walschdikkø temm, welschland,*
Frankreich'
 Vóngar, } *n.*, Coals, money (vángar, ángar). Pasp., *angár*,
 Wóngar, } coal
 Wóngali-gaíri, }
 Wóngaréngries, } *n. pl.*, Colliers
 Vónka, } *adv.*, When. ? Mikl., ii., 36 (59), *anké*, noch (in
 Wónka, } Kolomyjer Kreise Galiziens Vocab.)
 Vónka see raáti, When it is night
 Wónka jáfra iv pedás talé, When there was such a
 snowstorm
 Wónka mándi vióm akeí, When I came here
 Vóngusti, }
 Vóngushi, } *n.*, Ring, finger. Pasp., *angustré*, ring; *angusht*
 Wóngushi, } finger
 Vóngus, }
 Vongshéngri, *n.*, Glove
 Fóshono-wóngushies, False rings, rings of imitation
 gold
 Vongushté, }
 Vongéshters, } *pl.*, Rings
 Wast-vóngushté, }
 Vóngustché, } *pl.*, Fingers
 Woóder, *n.*, Door. Pasp., *vudár*

Voódrus, }
Woódrus, } *n.*, Bed (wúdress). Pott, ii., 78 ; Mikl., i., 27

Chíved to woódrus, Confined

Woódrus-gav-tem, Bedfordshire

Opré woódrus, Upstairs ; lit., upon bed, but used for
upstairs. O baúro kamóra see opré woódrus, The
big room is upstairs

Woóser, }
Woósher, } *v.*, To throw

Woóseróva, I do, or will, throw

Woóser apré, To vomit

Woósadóm apré, I vomited

Woósadás, He threw

Woósered, *p. part.*, Thrown

Vóro, *n.*, Flour (váro). Pasp., *varó*

Wóriso. See Váriso

Wótchkeni-tem, Wales (Wólsho). Pott, i., 53, *Walldscho*,
French

Wótchkenéngro, *n.*, Welshman

Wóver, *adj.*, Other (awóver, ovávo, wáver). Pasp., *yavér*

Wúdrus, *n.*, Bed (woódrus)

Wúdrus-shóroméngro, Pillow

Wúdrus-dándiméngri, Bug ; lit., bed-biter

Y.

Yákel, *n.*, Dog (joókel). Pasp., *djukél*

Yárdooka, }
Yárduxa, } *n.*, Apron (jorjóxa, etc.)

Yaun, *pron.*, They (yon). Pasp., *ol*

Yek, *adj.*, One. Pasp., *yek*

Yékino, *adj.*, Single, only

Yékorus, }

Yékos, }

Yékoro, } *adv.*, Once

Yékera, }

Yéka, }

Yov kom'*d* asár léndi doóř sar yékera, He loved them
both equally; lit., them both as one

Yéka, *n.*, Haste (héka)

Yiv, *n.*, Snow (iv, etc.) Pasp., *viv, iv*, etc.

Yivyéla, It snows (yiv [d]éla, it gives snow)

Yog, *n.*, Fire. Pasp., *yag*

Yog-chik, Ashes; lit., fire-dirt

Yogéngro,

Yogéngri,

Yógoméngri,

Yógoméskro,

n., Gun

Yogéngri-choóko, Shooting-coat

Yógoméngro,

Yogéngri gaújo,

Yog-moosh,

Gamekeeper

Yogéngries, *n. pl.*, Lucifer matches

Yógesto-wástaw, *pl.*, Tongs

Dood-yogéngghi-kóshter, Firebrand

Yógengghi náfloopen, Fever; lit., fiery illness, *pyrexia*

Yógongo-tan, Fireplace

Yói, }
Yoi, } *pron.*, She. Pasp., *ói*

Yok, *n.*, Eye. Pasp., *yak*

Yókaw,

Yókyaw,

pl., Eyes. Pasp., *yaká*

Yokéngries, *n. pl.*, Spectacles

Yóky, *adj.*, Knowing, wideawake, sharp

Yóky rívoben, Fine linen

Yóky fólki, Fine people

Cocky yóki, Squinting, cockeyed. A nickname for
the Boswell tribe about Manchester

Yon, *pron.*, They (yaun). Pasp., *ol*

Yoóso, } *adj.*, Clean, clear. Pasp., *kosháva, ghosháva*, to

Yoózo, } clean; *ushanáva*, to sift

Yoóser, *v.*, To clean (*kósher*)

Yoózheróva, I clean

Yoózhadóm o kair tátcho, I swept the house clean

- Yoózhadé, They swept
 Yoózhadás, He swept
 Yoóser apré, To sweep, clean up
 Yoósering kosht, Broom, brush
 Yoózhoben, Cleanliness
 Yóra, *n.*, Watch, hour, clock (óra, etc.) Pasp., *óra*, watch
 Yóro, } *n.*, Egg. Pasp., *vanró*, *arnó*
 Yóri, }
 Yórakana-koóroko, Easter; lit., Egg-Sunday
 Yóresko-chóxa, Egg-shell
 Yov, }
 Yow, } *pron.*, He (ov). Pasp., *ov*
 Yuv, }

Z.

- Zee, *n.*, Heart, soul. Pasp., *oghi*; *ghi* (As.)
 Zeeáw, *pl.*, Hearts
 See-éngro, *adj.*, Spirited
 Zímen, *n.*, Soup, broth. Pasp., *zumí*; Lieb., *summin*.

APPENDIX

TO THE

GYPSY-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

THE words in this Appendix are taken from a variety of Anglo-Romany sources, from which those words only are extracted which we have not ourselves heard, and which have their representatives in foreign Gypsy vocabularies, or seem to us otherwise noteworthy.

The following contractions are used :

- Bw. 1 Z., 2 Z.—Borrow, "Zincali," 3rd edition, 1843, in 2 vols.
„ Z.—Borrow, "Zincali," 1861 edition, in 1 vol.
„ 1 L., 2 L., 3 L.—Borrow, "Lavengro," 1851 edition, in 3 vols.
„ 1 R., 2 R.—Borrow, "Romany Rye," 1857 edition, in 2 vols.
„ W.—Borrow, "Wild Wales," 1868 ed., 1 vol., post 8vo, ch. xcvi.
„ Ll.—Borrow, "Lavo-lil," 1874.
Bnt.—Bryant's Vocabulary, contained in the "Annual Register," 1784.
Bgt.—Bright's "Travels through Lower Hungary," 1818.
Böht.—Böhtlingk's "Über die Sprache der Zigeuner in Russland, Mélanges Asiatiques," vol. 2, part 2.
Boorde.—Andrew Boorde, "Introduction of Knowledge" (A.D. 1547), reprinted 1870, for Early English Text Society, by Trübner and Co., London, p. 218. See "The Academy," 25 July, 1874, p. 100.
Hotten.—"Slang Dictionary," 1864.
Harr.—Col. Harriot's Vocabulary, published in "Royal Asiatic Soc. Transactions," 1830.
I.L.N.—"Illustrated London News."
Irv.—Irvine's Vocabulary, published in "Bombay Literary Society's Transactions," 1819.
Lld.—Leland, "English Gypsies," 1873.

Lieb.—Dr. Liebich, "Die Zigeuner," etc., 1863.

Mikl.—Miklosich, "Über die Mundarten und die Wanderungen der Zigeuner Europas," Vienna, 1872.

Pasp.—Dr. Paspati, "Tchinghianés ou Bohémiens de l'Empire Ottoman," 1870.

Pott.—Dr. Pott, "Die Zigeuner," etc., 1844

Sim.—Simson's "History of the Gypsies," 1865.

Smith.—Smith's "Tent-life with English Gypsies in Norway," 1873.

Vaill.—Vaillant, "Grammaire Rommane," Paris, 1868.

A.

Afta, Seven. Bnt. (eft, heft-wardesh); Pasp., *eftá*

Ambrol, } Pear. { Bw., 3 L., 209; 1 R., 245; } Pasp., *ambról*
Ambrell, } Boorde;

Andé, Into. Bw., 1 L., 325; } Pasp., *andé*

Ando, In. Bw., Ll., 17;

Anglo, Before. Bw., Ll., 17; Pasp., *anglé*

Astis, Possible, it is possible. Bw., Ll., 18 (estist)

Artav, To forgive, pardon. } Bw., Ll., 18, 130; *artavàvam*,
Artapen, forgiveness. } 210; Vaill., *ertiça*, pardon

B.

Bedra, Pail. Bw., Ll., 264 (pitaree); Pasp., *beláni*, *beldi*,
trough; Mikl., i., 44

Bolla, To baptise. Bw., Ll., 24; Pasp., *boláva*

Bo, Stove. Bw., Ll., 265. Pasp., *bov*

Beshaley, Stanley, a Gypsy tribe. Bw., Ll., 22

C.

Calshes, Breeches. Sim., 300, 315; Pott, ii., 170

Chaori, Lasses. Bgt.; Pasp., *tchaiorí*, lass

Choomomengro, Boswell tribe. Bw., Ll., 82

Chungalo, Void, without form. Bw., Ll., 119; Pasp., *tchungaló*

Colee, Anger. Bnt.; Pasp., *kholín*

Corbatcha, ? Whip. Bw., W.; ? Böht., *karbatscho*, whip

Covantza, Anvil. Bw., 3 L., 192; Pasp., 42, *govaníttcha*

D.

- Dearginni, It thunders. Bw., 1 L., 338; Bgt., Hungn. G.,
derguner; Mikl., ii., 42, No. 309, *derginjel*
 Devlehi, With God. Bw., 3 L., 186; 1 Pott, 191, *devleha*
 Deue lasse, For God's sake. Boorde; Pasp., *devlésa*
 Dook, Ghost, spirit. Bw., 2 L., 241; 3 L., 66; 1 R., 114,
 115, 193, 210, 233. Pasp., *dúkhos*; Lieb., *tucho*;
 Mikl., i., 10
 Dugilla, Lightning (? dearginni). Bgt.
 Duito, Second. Bw., Ll., 40; Lieb., *duito*

E.

- Efage, Irish Gypsy. Harr.
 Eft, Seven. Bw., Ll. (aft, heft-wardesh). Pasp., *eftá*
 Enneah, Nine. Bnt.; Pasp., *eniá*
 Enyovardesh, Ninety. Bw., Ll., 156. Pasp., *iniá far desh*
 Estist, May be. Bw., Ll., 138 (astis)

G.

- Grommena, } s. and v., Thunder; to thunder. Bw., Ll., 47;
 Grovena, } Pasp., *kúrmi*; Mikl., i., 13
 Grubbena, }
 Grondinni, It hails. Bw., 1 L., 338; 1 Pott, 104, *grados*;
 Polish, *grad*; Russ., *gradi*; Mikl., i., 12

H.

- Harko, Copper. Bw., W., 344; 1 Pott, 107, *hart'as*; 119,
 Pchm., *charkom*
 Harkomescro, Coppersmith. Bw., 3 L., 53
 Horkipen, Copper. Bw., Ll., 51
 Heftwardesh, Seventy. Bw., Ll., 158; Pasp., *eftá far desh*
 Hetavava, To slay, etc.; Bw., Ll., 49
 Hir, By. Bw., 3 L., 53, 172; 1 R., 230; Bw., Hungn. G.,
 Ll., 126, *heri*

Hushti, Wide awake there. Lld., 102; Pasp., *ushtiáva*, I
get up; *ushti!* get up!

Husker, To help. Lld., 209

I.

Inna, In, within. Bw., Ll., 51

K.

Kater (myla barforas?), How farre (is it to the next
towne?) Boorde; ? Pasp., *kébor*, combien

Kona, A meal. Irv.; Hind., *khana*, dinner; Mikl., i., 20

Koppas, Times. Lld., 221; Lieb., *koppa*, time

L.

Lach ittur ydyues, Good morow. Boorde; Pasp., *latchó to*
divés, bon ton jour = bon j.; Pott, ii., 331, *latschidir*
diwes, einen bessern Tag

Later, From her. Bw., Ll., 60; Pasp., *látar*

Lendar, From them. Bw., Ll., 60; Pasp., *léndar*

Lestar, From him. Bw., Ll., 160; Pasp., *léstar*

Lullero, Dumb. Lld., 107; Pasp., *lalóri*

M.

Malleco, False. Bw., Ll., 63; ? Pasp., *makló*, stained

Mander, From me. Bw., Ll., 64; Pasp., *mándar*

Manrickli, Cake. Bw., 3 L., 52; Pasp., *manrikló*

Manro, } Bread. { Bw., 2 L., 167; } Pasp., *manró*
Manor, } Boorde; }

Mille, Thousand. Bw., Ll., 154; Bw., Span. G., Zinc., *milan*

Mokkado tanengre, Marshall, a Gypsy tribe. Bw., Ll., 232

Mole pis lauena, Wyl you drynke some wine (lit., Pray will
you drink beer). Boorde; Pasp., *molisaráva*;
Mikl., i., 24

Mormusti, Midwife. Bw., Ll., 68; Lieb., *mamischizza*

Mosco, A fly. Bw., Ll., 68; Pasp., *maki*; Lieb., *madzlin*
 Muscro, Through. Lld., 232; Pasp., *maskaré*, in the middle
 Mushipen, Lad. Bw., Ll., 69, 176; Pasp., *manushipe*,
 humanity

N.

Nick, To take away, steal. Bw., Ll., 71; Pasp., *nikáva*, to
 go out
 Nill, River, etc. Lld., 113; Pasp., *len*

O.

Ochto, Eight. Bw., Ll., 154; Pasp., *okhtó*
 Oitoo, Eight. Bnt.; Pasp., *ohtó*
 Olescro, His. Bw., 2 Z., 145*
 Opral, Above. Bw., Ll., 72 (pral); Pasp., *oprál*

P.

Pa, For. Bw., 1 L., 325; Bw., Span. G., *pa*
 Paloo, Cup. Irv.; Pasp., *báli*, *pal*
 Paningosha, Handkerchief. Roberts, 98; Pott, ii., 348, *pand-*
schoche; Mikl., i., 31
 Panschto, Fifth. Bw., Ll., 120; Lieb., *panschto*
 Pashall, With. Lld., 225; Pasp., *pashál*, near
 Pauvero, } Poor. Lld., 29, 203, 234; French, *pauvre*
 Pauveri, }
 Penchava, To think. Bw., Ll., 76, 142, 156, 162; Pasp.,
pintcharáva, to understand, know
 Peneka, Nut. Bgt.; } 1 Pott, 120, 191, *pennach*;
 Penliois, Nuts. Bw., Ll., 77; } 108, *pelenda*, Bisch.
 Peshota, Bellows. Bw., 3 L., 192; Lld., 39; Pasp., *pishót*;
 Mikl., i., 33
 Phar, Silk. Bnt.; Lieb., *pār*
 Pindro, Hoof. Bw., 3 L., 194; Pasp., *pinró*
 Pitaree, Basket. Irv. (bedra)

- Pitch, To stick. Lld., 116; Mikl., ii., 34 (112), Bukowina
 Vocab., *pisdeas*, er stieß
 Plaistra, Pincers. Bw., 3 L., 193; Pasp., *kláshta*; Mikl., i., 16
 Poshavaben, False laughter. Smith, 382
 Powiskie, Musket. Sim., 314; Bw., Ll., 318, *pushca*; Pasp.,
pushká; Mikl., i., 33
 Prala, To seize. Bw., 3 L., 192
 Pral, Up. Lld., 247, sky; Harr. } (opral); Pasp., *oprál*
 Praller, Above. Lld., 221;
 Prosser, } To ridicule. Lld., 94; Pasp., *prasáva*
 Pross, }
 Put, Abyss. Bw., Ll., 119; Bw., Span. G., *butron*, *putar*

R.

- Rek of the tarpe, ? the vault of heaven. Bw., Ll., 120
 Rin, File. Bw., 3 L., 194; Pasp., *rin*
 Romanie, Whisky. Sim., 296, 314, 333; Pott, ii., 274,
rapànus
 Rossarmescro, Herne, a Gypsy tribe. Bw., Ll., 85

S.

- Sano, Soft. Lld., 231; Pasp., *sannó*
 Selno, Green. Lld., 29; Lieb., *sennělo*; Mikl., i., 47
 Shel, Hundred. Bw., Ll., 140, 154, 158, 162; Pasp., *shel*
 Sherrafo, and Sharrafo, Religious. Bw., Ll., 89, 122
 Shovardesh, Sixty. Bw., Ll., 154; Pasp., *shov far desh*
 Shukara, Hammer. Bw., 3 L., 193; Pasp., *tchokános*
 Surrelo, Strong. Ll., 29, 31, 177, etc.; Lieb., *sorělo*; Pasp.,
zoraló
 Swa, Fear (f for t?), Bgt.; Pasp., *ásfa*, *ásva*, tears
 Swety, Folk. Bw., 1 R., 84; Ll., 92; 1 Pott, 107, *svaetos*,
swieto; Mikl., i., 39

T.

- Tarpe, Heaven. Bw., Ll., 120; Bw., Span. G., *tarpe*
 Teeyakas, Shoes. Sim., 297, 315, 332; ? Pasp., *triák*

- Trianda, Thirty. Bw., Ll., 158 ; Pasp., *triánda*
 Trito, Third. Bw., 2 Z., 145* ; Lieb., *trinto*
 Tschar, Ashes. I.L.N., 1851, Dec., p. 715 ; Pasp., *tchar* (As.)
 Tschammedini, A slap on the face. Bgt. ; 1 Pott, 173,
dschamtinya ; Lieb., *tschammadini*

V.

- Vastro, Hand. Smith, 528 ; Pasp., *vastoró*, a little hand
 Villarminni, It lightens. Bw., 1 L., 338 ; Mikl., ii., 60 (1642),
villáminel ; (1643), *villamo*
 Vol, To fly. Bw., Ll., 120, *volélan*, 210 ; Mikl., ii., 33, *volavèl*,
vuravel, fliegt
 Voker, To talk. Hotten, 266 ; Pasp., *vrakeráva*

Y.

- Yeckto, First. Bw., Ll., 119 ; Lieb., *jekkto*

Z.

- Zezro, Left (hand). Bgt. ; Bw., Span. G., *iesdra* ; Lieb.,
serwes

Tāhiti, Tāhiti. Hw. 11, 128; Hsp. 128.
 Tāhiti, Tāhiti. Hw. 2, 125; Hsp. 125.
 Tāhiti, Tāhiti. Hw. 11, 125; Hsp. 125.
 Tāhiti, Tāhiti. Hw. 11, 125; Hsp. 125.

V

Vāhine, Vāhine. Hw. 11, 128; Hsp. 128.
 Vāhine, Vāhine. Hw. 11, 128; Hsp. 128.
 Vāhine, Vāhine. Hw. 11, 128; Hsp. 128.
 Vāhine, Vāhine. Hw. 11, 128; Hsp. 128.

Y

Yāhine, Yāhine. Hw. 11, 128; Hsp. 128.
 Yāhine, Yāhine. Hw. 11, 128; Hsp. 128.
 Yāhine, Yāhine. Hw. 11, 128; Hsp. 128.
 Yāhine, Yāhine. Hw. 11, 128; Hsp. 128.

ENGLISH-GYPSY VOCABULARY;

OR,

Index to the Principal Words and Roots

IN THE GYPSY-ENGLISH VOCABULARY AND ITS APPENDIX.

NOTE.—Words marked with an asterisk (*) will be found in the Appendix to the Gypsy-English Vocabulary.

A.	
About, Troostál	Alone, Akónyo, bikónyo, kó-kero, kokeró
Above, Apré, opré, pré, opral,* praller*	Along, Talé (o drom)
Ache, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Doóker	Already, Kenáw
Across, Paúdel, párdel	Also, Tei
Actions, Káiroopen	Altogether, Sor-ketané, ketané
Active, Sig	Always, Sor cheéruses, sorkón cheérus
Actor, Peiáskro-moosh	Am, Shom
Afraid, Tráshlo, <i>atrásh</i>	Amen, 'Jaw see ta 'jaw see
After, Pállá, palál, tálla	Anchor, Béresto tfloméngri
After-birth, Poshbeenimus	Ancient, Poóro, poórokono
Again, Apópli, pópli	And, Ta
Age, Poóroben	Angel, Yek <i>o'</i> midoóvel's tá-tcho gairé
Ago, Pállá, ghiás, <i>q.v.</i>	Anger, Colee*
Air, Bával	Angry, Hóino, hóno, haúrino, kórni
Alehouse, Kítchema	Ankle, Píresto-kokálos
Alien, Gaújo	Another, Wavér, <i>awóver</i> , ová-vo, wóver
Alive, Jívdo, jívo, jído	
All, Sor	
Allow, Mook	

Answer, Poóker, del lav káter	Away, <i>Adróm</i> , avrí
Ant, Kreeá	Awful, <i>Tráshful</i>
<i>Anus</i> , Jeer	Axe, Tóver, tobár
Anvil, Covantza,* kaúlomés- kro-kóva, pétaléstó-kóva, wast-hánik	B.
Any, Vániso, váriso, wóriso	Baby, Tíkno Chávez, táрно Chávo
Apple, Póbo	Back, <i>n.</i> , Doómo
Apple-tree, Póbesko rook	Back, <i>adv.</i> , Paúli, pálla
Apprehend, Lel opré	Bacon, Bálovás
Apron, Járifa, járika, jorjófa, jorjóxa, chárdoka, shárdoka, yárduxa, yárdooka	Bad, Vávavo, wásedo, wáfedo, béngalo, doosh
Are, Shan, see, <i>q.v.</i>	Badger, <i>Badjaárus</i>
Arm, Moóshi, moósho, wást- eni-moosh	Badness, Wáfedopen
Armpit, Moósheno-hev	Bag, Gúnno
Army, Koórimóngeri	Baker, Mauréngro
Artful, Gózvero	Bald, Nóngó
As, 'Jaw, sar	Ball (<i>dance</i>), Kélopen
Ascend, Jal opré	Baptise, Bolla *
Ashamed, Aládj, ladj	Barber, Morméngro, múrav- mángro
Ashes, Chik, yog-chik, tschar*	Bare, Nóngó
Ask, Pootch	Barefoot, Nóngó-peéro
Asleep, Soóto	Bark, <i>v.</i> , Bosh
Ass, Méila, móila	Barley, Lívina-ghiv
Assize, Bauryó, baúri, baúro- poókenyuski-béshopen	Barn, Gránza, gráinsi, loód- open
Astonish, Trásher	Basket, Képsi, kipsi, kúshni, túshni, toóshni, troóshni, pitaree *
Asylum, Dívio-kair	Bastard, Dadéngro, dádlo, dádoméngro, boshtárdus, bostárdo, bastárdo
Attorney. See Lawyer	Bathe, Jal adré <i>the</i> paáni
Auction, Bíkinopen	Battle, Koóroben, koórimus
Aunt, Beébi	Be, See, vel, wel
Autumn, Pálla lileí	
Avoid, Nísser	
Awake, <i>v.</i> , Jóngér, atch opré, hushti*	

Beads, Mérikios, mériklies	Bible, Mi-doóvelésko-lil
Beak, Chíriklesto nok	Big, Baúro
Bean, Boóbi	Bigger, Baurodár
Bearded, Choóralo	Billhook, Chínoméngro, kás- soni
Beat, Koor, del	Bind, Pándér, pand, pan
Beating, Koóroben	Bird, Chériklo, chíriklo
Beautiful, Rínkeno	Birdcage, Chériklesto kair
Become, Vel, wel, <i>q.v.</i>	Birmingham, Kaúlo-gav
Bed, Voódrus, woódrus	Bit, <i>n.</i> , Kótor, koósi
Bedfordshire, Woódrus-gav- tem	Bitch, Joókli
Bee, Písham, poóshamer, goódlo-píshamer, goódlo- písham	Bite, Dándér, dan
Beef, Moóshkeno-más, groó- venesko-más	Bitter, Shoótlo (lit., sour)
Beer, Lívina, lovína, 'víní	Black, Kaúlo
Beerseller, Lívenéngro	Blackbird, Kaúlo-chériklo
Before, Anglo,* aglál, 'glal, agál, 'gal	Blackness, Kaúlopen, kaúlo- ben
Beg, Mong	Blackpool, Kaúlo gav, kaúlo- paáni-gav
Beggar, Móngaméngro	Blacksmith, Kaúloméskro, kaúloméngro, sástraméskro, pétaléngro
Begging, Mongamus	Blanket, Kóppa
Behaviour, Káiropen, kériben, kérimus	Blaze, Yog, hótcher, kátchar
Behind, Pállá, palál, paúli	Bless, Párav, párik
Belief, Pátsaben	Blind, Korédo, kórdi, koró
Believe, Pátser	Blindness, Kórodomus
Bell, Shoon-to-kóngri	Blood, Ratt
Bellows, Peshota,* poódamén- gri, poodélas	Bloody, Ráttvalo, rattfullo
Below, } Talé, alé, 'lé, tálla	Blow, <i>v.</i> , Pood
Beneath, }	Blow, <i>n.</i> , Koor
Bend, Kair bóngo	Boar, Moóshkeno baúlo
Bent, Bóngo	Boast, <i>v.</i> , Shor
Berry, Dúril	Boat, Béro, paanéngro
Better, Féterdaíro, féradair	Body, Troópus, troópo
	Boil, Kérav
	Bone, Kokálos, kokoólus

Bonnet, Joóvioko stárdi	Bright, Doódeno, doódengi,
Book, Lil	doódoméngro
Boot, Skō'ni, <i>pl.</i> , skrúnya, chok,	Bring, And, hand, rígher
chókka	Bristle, <i>n.</i> , Baúlesko bal
Booty, Loóripen	Broad, Baúro
Born, Beéno	Broadsheets, Ghílyaws
Bosh, Lavines	Broken, Pógado
Bosom, Berk	Broken-kneed horse, Peléngro,
Boswell, Choomomengro *	póga(do)-chóngaw-grei
Both, Doói	Broken-winded horse, Pógado
Bother, Kínger, chára	bávaléngro, bavéngro, póga-
Bottle, Válin, wálin	bával-grei
Bottle-neck, Válinésko-men	Broken-backed horse, Doom-
Bough, Bei	éngro, dooméksno-grei
Bowels, Véndri, wéndraw	Brooch, Spíngo
Box, Móχto, mókto, moókto,	Broom, } Yoósering-kosht
klísi	Brush, }
Boxer, Koóromèngro	Broth, Zímen
Boy, Chávo, moosh-chávi, ráklo	Brother, Pal
Brandy, Táto paáni	Brother-in-law, Stífo-pal
Bread, Manro, * mauro	Brow, Kor
Bread and butter, Kil maúro	Bull, Goóro, grōv, goóroni,
Break, Póger, pog	moóshkeni-groóvni
Break-wind, Ril	Bung, Bungárus
Breast, Berk, toótchi (<i>nipple</i>)	Burn, Hótcher, hotch, kát-
Breath, Bával	char
Breeches. See Trousers	Bury, Poórav, poóras
Brick, Chíkino-kóva	Business, Káiroopen, jívoben,
Brickfield, Chíkino tan, kaíriko	boóti, boótsi
tan	Butcher, Maséngro
Bride, Rómadi, rómeni, rómni	Butter, Kil
Bridegroom, Rom	Buttermilk, Kaléngri
Bridewell, Klísoméngro	Button, Kráfni
Bridge, Poodj	Buy, Kin
Bridle, Sheréngro, sólivéngro,	By, <i>prep.</i> , Hir *
sólovárdo, sálivárus, shóllo-	By, <i>adv.</i> , Pósha, posh
várdo	

C.

Cabbage, Shok, <i>pl.</i> , shókyaw	Cheater, Kóroméngro
Cake, Manrickli,* márekli	Cheek, Cham
Caldron, Peéri, kekávi	Cheer up, Mántchi too
Call, Kor	Cheese, Kal
Cambridgeshire, Dóva tem kei o shórokoné gairé jivénna	Cherries, Lálo koóvaw
Camp, Tan	Cheshire, Kálesko-tém, kal- kéling-tém, kal-kélimus-tém
Can, Sástis, <i>vide</i> Tastís	Chief, Shórokno
Cannot, Nastíssa, nestís	Child, Chávo, chábo, tárno, tíkno, tíkeno
Candle, Múmbli	Chin, Choómbó, chúmba, kúm- bo
Cannon, Baúro-yógoméngri	Choke, Tásser
Cap, Koófa, hoófa	Chopper, Chínoméskro
Captain, Sheréngro, shoréngro, béresto-sheréngro	Christ, Mi-dúvelesko Chávo
Cards, Wárdi	Christmas Day, Bóllesko-dív- vus, mi-dúvel's-dívvus, mol- dívvus
Care, Késser, trad	Church, Kóngri
Carpet, Peéresto-kóppa	Circus, Síkoméngro
Carriage, Réiesko-vádo	Clean, Yoóso, yoózo
Carrion, Moólomás	Clean, <i>v.</i> , Yoóser, yoósheróva, kósher, kósser
Carry, Rígher, ríker, rig	Clean up, Yoóser apré
Cart, Vádo, wádo	Clear, <i>adj.</i> , Yoósho, doódo- méngro, doódeno
Castle, Králisko-poóro-kair	Cleaver, Chínoméngro, chino- més kro
Cat, Mátchka	Cloak, Plaáshta, plóχta, plóch- ta
Certainly, Our, oúrlí, aáva, aávali	Clock, Óra, yóra
Chain, Chítí, véríga, wéríga, vériglo, wériglo	Close, <i>v.</i> , Pand apré
Chair, Béshoméngro, boól- koóva, skámin	Cloth, <i>adj.</i> and <i>n.</i> , Párno
Chamber, Kamóra	Cloth, <i>n.</i> , Pártan, póktan, póχ- tan
Change, <i>v.</i> , Pára, púra	Clothes, } Eézaw, rívoben, Clothing, } ródi, ródi- <i>ing</i>
Change, <i>n.</i> , Párapen	
Chap, <i>n.</i> , Chal	
Charm, <i>n.</i> , Fiz	
Cheat, Hoax, chiv opré	

Clothes-peg, Gad-kosht-koóva, troósheni	Corpse, Troópus, troópo, moólo
Coals, Ángar, vóngar, wóngar	Cough, Bósherus, shel
Coarse, Rúzlo	Count, Ghínja, ghínya
Coat, Cháho, chóxa, chóka, choóko, choófa, chúka	Country, } Tem
Cock, Bóshno	County, }
Codfish, Moóshkeno-mátcho	Country, <i>adj.</i> , Teméskri
Coffin, Múlo móxto	Countryman, Teméngro
Coíre, Késter, chórdá, sōv lása	County-town, Stéripén-gav
Cold, <i>n.</i> , Shil	Court, <i>v.</i> , Kom, píriv
Cold, <i>adj.</i> , Shílino, shírilo	Cousin, Siménsa
Collar, Menéngro	Cover, <i>v.</i> , Choróva
Colliers, Wóngaréngries, wóngali-gáiri	Cow, Groóvni, groóven
Comb, <i>n.</i> , Kóngali	Crab, Heréngro-mátcho
Comb, <i>v.</i> , Kongl, kóna	Cream, Smenting, sméntini
Come, Av, avél, awél, 'vel, 'wel, áver	Creator, Káíroméngro
Companions, Mályaw	Cress, Panéngri shok
Confined, Chíved to woódrus, póshli	Crooked, Bóngo
Constable, Moóshkero	Cross, <i>adj.</i> , Hóino, hóno, kórni
Conversation, Rókeropén, rókerben, rókerobén, rókamus	Crow, Kaúlo chíriklo
Convict, <i>n.</i> , Bíitchaméngro	Crown (five shillings), Koórona, pansh kóla
Cook, <i>n.</i> , Hóbenéngro, hóbenéngri	Cry, <i>v.</i> , Rōv
Cook, <i>v.</i> , Kérav, kel, kair	Cup, Dash, koóri, kóro, kúra, paloo *
Cooper, <i>n. pr.</i> , Wardéngro	Cup and saucer, Doói-dash, doo-das
Copper, <i>adj.</i> , Harko,* horkipen,* haúrengo, hólono	Curse, <i>v.</i> , Sóverhol, súlverkon, sóvlohol
Copper, <i>n.</i> , Haúro	Curse, <i>n.</i> , Sólohóloomus, sóvlo-hóloben, sóverhóloben
Coppersmith, Hároméskro *	Cut, <i>v.</i> , Chin
Cord, Shólo, shélo	Cut off, Chín talé, chin alé
Corn, Ghiv	Cut, <i>n.</i> , Chínoben
Corner, Koónsus, koónshi	Cyder, Pobéngro, póbesko-píaméskro

D.

Dance, <i>v.</i> , Kel	Doer, Kéloméngro
Dance, <i>n.</i> , Kélopen	Dog, Joókel, jook, yákel
Dark, Támlo, kaúlo	Doll, Koókelo, kóshno chávi, kóshteno tíkno
Daughter, Chei	Doncaster, <i>n. pr.</i> , Meílesto-gav, moílesto-gav
Day, Dívvus, divéz	Donkey, Méila, móila
Dead, Moólo, múlo	Don't, Maw, ma
Deaf, 'Shoóko	Door, Woóda
Deaf person, 'Shoóko kanén- gri	Down, Talé, alé, 'lé
Dear, Kómelo	Dress, <i>v.</i> , Rood
Death, Méripen	Dress, <i>n.</i> , Roódopen, rívoben, joóvni-kólaw
Deceit, Hoókaben	Drink, <i>v.</i> , Pee, pióva
Deep, Baúro	Drink, <i>n.</i> , Píaben, píamus
Deer, Staáni	Drown, Tásser
Derbyshire, Chúmba-kálesko- tem	Drug, Drab
Deserter, Práster-méngro, práster-móngro	Druggist, Drabéngri
Devil, Bang, beng	Drum, Krámbrookos, koóro- méngri, wásto-bóshoméngro
Devil's Dyke, Béngesko-hev	Drunk, Móttö, peédlo
Devilish, Béngalo, bengésko	Drunk, To get, Lel mótti
Diamond, Bárvalo-bar	Drunkard, Móttoméngro, pee- méngro, píaméngro
Die, Mer, mel	Drunkenness, Móttoben
Dig, Chin <i>the</i> poov	Dry, Shoóko
Dirt, Chik	Duck, Rétza
Dirty, <i>adj.</i> , Chíklo, híndi, moókedo, móxodo	Dumb, Shoóker, kek tátcho adré <i>the</i> moo, lúllero *
Dirty, <i>v.</i> , Móker	Dung, Full, chik
Distance, } Door	Dunghill, Chíklesko-chúmba
Distant, }	
Divine, Doóvelkanésto, doó- velésko	
Do, Kair, kel	
Doctor, Tátcho drabéngro, drabéngro	

E.

Ear, Kan
Earring, Kanéngro, kili, káno- méngro

Earth, <i>n.</i> , Poov, chik	Fair, <i>n.</i> , Fáiros, wagyaúro,
Earth, <i>adj.</i> , Poóvesto	walgaúrus, wélingaúro
Easter, Yórakana koóroko	Fairies, Mi-doóveléski-bíttá-
Easy, Shookár	fólki
Eat, Kol, hol, haw	Fall, <i>v.</i> , Peróva, pel
Eatables, Kóben, hóben, hól-	False, Fóshono, malleco*
ben	False laughter, Poshavaben*
Educate, And apré	Falsehood, Hoókapen
Eel, Sap, sápesko-mátcho	Famine, Baúro bókalobén
Egg, Yóro, yóri	Far, Door
Eight, Oitoo,* ochto,* doói-	Farmer, Ghivéngro
storáw	Farmhouse, Ghívesto kair
Eighteen-pence, Déshto-haúri,	Farther, Doórdair
désti-kóri	Farthing, Lóli, lúli
Encamp, Tan	Fashion, Drom
Enchantment, Fiz	Fasten, Pándér, pand, pan
Enemy, Wáfedo gáiro	Fast, Pánlo
England, Ánghiterra	Fat, <i>adj.</i> , Túlo
English, Gaújokones, gaújones	Fat, <i>n.</i> , Túlopen
Englishman, Gaújo, Ánitrá-	Father, Dad, dádus
kero (Ánghiterrákero)	Father-in-law, Stífo-dad
Enough, Doósta, dósta	Fear, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Trash
Entire, Chólo	Fearful, Tráshful
Entrails, Wéndraw, vénderi	Feather, Pur, por
Every, Sórkon	Feather-bed, Pórongo-wúdrus
Evil, Doosh	Fellow, Chal
Except, Tálla	Female, } Joóvni, joóvioko
Exchange, Púraben	Feminine, }
Excuse, <i>n.</i> , Veéna	Fern, Foozhári
Eye, Yok	Fetch, Rígher
Eyebrow, Kor	Fiddle, <i>v.</i> and <i>n.</i> , Bosh
Eyeglasses, Yokéngries	Fiddle, <i>n.</i> , Bóshoméngro, bósh-
	oméngri
	Fiddler, Bóshero, bóshomé-
	gro, bóshoméngri
	Field, Poov
	Fiery, Yógesko

F.

Face, Moói
Fagot, Túshni, toóshni

Fight, <i>v.</i> , Koor	Follow, Av pálla, jal pálla
Fight, <i>n.</i> , Koóroben, koóri- mus	Food, Kóben, hólben, hóben
File, Rin *	Fool, Dínilo, dínvero, dínlo
Fill, Pórder	Foolishly, Dínveres
Filth, Chik	Foolish, Dínveri
Find, Latch	Foot, Peéro, píro, peéri
Fine, <i>Fíne-o</i>	For, Pa *
Finger, Vóngusti, vóngushi, vóngus	Forcibly, Drován
Finger-nail, Nei	Forget, Bísser
Fire, <i>n.</i> , Yog ; <i>adj.</i> , Yógesko	Foreign, Gaújokones
Firearm, Yogéngro, yógomén- gro, yogéngri	Foreigner, Gaújo, gaúji, wáver- teméngro
Firebrand, Dood-yógengi- kóshter	Forest, Vesh
Fireplace, Yógoméskro, yó- gongo-tan	Forgive, Artav, * <i>fordé</i> , <i>fordél</i> , párdel
First, <i>Fírstadáir</i>	Forgiveness, Artapen, * <i>fordé</i> - loness
Fish, Mátcho, máchi	Fork, Pósoméngro
Fisherman, Mátchoméngro, matchéngro	Foretell, Doórik, dúker
Five, Pansh	Fortune, Bok, dúkeriben
Five-pound note, Panshéngro	Fortunes, To tell, Doórik, dú- ker
Five shillings, Koórona, pansh kóla	Fortune-telling, Doórikapen, dúkeropen
Flame, Prárchadi	Foul, <i>v.</i> , Móker
Flea, Poóshamer, písham	Four, Stor
Flies, Líkyaw	Fox, Vesh-joókel, o lólo wesh- keno-joókel
Florin, Doói kóli	Fragment, Kótoréndri
Flour, Váro, vóro, pórho	Friday, Pansh dívvusés pálla koóroko, Doói dívvusés 'glal koóroko
Flower, Rósali, rósheo	Friend, Bor, mal, pal, kómelo gáiro
Fly, <i>n.</i> , Mosco ; * <i>v.</i> , vol *	Friendship, Kómoben
Foal, Tárho-grei, grei's tíkno	Frightened, Tráshedo
In foal, Adré kaáfni, kávní	Frock, Shoóba
Fold, Pándoméngro	
Folk, Folki, sweti *	

Frog, O stor heréngro bén-
gesko kóli ta jals adré o
paáni so pióva
From, Avrí, fon
Frying-pan, Masáli, tátter-
ménagri
Full, Pórdo
Fun, Péias
Further, Doórdair

G.

Gamekeeper, Kanéngri-moosh,
yog-moosh, veshéngro, yog-
éngri-gaújo
Gaol, Stéripén
Garden, Roózho-poov, bor
Garlic, Póruma
Garments, Rívoben
Gate, Bur, stékas, stígher
Gentile, *n.*, Gaújo, gaúji
Gentile, *adv.*, Gaújokones, gaú-
jones; *adj.*, Gaújokono
Gentleman, Rei
Gentlemanlike, Reiali
Genuine, Tátcho
Get, Lel, rígher
Get up, Atch opré
Ghost, Múlo, moólo
Gift, Díno (lit., given)
Gipsy. See Gypsy
Girl, Rákli
Give, Del, dé
Glad, Míshto
Glandered horse, Nokéngro
Gloves, Vongshéngri, fólasé,
fólasáw

Glutton, Baúro-hóloméngro
God, Doóvel, dúvel
Go, Jóva, jaw, jal, jil, jol
Go back, Jaw paúli
Go slowly, Jal shookár
Goat, Lávines-bókro
Gold, Soónakei
Goldsmith, Soónako-pétalén-
gro
Gonorrhœa, Hótcheropen,
hótchopen, hódjerpen
Good, Koóshko, koóshto, kúsh-
to, kóshto, míshto, tátcho,
tátcheno, látcho
Goodness, Koóshkopen, koósh-
tiben, koóshtoben, kóshto-
ben, látchipen
Good health! } Koóshto bok!
Good luck! }
Goose, Pápin, pápini, pápinén-
gri
Gooseberry, Dúril
Gown, Shoóba
Grandchild, Poóro-dad's Chávezo
Grandfather, Poóro-dad, paú-
pus
Grandmother, Poóri-dei, baúri-
dei
Grass, Chor
Grassy, Chóresto, chórkeno
choréngri
Grasshopper, Chór-óχtamén-
gro
Grave, *n.*, Hev
Gray, *n. pr.*, Bal (lit., hair)
Grease, *n.*, Túlopen
Great, Baúro

Green, *Greéno*, chor-díking,
choréngri, selno*
Greenwood, Bívan-kosht
Greyhound, Kanéngri-joókel,
shóshi-joókel
Grieve, Toog
Grieved, Toógno, toógeno,
toógnus
Ground, Tan, chik, poov
Grouse, *Nōtheréng*hi chíriklo
Guinea, Kótor
Guineafowl, Atch paúli kánni
Gun. See Musket
Gut, Vénderi
Gypsy, *n.*, Rom, Rómani-chal,
kaúloméngro; *adj.*, Rómani
Gypsy language, Rómanes

H.

Hail, *n.*, Baúro bíshno; it
hails, grondinni*
Hair, Bal
Hairy, Báleno, bálly
Half, Posh
Half-breed, Dídakéi, pósh-
peérdo
Halfcrown, Posh-koóróna
Halfpenny, Posh-hóri
Hall, Fílisin
Halt, Atch
Halter, Múloméngro
Hammer, Déloméskro, pógero-
méskro, pógeromésti, tobár,
tóver, shukara*
Hand, Vast, wast, vásti, vas,
vastro*

Handbills, Ghílyaws
Handcuffs, Wasténgries
Handkerchief, Díklo, pósh-
neckus, póngdishler
Hang, Násher
Happiness, Koóshko-bók
Hard, *adv.*, Drován
Hare, Kanéngro, kanéngri
Hark! Shoónta!
Harlot, Loóbni, loódni, lúbni
Harness, Wárdesko kóla
Harvest, Ghívesto-cháirus
Haste, Héka, yéka
Hasten! Réssi toot, kair héka
Hat, Staádi, stádi
Hatchet, Chínoméngro
Hate, Kek-kom
Have, Si, shan, *q.v.*
Hawker, Bíkinoméngro, bíko-
méngro, kaúroméngro
Hay, Kas
Hayrick, Kaséngro
He, Ov, yov, yow
Head, Shéro, shóro, shoró,
shúro
Hear, Shoon
Heart, Zee
Heat, Táttoben
Heaven, Dúvel, midúvelesko
cháirus, midúvelesko-kéri
Heavy, Lóko (*q.v.*), pórdó
Hedge, Bor
Hedgehog, Hótchi-wítchi
Hedgestake, Boréngri
Height, Tórropen
Hell, Béngesko-tan
Help, Kair-posh, husker*

Hen, Kánni, káχni	Horse-fair, Gréiesto-fáiros
Her, Láki, lóki, lákro, láti	Horse-whip, Gréiesto-chúkni
Here, Akéi, 'kei	Horse-rug, Gréiesto-kóppa
Herefordshire, Póbesko pía- meski tem	Horse-collar, Gréiesto-menén- gro
Heren, } <i>n.pr.</i> , Mátcho, Rossar-	Hot, Tátto
Heron, } mescro;* <i>pl.</i> , Baúro-	Hound, Joókel
Herne, } kanéngri-moosháw, Bálaws	Hour, Óra, yóra
Herring, Mátcho, báleno mátcho	House, Kair
Hide, Gárav, gára	House-dweller, } Kairéngro,
Hidden, <i>adv.</i> , Gárones, gárid- nes; <i>adj.</i> , gáridno, gárido	Housekeeper, } kairéngri
High, Tórro	How, Sar
Highway, Baúro drom	How d'ye do? Sar shan?
Hill, Chong, choong, choóngá, choómba, kúmbo, dúmbo	Humble, Choóro, choóreno, choórokno
Him, Las, les, lésti	Humbly, Choóvenes
His, Lésko, lésti's, olescro*	Hundred, Shel*
Hit, Del, koor	Hung, Náshedo
Hold, <i>n.</i> , Bónek; <i>v.</i> , Til	Hunger, Bok
Hole, Kev, hev	Hungry, Bókalo
Holy, Doóvelkanésto	Hurt, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Doóka
Home, Keré, kéri	Husband, Rom
Honey, Písham	
Hoof, Greíesto-píro, pindro*	I.
Hop, <i>v.</i> , Hok	I, Man, mé, mándi, mángghi
Hops, Lívenéngries	Ill, Násfelo, náffelo, doosh
Horn, Shing	Illness, Náffelopén
Horse, <i>n.</i> , Grei; <i>adj.</i> , Greíesto	Illtempered, Kórni
Horse-dealer, Grei-éngro	Imitation, Fóshono
Horse-shoe, Pétal, greí-esto- chok	Immediately, Kenáw sig
Horse-race, Prastérimus, prá- terméngri, greíesto-práster- ing	In, Adré, 'dré, ando,* inna*
	Indebted, Pázerous
	Inflame, Kátcher
	Injure, Doóka
	Inn, Kítchema
	Innkeeper, Kítcheméngro

Intestine, Vénderi
 Into, Andé,* adré, 'dré
 Ireland, Híndo-tem, Hindi-teméskro-tem
 Irishman, Hindi-teméngro, poovéngri-gaújo
 Irish Gypsy, Efage *
 Iron, *n.*, Sáster, saásta, saáshta
 Iron, *adj.*, Sástera
 Is, See
 It, Les
 Itch, *n.* and *v.*, Honj

J.

Jail, Stéripén
 Jews, Midúvelesto-maúroméngri
 Jockey, Késterméngro
 Judgment, Bítchama
 Jump, Hókter, hok, óχta
 Jumper, Hóχterer
 Just now, Kenáw sig
 Justice of the peace, Chívlo-gaújo, chúvno-gaújo, pōkényus, poókinyus

K.

Keep, Rígher, ríker
 Kettle, Kekávvi, 'kávvi
 Key, Klérin, klísín
 Kick, *v.*, Del, dé
 Kill, Maur
 Kin, Siménsa
 Kind, *adj.*, Kómelo, kómo-muso

King, Krális
 Kingdom, Králisom, tem
 Kiss, *n.* and *v.*, Choóma
 Knee, Chong, choong
 Knife, Choóri, chivoméngro, chínoméngro
 Knock, *v.*, Koor, dé
 Know, Jin
 Knowing, Yóki, jinoméngro, jínoméskro

L.

Lad, Chab, chábo, chávo, mushipén.* See Boy
 Lady, Raúni
 Lamb, Bókocho, vákasho
 Lame, Long, bóngo
 Lancashire, Píro-déling-tem
 Landlord, Hóleno, holéskro
 Lantern, Doódoméngro
 Lard, Baúleski túlopen
 Large, Baúro
 Lass, Chei. See Girl
 Last, Kóliko
 Laugh, *v.*, Sav, sal, sárler
 Laugh, *n.*, Sávaben, sávapén
 Laughter, *n.*, Sálimus, sáling
 False laughter, Poshavaben *
 Lawyer, Shanéngro, sheréks-no, chívomengro, rókeroméngro, rókeroméngro, shō-réngro, shéroméngro, moóí-éngro, moo-éngro
 Lead (metal), Mólus, mólov
 Lead, *v.*, Rígher
 Leaf, Pátrin

Lean, <i>adj.</i> , Bíto, bíti	Live, Jiv
Leather, Cham	Livelihood, } Jívoben
Leave, <i>v.</i> , Mook	Living, }
Leaves, Roókenghi chóxas	Lively, Jído
Lee, <i>n. pr.</i> , Poórum	Liver, Boóko
Leek, Poórumi	Liverpool, Boóko-paáni, boó- kesto-paáni-gav, béro-gav, baúro-béresto-gav
Left, <i>adj.</i> , Bóngo, zezro *	Loaf of bread, Chólo maúro
Left, <i>p. part.</i> , Moóklo	Lock, <i>v.</i> , Klísín
Leg, Héro	Lock-up, <i>n.</i> , Klísoméngro
Leggings, Heréngries	Lodge, <i>v.</i> , Lod
Lent, Moóklo	Lodging-house, Loódopen
Let, Mook	London, Lundro, Lónderi, Lúndra, Kaúlo-gav, Baúro- gav
Letter, Chínoméngro, Chívo- méngro	Lonely, Kókero, toógeno
Liar, Hóxano, hókeno, sha- néngro	Long, Door
Lice, Joové, joóvas	Very long way, Doovorí-doo- vorí
Lick, <i>v.</i> , Kósher	Look ! Dórdi ! hókki !
Lie, Hóxaben, hóxani, hoók- apen	Look, <i>v.</i> , Dik
Life, Méripen, jívoben	Looking-glass, Díkoméngro, moóesto-kóva
Lift, Had, ázer	Loose, Píro
Light, <i>n.</i> , Dood	Lose, Násher
Light (lucidus), <i>adj.</i> , Doódeno	Louse, Joóva
Light (levis), <i>adj.</i> , lóko (gene- rally used for <i>heavy</i>)	Lousy, Joóvli
Lightning, Baúro-dood, mi- dúvelesto-dood, mi-doóvel- esko-yog, villarminni *	Love, <i>v.</i> , Kom ; <i>n.</i> , Kómoben
Like, <i>v.</i> , Kom ; <i>adj.</i> , Pénsa, pénza, sar	Lovell, <i>n. pr.</i> , Kómoméskro, kómelo
Likeness, Díkoméngri	Lover, Pírino, píriini
Lincolnshire, Túlo-mas tem	Lucifer-match, Déloméngro, doódoméskri
Lip, Wisht	Luck, Bok
Listen, Shoon	Lucky, Bókalo
Little, Tíkno, bíto	
A little, Koósi	

M.

Mad, Dívio	Meal, Kona*
Made, Kaírdo, kédo	Meat, Mas, -vas
Magistrate. See Justice of the peace	Meddle, Chálav, chárvo, chára
Magpie, Kákarátchi, rómani- chal-rókering chíriklo	Mercy, Kómoben
Maid, Rákli	Midnight, Múlo raáti
Make, Kair, kel	Midwife, Mormusti,* dívi-gáiri
Maker, Kéroméngro	Mile, Meéä
Make love, Píriv	Milestone, Meéasto bar, poók- ering bar
Male, Moóshkeno	Milk, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Tood
Man, Gáiro, mánoosh, moosh	Mill, Pornéngri, pógaméngri, bávál-pógaméngri
Manchester, Poovéngri gav, Moóshkeno gav, Távesto- gav, Póxtan gav	Miller, Pógeroméngro, porno- mésti, varéngro, vardéngro- gáiro
Mangy, Hónjified	Mind! Lel trad! Rak! Lel veéna!
Mansion, Fílisin	Mine. See My
Many, Doósta, dósta	Miss, Nísser
Mare, Grásni	Monday, Yek dívvus pálla koóroko
Market-town, Fórus	Monkey, Búmbaros, <i>munkáros</i>
Married, Rómedo	Money, Lúva, ángar, vóngar, vángar, wóngar
Marry, Rómer	Month, Shoon
Marshall, <i>n. pr.</i> , Mokkado tan- engre*	Moon, Shoon, shool, chein, choom, síkerméngro, mi- dúvelesko-dood
Masculine, Moóshkeno	More, Boótodair, kómi, kómo- dair
Master, Shórokno gáiro	Morning, Saúla, saála
Match, Déloméngro, doódo- més-kri	This morning, Kesaúla
Mate, Bor	Mother, Dei
Mates! Choováli! chawóli! mályaw!	Mother-in-law, Stífi-dei
May, Te (preceding verb)	Mountain, Dúmbo
May be, Estist*	Mourn, Rōv
Mayor, Grésti	Mouse, <i>Mouse-us</i>
Me, Man, mándi	

Mouth, Moói
 Much, Boot, boóti, kisi, doósta
 Muck, } Chik
 Mud, }
 Muck-cart, Fúll-várho
 Muddy, Chíklo
 Mule, Sháni
 Mumper, Choórokono moosh,
 choórodo
 Musket, Pushca,* powiskie,*
 yogéngro
 I must, Shom te
 Mustard, Dánoméskri
 Mutton, Joóvioko-mas
 My, Meéro, meíro, míno, mi,
 mandi's

N.

Nail (finger), Nei
 Nail (iron), Kráfní
 Naked, Nóngo
 Name, Nav, lav
 Narrow, Bíto
 Naughty, Wáfedo
 Near, Pósha
 Neck, Men
 Necklace, Men-wériga
 Needle, Soov
 Negatives, Kek, maw, na (see
 p. 49)
 Nettles, Dándiméngri chor
 Never, Kek-kómi
 New, Névo
 Newspaper, Shoónaben, Shoó-
 naméngri, ghílyaws, ghil-
 yéngries

Night, Raáti
 Nine, Enneah *
 Ninety, Enyovardesh *
 Nit, Lik
 No, Kek, kéker, kékeno, naw,
 na, nei, naneí, kek-naneí
 Nobody, Kek-kómeni
 'No road,' Chíchikeno drom
 Noise, Gúdli, gódli
 None, Kékero, kékeno, kek-
 kómeni, kek-naneí
 Norfolk, Máchesko-gav-tem,
 póbesko-gav-tem
 Norwich, Póbomuski-gav, pó-
 bomusti-gav
 North, Shílo-tem
 Nose, Nok
 Not, Kek. See No
 Notice, n., Veéna
 Nothing, Chíchi, chi
 Now, Kenáw, konáw, kánna,
 kónna, kon
 Nudge, Moónjer
 Nuts, Pédliaw, pétliaw, pév-
 liaw, peneka,* penliois,* *nuti*

O.

Oak, Poóroder rook, králisko
 rook
 Oath, Sóverhóloben, sóvloho-
 loben, sólohólomus
 Oats, Job
 Oat-stack, Job-pooséngro
 Off, Avrí, talé, alé
 Ointment, Túlipen
 Old, Poóro

Old-fashioned, Poórokono
 On, Opré, apré, 'pré
 Once, Yékorus
 One, Yek
 One-year-old horse, Beshén-
 gro
 Onion, Poórumi, strángli
 Only, *adj.*, Yékino
 Open, *v.*, Píriv; *adj.*, Píro
 Opened, Pírivdo
 Opposite, Pósh-aglál, tátcho
 'glal
 Orange, Póbomus
 Order, *n.*, Trad; *v.*, Del trad
 Osier, Ran
 Other, Wáver, wóver
 Our, Móro, méndi's, amandi's*
 Out, out of, Avrí
 Over, Paúdel, párdel
 Owe, Kom
 Owl, Wéshni-múlo
 Own, *adj.*, Nógo, nágo, névus
 Ox, Moóshkeni-groóvni

P.

Pail, bedra*
 Pain, *n.* and *v.*, Doóka
 Palace, Králisko kair, krális-
 késko kair
 Pales, palings, Pályaw
 Paper, Lil, lílesko kóva
 Pardon, *v.*, Artav,* *fordél*,
fordé, párdel
 Pardon, *n.*, Artapen,* *fordélo-*
ness, párdonos
 Parlour, Beúrus

Parrot, Rómani-chal-rókering
 chíriklo, Híndo-kákarátchi
 Parson, Ráshei, ráshrei, délo-
 méngro, mi-dúvel's moosh
 Part, Kótor
 Partners, Mályaw
 Partridge, *Rídjil*
 Path, Poovéla, drom
 Paunch, Pur
 Pauper, Choóredo. See Tramp
 Pawn, *v.*, Símmen
 Pawnshop, Símmenring boó-
 dega
 Pay, *v.*, Pésser
 Pea, Boóbi
 Pear, Ámbrol*
 Pedere, Ril
 Pedestrian, Peeréngro
 Pedlar, Bíkinoméngro, bíko-
 méngro
 Pen (fold), Pánoméngro
 Penny, Kóri, hóro, hóri, hári
 People, *Folki*, sweti*
 Pepper, Dánderméskri, tátto-
 koóva
 Performer, Kéломéngro
 Petticoats, Chúffas, shoóva,
 shoóba, pállani-chókka
 Pheasant, Baúro chériklo, réi-
 esko chériklo
 Photograph, Díkoméngri
 Physician, Drabéngro
 Pick, *v.*, Tárder
 Pie, Góí
 Piece, Kótor
 Pig, Baúlo
 Pig-face, Baúlesko moóí

Pig-fair, Baúlesto fóros	Potter, Kóroméngro, koréngro
Pillow, Woódrus shéroméngro	Pothook, Sáster
Pin, Spingl, spínger, spink	Pouch, Gúnno
Pincers, Tíломéngri, plaistra *	Pound (£1), Bar, bálanser, bálans
Pinch, <i>v.</i> , Moónjer	Pound (for cattle), Pánoméngro
Pinfold, <i>n. pr.</i> , Pánoméngro	Pour, Chiv
Pipe, Swágler, swégler	Powerful, Rúslo, rúzino
Piper, Bóshoméngri	Power, Rúzlipen
Place, <i>v.</i> , Chiv ; <i>n.</i> , Tan	Praise, <i>v.</i> , Shor
Placenta, Poshbeénimus	Pray, Mong, mole *
Plate, Chóro, chor, sórsin, skoo-dálin	Predict, Doórik, dúkker
Play, <i>v.</i> , Kel ; <i>n.</i> , Kélimus, péias	Pregnant, Baúri, shoóbli, shoóvli (of women) ; kávní, kaáfni (of animals)
Please ! Lel koóshtoben !	Present, <i>n.</i> , Del-to-mándi, díno
Pleasure-grounds, Síkerméngro	Pretty, Rínkeno, ríkeno
Pledge, <i>v.</i> , Símmen	Prettily, Rínkenes
Plenty, Doósta, dósta	Prison, Stáriben, stéripen, stérimus, stárho, staúri
Plough, Poov-várho, poóvesto-choóri, poóvo-chínoméngri, várho-bavéngro	Prisoner, Stéroméngro, stéromésti
Plunder, <i>v.</i> , Loor ; <i>n.</i> , Loóripén	Privy, Híndi kair
Pocket, Poótsi, pō'chi	Prognosticate, Doórik
Poison, Drab	Prostitute, Lúbni
Policeman, Gavéngro, moóshkero, násherméngro, prás-terméngro, chukéngro	Protect, Rak
Poor, Choóro, chúveno, choóreno, choórokno	Proud, Boóino
Poorer, Choórodár	Public-house, Kítchema
Pork, Báleno-mas, baúlesko-mas	Pudding, Góí
Post, Kosht	Pudding-bag, Góíongo gúnno
Possible, Astis,* sástis, stastís, tastís, <i>q.v.</i>	Pudendum muliebre, Mindj, minsh
Pot, Koóri, kóro	Pudendum virile, Kóri, kaúri
Potato, Poovéngri, poovyéngri	Pugilist, Koóroméngro
	Pull, Tárder
	Purse, Kísi
	Put, Chiv

Q.

Quarrel, *v.*, Chíngar
 Quarrel, *n.*, Chíngariben, gódli
 Quart, Troóshni
 Queen, Kralísi, Králisi
 Quick, Sig
 Be quick, Sigo toot, réssi toot,
 kair ábba
 Quietly, Shookár

R.

Rabbit, Shóshi, mávi
 Rabbit-trap, Klísoméngro
 Race, *v.*, Práster
 Race, *n.*, Prástermégri
 Rails, Pályaw
 Railway train, Prástering kóli
 Rain, Bríshindo, bíshno
 It rains, Bríshinéla
 Rainy, Brísheno, bíshavo
 Raise, Had, til apré
 Raw, Biván, bívano
 Razor, Móroméngro
 Read, Del apré, Dé apré, del
 Reading, *n. pr.*, Lálo-gav
 Real, Tátcho, tátcheno
 Reckon, Ghínja, ghínya
 Reeds, *Rushári*
 Red, Lólo, lálo
 Redford, *n. pr.*, Lálo peéro
 Red-herring, Lóli mátcho
 Reins, Tílomégri
 Relation, Siménsa
 Relieve the bowels, Kínder,
 hínder, híngher, hind

Religious, Mi-dúvelesko
 Remember, Chiv *it* adré *your*
 shéro, shoon léndi, kek bís-
 ser, répper toot
 Remove, Ránjer
 Resurrection, Átching apré
 apópli
 Return, *v.*, Av paúli, jaw paúli
 Rib, Kokálo
 Riband, Dóri
 Rich, Bárvalo
 Riches, Bárvalopen
 Ride, Késter, kíster
 Rider, Késterméngro
 Ridicule, *v.*, Prosser,* pross*
 Right, *adj.*, Tátcho, tátcheno
 Right, *adv.*, Tátchnes
 Right, *n.*, Tátchopen
 Right arm, Kúshto moóshi
 Ring, *n.*, Vóngus, vóngusti,
 vóngushi
 River, Doriō'v, Doyáv, nill*
 Road, Drom
 Roast, Pek
 Rob, Loor
 Rock, *n.*, Bar
 Rod, Ran
 Room, Kamóra
 Rope, Shélo, shólo
 Royal, Králisko
 Row (noise), Gúdli, gódli
 Rump, Bool
 Run, *v.*, Násher, práster
 Runner, Násherméngro, Prás-
 terméngro
 Rushes, *Rushári*

S.

Sack, Góno, gúnno, kányo
 Saddle, Béshto, bóshto, bóshta
 Safe, Tátcho, tátcheno
 Sail, *n.*, Béresto plóχta
 Sailor, Beréngro, béroméngro,
 paanéngro-gaújo
 Saints, Mi-dúveleski gairé
 Sake, *Sáke*-os
 Saliva, Choóngarben
 Salt, *n.*, Lōn, lon
 Salt, *adj.*, Lóndo, lóndudno
 Sand, Chik
 Saturday, O dívvus 'glal koó-
 roko
 Savage, Haúrini
 Say, Pen
 Scent, Soóngimus
 Scissors, Kátsers, kátsies
 Scold, *v.*, Chíngar
 Scotland, *Nórtheréngri*-tem
 Scotchmen, *Northeréngri* gairé
 Sea, Doriō'v, doyáv, dovál,
 dovyál, baúro páni, lóndo
 paáni, lóndudno paáni
 Search, *v.*, Rōd, rōder
 Search, *n.*, Roódopen
 Second, Duito*
 Secretly, Koónjones, gárones,
 gáridnes
 See! Dórdi! hókki!
 See, *v.*, Dik
 Seek, Rō'der, rōd
 Seize, Til, prala*
 Self, Kókero
 Sell, Bíkin, bik

Send, } Bítcher, *n.*, Bítcha-
 Sentence, } ma
 Serpent, Sap
 Servant, Boótiéngro, boótsién-
 gro
 Sessions, Bëshopen
 Seven, Afta,* eft,* doói trinyáw
 ta yek, trin ta stor, trínstor
 Seventy, Heftwardesh,* doói
 trinyáw ta yek desháw
 Sew, Siv
 Shake, Rísser
 Shame, *v.*, Ládjer; *n.*, Ladj
 Shamefully, Ládj*fully*
 Sharp, Jínoméngro
 Shave, Mórov
 Shawl, Baúro díklo
 She, Yói, yoi
 Sheep, Bókoro, bókro, mas
 Sheffield, *n. pr.*, Choóresto gav
 Shepherd, Barséngri, baséngro,
 bókoroméngro, bókromén-
 gro, bókoméngro, bókorén-
 gro
 Shilling, Tringórishi, kólly
 Ship, Béro
 Shirt, Gad
 Shirt-sleeve, Gádesto bei
 Shoe, Chok, chóka
 Shoemaker, Chokéngro
 Shoot, Poóder
 Shooting-coat, Yogéngri choó-
 ko
 Shop, Boódega, boódika, boó-
 rika
 Shopkeeper, Boódegaméngro,
 boórikaméngro

Shoulder, Pikó	Sleeve, Bei
Shout, <i>v.</i> , Kaur	Slowly, Droóven, shookár
Show, <i>v.</i> , Síker	Sly, Gózvero, jínoméskro, yókʸ
Showman, }	Small, Bíto, tíkno
Show-gardens, }	Smallpox, Boókenyus, boóko
Shut, <i>v.</i> , Pánder	Smell, <i>v.</i> , Soon, soom; <i>n.</i> , Soóngimus, soónaben
Sick, Násfalo, náffalo	Smith, <i>n. pr.</i> , Pétaaléngro
Sickness, Náfflopen	Smith, Sásterméngro, pétal- éngro, kaúloméskro
Side, Rig	Smoke, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Toov
Sign-post, Poókering-kosht, síkeroméngro	Smoke tobacco, Pood toóvalo
Silence! Shoóker, shookár	Snail, Boúri
Silk, Kaish, kaidj, p'har *	Snake, Sap
Silken, Kaisheno, kaídjino	Snaptrap, Klísoméngro, pán- doméngro, tíloméngro
Silly, Dínveri	Snare, Tíloméngro
Silver, <i>n.</i> , Roop; <i>adj.</i> , Roópeno	Snow, Iv, yiv, ghiv, shiv, hiv
Silversmith, Roópnoméngro	It snows, Yivyéla
Sing, Ghil, ghiv	Snowball, Iv-bar
Single, Yékino	Snuff, Nokéngro
Sir! Reíä!	So, Ajáw, 'jaw
Sin, Wáfedopen	Soap, Sápanis, sápan
Sister, Pen	Soft, Sano*
Sister-in-law, Stífi-pen	Soldier, Koóroméngro
Sit, Besh	Something, } Choómoni, kú- Some, } meni, kómeni
Six, Shov, sho*	Son, Chor
Sixpence, Shookaúri	Song, Ghíli, ghíveli
Sixty, Shovardesh *	Soon, Sig
Skewer, Chúngar, spingárus	Sorry, Toógeno, toógno, toóg- nus
Skewer-maker, Spingáro-kélo- méngro	Soul, Zee
Skin, Moótsi	Sour, Shoótlo
Sky, Dúvel, poodj, midúve- lesto-tem	Sorrel, Shoótlo-chor
Slap on the face, Tschamme- dini *	Sovereign (£ 1), Bar, bálans, bálanser
Slay, Maur, hetavava *	
Sleep, <i>v.</i> , Sov, soóter	

Sovereign, Krális, kralísi	Stinking, Kánelo, kánlo
Spavined horse, Bóngo grei	Stockings, Olivas, hoólavas,
Spectacles, Yokéngries	oúlavers
Spirited, See-éngro	Stone, Bar
Spirits, Táto paáni	Stop, Atch
Spit, <i>v.</i> , Choóngar, chúngar	Stove, Bo*
Spittle, Choóngarben	Stranger, Gaújo
Spit, Spingárus	Straw, <i>n.</i> , Poos; <i>adj.</i> , Poóskeno,
Sport, Peías	poóskeni
Spree, Kélopen	Straw-stack, Pooséngro
Spring, <i>Fírstadair</i> , <i>or bígno-</i>	Street, Drom
mus, <i>o' lílei</i>	Stretch, <i>v.</i> , Tárder
Spur, Bísko, poósoméngri	String, Dóri, doóri
Squirrel, Roókaméngro	Strong, Rúzlo, rúzino, roózlus,
Stable, Stánya	surrelo*
Stacks, <i>Stúghi</i>	Such, Jáfri, jáfra
Staff, Kosht	Suffolk, Shoóko-maúromén-
Staffordshire, Koréngri-tem,	gro-tem
kóroméngro-tem	Sugar, Goódló
Stag, Staáni	Summer, Táttoben, liléi, lílei
Stallion, Baréskro-grei, barén-	Summons, Goódlí
gro-grei, péleno-grei, pelén-	Sun, Kam, tam, sken
gro-grei, moóshkeno-grei	Sunny, Támlo (kámlo)
Stand, } <i>v.</i> , Atch	Sunday, Koóroki, Kroókingo-
Stay, }	dívvus, Kúlpho
Stanley, <i>n. pr.</i> , Baréngri, Besha-	Supper-time, Hóben-cháirus
ley*	Swan, Pórno-raúni
Star, Stári, liléngro, dúvel, mi-	Swear, Sóverhol, súlverkon,
doóvelesko-dood	sóvlohol
Station, Prástering-wárdesko-	Sweaty, Kíndo
átching-tan	Sweep, <i>v.</i> , Yoóser apré
Stays, Troópus	Sweet, Goódló
Steal, Chor, loor, nick*	Sweetheart, Pírino, píriini
Stick, <i>n.</i> , Kosht	Sweetmeats, Gúdlopen
Stile, Peéroméngro	Swelled, swollen, Shoóvlo
Still, <i>adj.</i> , Átchlo, shoókar	Sword, Haúro, baúro-choóri
Stink, <i>v.</i> , Kándér, hínder, kan	

T.	The, O
Table, Misáli, mísali, sálamán-ka, hauméskro, hóbenéskro	Thee, Toot, toóti
Tail, Póri	Their, theirs, Lénti, lénghi
Tailor, <i>n.</i> and <i>n. pr.</i> , Sívomén-gro, suvéngro	Them, Len
Take, Lel, lé	Then, Kon
Take care, Lel trad	There, Adoí, odoí, 'doi
Take care of, Rak	They, Yaun, yon
Take notice, Lel veéna	Thief, Chor, chóroméngro, loó-roméngro
Take off, Ránjer	Thin, Bíto
Take up, Lel opré	Thine, Teéro
Talk, <i>v.</i> , Róker, voker ;* <i>n.</i> , Rókeropén. See Conver-sation	Thing, Kóva
Talker, Rókeroméskro	Think, Penchava,* <i>thínkasóva</i>
Tambourine, Koóroméngri	Third, Trito*
Tart, Góí	Thirst, Troosh
Tea, Múterimóngri, mooténgri, píaméskri	Thirsty, Troóshlo
Tea-kettle, Kekávvi	Thirty, Trianda*
Teapot, Múterimóngri-koóva, peeméngro, píaméskri-skoodálin, skoodílin	This, Akóva, 'kóva
Tear, <i>v.</i> , Chíngar	Thorn, Kóro
Tease, Kínger, chára	Those, Dúla, dóla
Teeth, Dányaw	Thou, Too, toóti
Telescope, Door-díkoméngro	Thousand, Mille*
Tell, Pen, poóker	Thread, Tav, taf, tel
Tell fortunes, Doórik, dúkker	Three, Trin
Ten, Desh	Throat, Kárlo, kaúri, kur, gur, goóshum
Tent, Tan	Through, Adrál, 'dral, muscro*
Testicles, Pelé, pélonos	Throw, Woóser, woósher
Thank, Párik, párikaróva, pa-rikráw	Thunder, Maloóna, koóroko grommena,* grovena,* grub-bena,* mi-dúvelésko-gódli
That, <i>conj.</i> , Te ; <i>pron.</i> , Ta, adoóva, adúvel, 'doóva	It thunders, Deargínni *
	Thursday, Stor dívvuses pálla koóroko
	Thus, Ajáw, 'jaw
	Thy, Teéro, toóti, toóki, ti
	Tie, <i>v.</i> , Pánder, pand, pan

Time, Cháirus, <i>pl.</i> , koppas *	Tremble, Rísser
Tin, Kúri, cham	Trickster, Kóroméngro
Tinder, Poótan	Tripe, Bókochesto-pur
Tired, Kíno, kinó	Trousers, Rokónyus, roxínyes, roxínya, ríknies, rokhámyas, 'hámyas, rokéngries, rokrén-yes, brō'gies, booléngries, booliéngries
Tiresome, Droóveno, droóven	Trout, Reieski-mátcho
Tiring, Túgno	True, Tátcho, tátcheno
To, Ke, katár, kátar, káter	Trust, <i>v.</i> , Pázer; <i>n.</i> , pázeroben
Toad, Jámba, jómbo	Truth, Tátchipen
Tobacco, Túvlo, toóvlo, túvlo-pen	Tuesday, Doóí dívvuses pálla koóroko
To-day, Kedívvus, kedivéz, kóva dívvus, tedívvus	Turkey, Kaúli raúni, pápini
Together, Ketané, ketanés, katené, káteni, kátenes	Turnip, Konáfia, konáfni, kraáfni, panéngro
Tollgate, Stígher. See Turnpike	Turnpike, Póshfree, stékas, stígher, pésser-stígher
To-morrow, Ovávo dívvus	Twenty, Bish, stor-pansh
To-morrow morning, Kóliko-saúla	Two, Doóí
Tongs, Yógesto-wástaw	Two shillings, Doóí-kóli
Tongue, Chib, chiv, jib	
Too, Tei	
Tooth, Dan	
Touch, Chárvo, chálav, chára	
Towel, Kóssering plóχta	
Town, Gav	
Trail, Pátrín, páten, troóshel	
Train, Prástering-kóli, poodj	
Traitor, Poókeroméngro	
Tramp, Choórodo, choóroméngro, peérdo	
Transported, Bítchadi paúdel, paúdel-i-paáni, paúnied	
Trap, Pándoméngro	
Treadmill, treadwheel, Pógeroméngri	
Tree, Rook	

U.

Unable, Nastíssa, nestís
Uncle, Kóko, kok
Under, <i>prep.</i> , Talé, alé, 'lé
Under, <i>adj.</i> , Tállani
Up, upon, Opré, apré, 'pré
Upper, Pré-éngro
Urine, } Múter
Urinate, }
Urinal, Mútering kóla
Us, Men, méndi
Used, Síklo

V.

Vagrant, Peérdo
 Very, Boot, boóti
 Verily, Aáva, our. See Yes
 Vessel, Troóshni
 Vex, Kínger
 Victuals, Kóben, hóben, hól-
 ben, hólen
 Village, Gav
 Vinegar, Shoóto
 Vinegry, Shoótlo
 The Virgin, Doóveleski-joó-
 vel
 Vomit, Woóser apré

W.

Wagon, Wárdo, vardo
 Waistcoat, Bángerí
 Wakefield, *n. pr.*, Choórones-
 gav
 Wales, Wólsho, Wótchkeni-
 tem, Lávines-tem
 Walk, Peer, píriv
 Warm, *v.*, Tátto
 Warmth, Táttopen
 Was, Shṓmas, sas, *q.v.*
 Wash, Tōv
 Watch, *n.*, Óra, yóra, hóra,
 poókeroméngro
 Watch *v.*, Várter, dik pálla
 Water, Paáni, páni, paúni
 Watercress, Paánesto-shok,
 paáni-shok, paanéngri-shok
 Watery, Paánisko
 Way, Drom

We, Men, méndi
 Wealth, Bárvalopen
 Wealthy, Bárvalo
 Wear, Riv
 Wearing apparel, Rívoben
 Wearisome, Droóveno, droó-
 ven
 Weary, *adj.*, Kíno, kinó
 Wednesday, Trin dívvuses,
 pálla koóroko
 Week, Koóroki, kroóko, koóko,
 kókerus
 Weep, Rōv
 Well, *adv.*, Míshto, mistó,
 tátcho; *s.*, Hánik, hánikos
 Welsh Gypsies, Ingrinies
 Welshman, Wótchkenéngro,
 Lávinéngro, Lávines-gaújo
 Welsh language, Lávines ró-
 kerben, Wólshitikka
 Were, Shámas, sas, *q.v.*
 Wet, Kíndo
 Whale, Baúro-mátcho
 What, Sávo, So
 Wheat, Ghiv
 Wheat, *adj.*, Ghívesto
 Wheat-stack, Ghiv-poosén-
 gro
 Wheedle, Pándjer
 Wheel, Héro, wárdesko-prás-
 terméngri, wárdesko-heré
 When, Kánna, kónna, vónka,
 wónka, sávo-cheérus
 Where, Kei
 Whey, Kaléngri
 Whip, Choókni, choópni
 Whiskers, Bánga

Whistle, <i>v.</i> , Shol, shool	Woo, Píriv
Whistler, Sheléngro	Wood, Vesh, kosht
White, Pórno	Woodcutter, Koshténgro
Who, Ko, kon, sávo	Wooden dishes, Kóshtudno skoodílyaw
Whole, Chólo	Wool, Poósham
Whore, Lúbni	Word, Lav
Why, Sóski	Work, <i>n.</i> and <i>v.</i> , Boóti, boótsi
Wicked, Vásavo, wásedo, wá- fedo, bégalo	Worker, Boótiéngro
Wickedness, Wáfedopen	World, Sweti,* doóvelesto- cháiros
Widow, Peévli-gáiri	Worm, Kérmo
Widower, Peévlo-gáiro	Worth, Mool, mol
Widowed, Peévlo	Wound, Chínoben
Wife, Rómeni, rómni, rómi	Wrexham, <i>n. pr.</i> , Réltum
Wild, Dívio	Wrong, Bóngo
Will-o'-th'-Wisp, Doódesko- moólo	Wrongly, Bónge
Wind, Bával	
Windmill, Bával pógaméngri	
Window, Hev, kev	Y.
Wine, Mol, mul	Ye, Tuméndi
Winter, Ven, wen; <i>adj.</i> , Vénesto	Year, Besh
Wintry, Vénlo	Yearling, Beshéngro
Wise, Jínoméngro	Yes, Aáva, aávali, our, ouwa, ourli
Witch, Choófihóni, choóvikon, chō'vihóni	Yesterday, Kóliko, kóliko-dív- vus, káliko
With, Sar, pashal*	Yew, Moóleno rook
Within, Inna*	Yonder, Odói, adói, 'doi
Withy, Ran	Yorkshire, Bárvalo-tem, Chór- keno-tem, Meílesko-tem
Wolf, Baúro-hóloméngro-joó- kel	You, Too, toot, toóti
Woman, Gáiri, joóvel, man- oóshni, moóshni, mónoshi	Your, yours, Teéro, toóti's
Woman's bonnet, Joóvioko- staádi	Young, <i>adj.</i> and <i>n. pr.</i> , Tárno, taúno
Woman's clothing, Joóvni kóla	Younger, Tárnodár
Womb, Doódum	Youth, Tárnomus.

GENUINE ROMANY COMPOSITIONS

REFERRING TO

Peculiar Habits and Notions in Vogue among English Gypsies.

IN numerous instances Gypsy customs have been related to us in Rómanes by Gypsies themselves, and it has appeared to us to be of considerable interest and value to take down these communications as we received them, and to preserve the *ipsissima verba* made use of by our informants. It would be beyond the scope of the present work, to which we have set strictly linguistic limits, to enter into details concerning manners and traditional observances which are still to be found among the Gypsies of this country. But, incidentally, it has become necessary to refer to them, in order to explain certain allusions which might otherwise be imperfectly understood. We have therefore introduced, where necessary, in the following pages, a few explanatory notes to render clearer the meaning of particular passages and expressions, but at the same time wish to disclaim any intention of treating comprehensively a subject which has a special interest apart from the language. In spite of the numerous violations of every grammatical rule, these compositions are (as far as our experience goes) written in the "deepest" English Rómanes extant.

PITCHING A TENT.*

Né, chōwóli, kair ti greíaw te jal sig. Raáti see wélin' sig opré méndi. Kek tan see méndi kóva raáti te sov talé; kek bíto shoóko tan méndi latchóva kóva raáti te jaw *to* soóto opré.

So sig see o praásterméngro jinéla méndi shem akeí, yov koméla *to* chiv méndi door dósta opré o drom, *or to* lel mén opré. Yov see tátcho dósta. Chivéla men adré o stéripén, ta bíken sor móri greíaw, ta wárdi, ta sórkon kóvaw sham mé (mendi).

Konáw, chōwóli, kair sig. Kair tí tan opré. Dósta bríshno wéla talé, ta hiv tei. Méndi sor meróva *to*-raáti te

* The old-fashioned Gypsy encampments, once so frequent in shady lanes and secluded spots, have almost entirely disappeared from some parts of England. Hence it has been too hastily assumed that these inveterate strollers have forsaken tent-life and become permanent house-dwellers. Even Mr. Borrow makes the remark ("Lavo-lil," p. 221,) that you may "walk from London to Carlisle, but neither by the roadside nor on heath or common will you see a single Gypsy tent." This is certainly a mistake. Harassed by the rural police, deprived of his accustomed camping-grounds by Enclosure Acts, the Gypsy, like the bittern, has been extirpated from many of his old haunts—ancient commons and wastes from which "the Northern farmer" and other pioneers of modern agriculture have "raäved an' rembled un oot"—but he has only shifted his quarters, and not changed his habits. On our coasts where holiday-makers congregate, and in the neighbourhood of popular watering-places, still as heretofore are

"The Gypsies all the summer seen,
Native as poppies to the green,"

their tents having become a permanent feature in many such localities. Here they ply their traditional vocations, and reap a rich harvest from the visitors, a seaside flirtation being hardly deemed complete unless a Gypsy sybil has told the fortune of the amorous couple.

The Gypsy willingly pays a small ground-rent for the patch he occupies, and then his frail tent becomes as much his castle as an Englishman's house, and is as safe from the intrusion of prastermengros, and other unwelcome visitors. We know of an instance at Blackpool where a Gypsy, though living in a tent, has been so long a squatter on the same spot as to have been assessed for the poor-rate, which he duly discharges.

shil, ta and choómoni te kair *a* koóshto yog tei. Chiv o tan talé koóshto.

Dósta bával wéla kóva raáti. Poóderéla men o bával sor opré kóva raáti. Mi chávi merénna *o'* shil. Chiv sor o rányaw adré o tan tátcho, *to* hatch míshto, ta spínger o kóppa opré o rányaw tátcho, *to* kel *it* hatch míshto. O chóro chávi rovénna tálla léngi hóben. Mi Doóvel, so mándi kairóva te lel léndi hóben te hol. Chíchi naneí mándi te del léndi. Merénna yon tálla hóben.

TRANSLATION.

Now, mates, make your horses go quick. Night is coming quick upon us. No tent is there for us this night to sleep under; no little dry place shall we find this night to go to sleep on.

As soon as the policeman knows we are here, he will want to put us very far on the road, or to take us up. He is fit enough (for that). He will put us in prison, and sell all our horses and carts, and everything we have.

Now, mates, be quick. Put your tent up—much rain comes down and snow too. We all shall die to-night of cold; and bring something to make a good fire too. Put the tent down well. Much wind will come this night. My children will die of cold. Put all the rods in the ground properly, to stand well, and pin the blanket on the rods properly to make it stand well. The poor children cry for their food. My God, what shall I do to get them food to eat? I have nothing to give them. They will die without food.

CHOOSING A CAMP.

Kei jássa tuméndi, chavóli, tedívvus te sov?

Méndi jaw káter dóva ghivéskro kair. Yov koméla Rómano-chaláw.

Kei see dóva?

Dóí, kei atchdém yek besh paúli, wónka jáfra iv pedás talé.

Jinóva konáw sávo tan see. Kei viás o Rei káter méndi te del méndi jaw kíssi kas te del maúri greiáw. Our, jinóva konáw. Jas méngghi odói te atch. Kek yov penéla kek wáfedo *to* méndi. Méndi koméla. Atchás* odói *a* koó-roko, te méndi koms. Yov deléla men koshtáw te hótcher. Yov mookéla men chiv maúri greiáw adré lésko poov-yáw. Yon te vel sor tátcho. Kek yon te wel pánlo. Atchás* méndi adré maúri woódrus tátcho te sov. Kek te atch opré *to* dik tálla maúri greiáw adré o múllo raáti.

TRANSLATION.

Where are you going, mates, to-day, to sleep?

We are going to that farmer's house. He likes Gypsies.

Where is it?

There, where we stopped a year back, when so much snow fell.

I know now where the place is. Where the gentleman came to us to give us so much hay to feed our horses with. Oh yes, I know now. Let us go and stop there. He will not rate at us. He likes us. Let us (*or*, we will) stay there a week, if it suits us. He will give us some firewood, and let us put our horses in his fields, where they will be safe, and not be put in the pound. We shall rest in bed safe asleep, and not have to get up to look after our horses in the dead of night.

O MOÓLO.

Kei jássa, choowáli, te sōv tedívvus? Mook méndi jal *to* soóto adré dóva gránsa.

Káter dóva tan, kei dóva kóshto Rei, te Raúni, jivéla. Kei o moólo sas diknó.

Kek mándi jal odói te sōv. Mándi shom trash te dik moolé, te wel tráshedo *o'* mi mériben. Gaujé poókadás mándi dósta cháiruses, o moosh, ghivéngro sas-ló, nashadás lésko kókero opré o rook adré o koónsa, kei méndi jáliz' te atch.

* First pers., pl., pres., or fut., indicative, or the Imperative V. Gram., p. 39.

So keréssa kon? Jássa too odói, te atchás?
 Kékera mándi.
 Kei jássa kon?
 Adré *a* wáver poóro drom, yek mee doóroder. Döi
 méndi atchéssa.* Kek kómeni charás (*sic*) méndi.

TRANSLATION.

THE GHOST.

Where are you going to sleep to-day, mates? Let us go to sleep in that barn.

At that place where that kind gentleman and lady live—where the ghost was seen.

I will not go and sleep *there*. I am afraid of seeing ghosts, and being frightened to death. The Gentiles have told me many a time how the man, he was a farmer, hanged himself on the tree in the corner where we are going to stop.

What will you do, then? Will you go there and stop?

Not I!

Where will you go, then?

Down another old road, a mile further on. We will stop there. No one will dsiturb us.

A CAUTION.

Maw mook teéro greiáw, chawóli, jal talé dóva drom, kei see dóva kóshto chor. Yon te vel pandadó.

TRANSLATION.

Do not let your horses, mates, go down that road, where that good grass is, or they will be put in the pound.

THE HAUNTED CAMP.

“I can just about remember the old times when our old folk hardly spoke any Gaujines. They were timid folk. You might hear them say:—

* First pers., pl., pres., or fut., indicative.

"Kon see doóva, dádi?"

Who is that, father?

"Kékena jinóva mé. Diktás kómeni?"

Not know I. Did you see any (thing)?

"Kek mándi. Shoondóm choómoni. So shoondóm ghiás

Not I. I heard something. What I heard went
pénsa groóvni."
like (a) cow.

"Jaw opré o drom. Dik so see."

Go up the road. See what it is.

"Ghióm justa konáw. Kek naneí mándi diktóm chíchi,

I went just now. No not I saw nothing,
na shoondóm chíchi. O beng see, tátcho dósta."
nor heard nothing. The devil it is, sure enough.

"Maw trash toóti."

Don't fear thou.

"Trash see mándi."

Fear is to me.

"Mántcha too! Atch o koósi. Shoondóm-les popli.

Cheer up! Wait a bit. I heard it again.
Kómeni sas mórdno akéi. Avéla yov apópli."
Some one was killed here. Comes he again.

"Wónka 'saula vels, jaw mómghi akéi. Kek na komóva

When morning comes, go I hence. No not I love
jáfri tanáw see kóli, pósha baúro wesháw. Mérípen tanáw
such places as these, near great woods. Murdering places
see dikéla."
as it looks.

"Ei, dórdi! Wáfedo díking tan see kóva. Tátcho

Eh, look! Evil looking place is this. True
moolesko tan see kóva, patsóva mándi ajáw."
ghost's place is this, believe I so.

"Kaúlo raáti see. Sórkon wáfedi kóli see opré méndi.

Dark night it is. Every evil thing is upon us.

Yek wáfedo ková kairs dósta wáver wáfedi kóli."

One evil thing makes plenty of other evil things.

WESTER BOSWELL.

SUPPER-TIME.

Né, chawóli, kair koósi yog. Shílalo shom mándi. Chiv o kekávi opré o yog, te kel píaméngri. Bókalo shom. Dósta hóben see mándi.

Dósta groóveni-mas see mándi. Kindóm-les káter dová koóshto yoózho maséngro's boódiga. Beshás sor méndi talé, te porder maúri peráw mishtó. Tálla méndi ghivóva, te kel o bóshoméngri. Sor méndi kerás méndi. Mook sor dúla tárno raúnia ker ménsa. Tálla yon déla men lúva, ta lel méndi koóshto nav.

TRANSLATION.

Now, mates, make up a little fire, for I am cold. Put the kettle on the fire, and make tea. I am hungry. I have lots of food, and plenty of beef, which I bought at that nice clean butcher's shop. Let us all sit down and satisfy our appetites. Afterwards we will sing, and play the violin. Let us all set to. Let all those young ladies dance with us. Afterwards they will give us some money, and give us a good name.

HEDGEHOG HUNTING AND GYPSY CAKE.*

"Né moóshaw! Kóshto dood-raáti see konáw. Jas
Now men! Good light night it is now. Let
 méngghi perdál kóla poovyáw. Díkás méndi pálla doór-trin
us go over these fields. Let us look after two (or) three
 hótchi-wítchi. Koshté see-lé konáw. Toólo see-lé (or léndi).
hedge-hogs. Good (pl.) are they now. Fat are they.
 Mándi jinóva poovyáw kei *used to* ven dósta. Latchás
I know fields where used to come plenty. Let us find

* See also "Dinner Dialogue."

ménghi doói-trin *to-raáti*. Avésa mándi?" "Oúa. Mándi *two (or) three to-night. Will you go (with) me?*" "Yes. I jal túsa." "Nashéna sor konáw párdal o poovyáw kóla *go with you.*" "They run all now over the fields these dood-raátiä. Kerás ménghi Rómani márikli o' doói. *light-nights. Let us make (a) Gypsy cake or two.* Lóva léndi to mándi's hóben adré káliko 'saula. *I will have them to my breakfast in to-morrow morning.* Keróva mángghi a Rómani márikli. (Márikli see kédo o' *I will make for me a Gypsy cake. (Cake is made of pórho.)* Keróva kóshto yog. Chivóva-les adré a hev *flour.) I will make (a) good fire. I will put it in a hole* adré o yog. Choróva-les pardál o' yog. Keróva-*in the fire (ash). I will cover it over with fire (ash). I will cook* les. Chinóva les opré. See man dósta kil, chivóva kil *it. I will cut it up. Is me sufficient butter, I will put butter* opré, ta holóva les mónghi sor mi, or meéro, kókero." *on, and I will eat it myself all my-* self."

"You make them of flour and water, and roll them well. Then you make a hole in the ashes, wood ashes are best, and put the cake in, and cover it over with ashes, and when it is cooked you just cut off the burnt part, and it eats so sweet."*

WESTER BOSWELL.

PATRÉNI.

Kei jássa, choowáli?

Méendi jáls yek gáver té o wáver. Sor mendi jála, ta mándi jóva mi kókero.

Kek na jináw mé sávo drom ta mándi jála.

* Another standard dish among the Gypsies is *moolo-mas*, or the flesh of animals which have sickened and died unattended in their last moments by the butcher. They sometimes make a kind of broth or soup of snails, which they call *bouri-zimmen*, and which is not unsavoury.

Mook méndi jal káter o Meílesto-gav Praásterimus, ta dikás o gréiaw praásterin'. Door door dósta; doóvorí akeí; door dósta see pardál odóř.

Kek na jinóva o drom.

Mookóva patréní opré o drom te jin sávo drom ghióm mé.

So keréssa o patréní troóstal? Kek na jinóva.

Poókeróva toot kon. Keróva-les koósi chor, koósi dán-diméngri-chor. Woóseróva lésti talé opré o drom so jóva.

Mi Doóvel jal toósa. Atch káter mi Doóvel.

Maw jal talé dóva drom. See *a* chíchikeni drom. Kóva drom jála káter bítto gav. Koóshko dívvus, Bor.

Yon ghiás léndi kétané yek t'o wáver.

TRANSLATION.

TRAILS.

Where are you off to, mates?

Going from one town to the other. We are all going, and I am going myself.

I do not know which way I shall go.

Let us go to Doncaster Races, and see the horses run. It is a very long way; a great distance from here; far away over in *that* direction.

I do not know the way.

I will leave a sign on the road by which you will know which way I have gone.

What will you make the sign with? I do not know.

I will tell you then. I will make it of a little grass,—a few nettles. I will throw them down on the road I go.

Goodbye. God bless you.

Do not go down *that* road. There is no thoroughfare. *This* road leads to the village. Good day, mate.

They went away together, both of them.*

* The patrin, or Gypsy trail, deserves a few words of explanation. As the Gypsies are a wandering and vagabond race, it has always been necessary for them to have some way of pointing out to stragglers the

LAMENT ON THE DECAY OF THE LANGUAGE.

Káanna sas mándi *a* Tíkno, sor o poóro *fólki* rókerdé tátcho poóro Rómani laváw. Kek naneí see jaw síklo konáw, see sas béshaw doósta palál.

Konáw o tárho *fólki*, kek yon rókerénna tátcho konáw. Boot gaujé-kani *fólki* see-lé konáw. Kek né jinénna léngi kókeri so see tátcho ta wáfedo. Káanna too pootchés léndi tátcho lávaw, kek yon *can* poóker toot o tátcho drom *o'* léndi.

Meéro kókero rígheróva o tátcho poóro laváw.

Mándi penóva meéro kókero, "Kek Rómani-chals jivénna konáw, pénsa mi kókero adré tátcho poóro Rómani-chal-rókerimus, ta kóshto poóro tátcho laváw. Sor gaujé see o *fólki* konáw. Mándi see *a* tátcho poóro Rómano-chal pardál sor móxadé posh-kedó Rómani-chals."

Komóva te róker troóstal jáfri poóri rókeroben.

TRANSLATION.

When I was a lad, all the old folk spoke good old Gypsy words. They are not so much used now as they were many years ago.

direction taken by the rest of the gang. As, moreover, in civilized countries they must travel more or less along the principal roads and highways, any ordinary spoor or trace would soon be effaced by the subsequent traffic. Hence arose the patrin-system, the invention of certain recognizable signs, by which the caravan on the march could indicate to loiterers the path it had taken, and guide them safely to the halting-place. Different kinds of patrins :

(1) Three heaps of grass (or any plant agreed upon) placed on the left-hand side of the road taken (day-patrin).

(2) Pieces of rag, generally three in number, tied to the twigs of the hedge on the left-hand side of the road taken (day-patrin).

(3) Boughs, or cleft sticks, pointing down the road taken (night-patrin).

(4) Marks and signs on the road itself—generally a cross (used in snowy, dusty, or dirty weather).

(5) Stones placed in a certain manner on the left-hand side of the road taken (used in windy weather).

(6) Shoe-prints or foot-marks, etc., etc.

Now the young folk do not talk deep. They are too gaujo-like now. They do not know what is right or wrong. When you ask them deep words they cannot tell you their real meaning. I myself preserve the good old words.

I say to myself, "There are no Gypsies now so well up as myself in real old Gypsy talk, and good old deep words. The people are all English now. I am a pure old Gypsy, above all these dirty half-bred Gypsies."

I like to talk about such ancient speech.

EHEU, FUGACES!

Kánna sas mándi *a* tíkno,—koóshto cheéruses sas,—sor meéro chóro *fólki* sas jído sor adré koóshtomus, ta míshto sas yon.

Konáw (kenáw) see-lé sor mooló, ta ghilé. Kek naneí mándi konáw kei shom moóklo sor kókero. Te wel mándi te mer, kek kómeni pósha mándi te del mándi koósi paáni, te ker mandi kóshto. Sor meéri chávi, ta meéri *fólki*, dei, ta dad, ta pénaw, sor see moólo.

Kek naneí mándi konáw, yek pal, yek pen adré Ánghiterra. Kek yon wels te dik mándi.

Mándi poótches meéro *dearo* Doóvel te koóshto boxt. Yov dels mándi sor mándi poótches tálla. Naneí yov te atch *to* mandi, mándi te wel kerdó sor kétané. Tátcho shom konáw, párik mi-Doóvel. Yov see sor koóshto káter mándi. Yov shoonéla tei meéro mongámus *to* lesti.

TRANSLATION.

When I was a lad,—good times were they,—all my poor people lived in peace, and were at ease.

Now they are all dead, or gone. There is no one here but myself, and I am left all alone. Should I die, there is no one near me to give me a drop of water to relieve me. All my children, and my people, my mother, father, and sisters, all are dead. I have not now one brother, one sister in England. They never come to see me.

I ask my dear God for good luck, and he grants me all I ask for. If he did not stand by me, I should be done for altogether. I am well now, thank God. He is all-merciful to me. He hears, too, my petition.

FUNERAL RITES.

Ei! dórdi! chawáli. So mándi keróva kenáw? Meéro chóro pooro dad see moólo konáw. So shom te keráw te lésti koláw, so yov muktás pálla lesti?

Hótcheróva-len sor. Sórkon koováw tálla saásterá kóli. Woóseróva sor dúlla 'dré o baúro paáni.

Delóva meéro lav káter mi Doóvel, yov te jal káter yov te atch odóï adré Koóshtoben, sor mi Doóvelésti chaíros.

TRANSLATION.

Alas! alas! my friends. What shall I do? My poor old father is no more. What must I do with all he left behind?

I will burn them all.* Everything except those things that are of iron, and those I will cast into the deep.

God grant he may rest in peace with Him for ever.

Cuthbert Bede sent to "Notes and Queries" (2nd Ser., iii., 442), in 1857, an account of a grand funeral of a Gypsy, followed by the destruction of his property, clothes, blankets, fiddle, books, and his *grindstone*,—the last being thrown into the river Severn, and the others burnt.

SOMETHING ABOUT GYPSY BURIALS.—Those who know little about Gypsies would have been astonished had they visited the encampment at Ashton, outside Birmingham, last week. Many who were led by curiosity, or "to have their fortune told," or for some other equally good reason,

* "Des verstorbenen Zigeuners Kleider, insoweit er sie nicht mit in die Erde genommen, sein Bett oder was sonst ihm zum Lager und zur Decke gedient hat, werden unter freiem Himmel verbrannt."—*Vide Liebich's Zigeuner*, p. 55.

to pay the Gypsy camp a visit last Wednesday, must have thought the demon of destruction possessed the nut-brown people. Men were smashing up a van, such as the Gypsies use for their residence ; women were breaking chairs ; children tearing up dresses, breaking crockery, and setting fire to whatever of the remains would burn ; whilst the Queen of the Gypsies superintended the work. Those whose curiosity led them to inquire the reason, discovered that it is the Gypsies' custom after a funeral to destroy everything that belonged to the deceased member of the fraternity. They had just returned from the burial of a dead sister, and straightway commenced to break up and burn everything that belonged to her. Even the horse that drew her residential van had to be shot ; and the husband and children through this folly are left for a time without home comforts.—*Catholic Times*, Dec. 13th, 1873.

One instance came under our notice, not far from Manchester (at Cheadle), where a favourite dog of the deceased was destroyed, and its body added to the funeral pile.

For further particulars concerning Gypsy burials, *vide* Crabb (pp. 29, 30) ; Borrow's "Lavo-lil," (pp. 299, 300) ; Hone's Year Book, 1832 ; Table Book, 1827 ; Liebich (pp. 52—56) ; and N. and Q.

HORSE-DEALING.

Né, chowaáli, jóva ménghi káter velgaúro. And sor ti greíaw apré. Yoózher léndi míshto. Kair léndi *to* dik míshto, *and* del dóva póga-bával grásni koósi báuleski túlophen. Chivóva-les adré lóki moói *to* atch lóki bával koósi ; ta biknóva-les, tastís.

And dóva nokéngro grei akei *to* mándi. Pand asár lésti opré káter rook. And asár mándi *a* koósi paáni. Tovóva-les míshto ; ta kósseróva-les yoózho tálla. Dóva kéla. Biknóva-les tei, te vániso lúvva. Yov bíkindás sor lésko greiáw káter dova welgaúro adré o Lávines-tem. Bíkinás améndi sor móro greiáw te chiv léndi adré lóvo.

HORSE-DEALING.

Now, mates, let us be off to the fair. Bring up all your horses. Clean them well, and make them look smart, and give that broken-winded mare a little lard. I will put it in her mouth to ease her breathing a little, and I will sell it, if I can.

Bring that glandered horse here to me, and tie it up to the tree, and bring me a little water. I will wash it well, and wipe it clean afterwards. There, that will do. I will sell it too, at any price. *He* sold *his* horses at that fair in Wales. Let us sell all our horses, and turn them into cash.*

ZUBA B——.

A GYPSY'S ACCOUNT.

Kóva liléi, shoondóm, Rómani-chal tárno joóvel adré o Chúmba-kálesko tem, shoondóm, sas adré o Ghilyéngri.

Yóï ghiás káter o baúro kair. Diktás yóï doóï trin raúnya. Pootchté yóï yon, "Mook man doókeróva toot. Mándi poókeróva too ókki yek rínkeno tárno rei. Koméssa toot te lel lesti te rómmer toot? Yov mol dósta lóvo. Moók man doóker toot. Poókeróva toot sor troostál yov, kánna too léi lésti."

Yóï pendás, "Our. Too doóker mándi. So dóva toot?"

* Instead of lard, some Romani-chals prefer to tie a little aloës (which they call 'alows') in a piece of muslin, under the horse's tongue, 'which will hatch the baval misto.' Another way of treating a nokengro is to stuff its nose full of nettles (dandimengri chor) an hour or two before offering it for sale. On removing the plug, a great quantity of purulent and highly offensive discharge comes away. The animal's nose is then well washed and syringed with spring water.* Gypsies display much skill in managing a horse so as to conceal its defects and show it off to the best advantage. They have been known to buy a worthless animal, and after clipping its coat, and manipulating it in other ways, to sell it again on the same day for a high price to its former owner. Their great love for horses—especially for other people's horses—brought many unlucky Gypsies to the gallows in those days when horse-stealing was a capital offence.

* These customs are but little practised nowadays.

“Yek kótor.” O raúni diás yóï *a* kótor. Yoï pootchtás láti kómoder tálla.

Yóï pendás láti te chiv óri te vongushté adré *a* móχto.

O Raúni ándadás sor dúla kóli, yoi pootchté *o'* léndi. Tálla yóï chidás láti's wast opré o móχto, sor pardál lésti, akeí *and* odói. Yóï pendás káter raúni, “Too mookás mándi lel kóva. Moók-les káter mándi yek koórokó. Tálla mándi and asár lésti paúli pópli káter too. Tálla wénna dósta lóvo te soónaka, ta bárvali kóli adré lésti, wónka mándi and lésti paúli káter too.”

O raúni kedás ajáw. Ghiás yon (yoï), o Rómani chei, kéri. Righadé (righadás) o kóli pardál o chaírus.

Tálla diktás o raúni, yoi kek ne viás paúli, yóï poókadás opré láti. Kánna sig bíтчadás o prásterméngro pálla láti. Liás láti. Chidás yóï adré stéripén.

Adré o saúla liás láti aglál o Pokényus. O Pokényus pendás káter láti, “So shan too akeí troostál?”

Yóï pendás, “O Raúni odóï pootchtás mándi te doóker láti, te poóker láti kánna yóï lela o tárno rei te lati's rom. Yóï pendás, o raúni, ‘dóva toot vániso. Poóker man tátchó.’”

Pendás o Pokényus káter raúni. “See dóva tátcho?”

“Our.” Raúni pendás. “Kek yóï ándadás meéri kóli paúli see yóï pendás.”

O Pokényus pendás. “See toóti teéri kóli paúli konáw?”

“Our.” Hótchi raúni. “Sor tátcho see konáw. Kek naneí mándi te ker wáfedo te yóï.”

“Too liás sor ti kóli paúli. Kek naneí too koméssa te chiv kóva joóvel adré o stáripén?”

“Naw.” Pendás o raúni.

“Jaw toóki kon.” Pendás o Pokényus. “Maw mook mándi dik toot adré kóva gav kek kómmi.”

O Pokényus pendás káter raúni, “Te baúro dínli shánas too te mook teéri kóli te jáfri kómeni. Kek na too jindás, too sas o dínli? Kek naneí o Rómani chei sas dínli. Jaw toóki. Maw mook mándi dik toot akeí kek kómmi.” “Kek naneí mándi nastís doókeróva toot.”

TRANSLATION.

I heard this summer (about) a young Gypsy girl in Derbyshire, (and) I heard it was 'in the papers.'

She went to a (the) big house, and saw two or three women. She asked (one of) them, "Let me tell you your fortune. I tell you there is a nice young man; would you like to have him to marry you? He is worth plenty of money. Let me tell you your fortune. I will tell you all about him, (and) when you'll be married."

The woman replied, "Very well, you may tell me my fortune. What shall I give you?" "A guinea" (said the Gypsy). The woman gave her a guinea, (but the Gypsy) afterwards asked her for more. She told her to put (some) watches and rings in a box, (and) the woman fetched all those things that she asked of her. The Gypsy then passed her hand here and there, all over the box, (and) said to the woman, "You will let me take it. Lend it me a week; after (that) I will bring it back again to you, (and) then there'll be lots of money, gold, and precious stones in it, when I bring it back to you."

The woman did so. The Gypsy girl went home, but kept them more than the week.

When the woman saw she did not return, she gave information, and the constable was sent after her at once, and apprehended her, and locked her up.

The next morning he took her before the Justice of the Peace, who asked her what she was there for.

She replied, "That woman asked me to tell her her fortune, and tell her when she would get her young man for a husband. She said she would give me anything to let her know the truth."

The Justice asked the woman if it was correct.

"Yes," said the woman; "(but) she did not bring my things back as she promised she would."

Then the Justice asked if she had recovered her things.

"Yes," said she, "they are all right now. I do not want to do harm to her."

"You have got all your things back, and don't wish to have the girl put in prison?" said the Justice.

"No," replied the woman.

"You can go, then," said the Justice to the Gypsy girl. "Don't let me see you in this town any more."

And he said to the woman, "What a big fool you were to lend your things to one like her. Don't you know that you were the fool? The Gypsy girl was no fool. Get off with you. Don't let me see you here any more." And he told the Gypsy girl he could not punish her.

"Manchester Guardian" account, August 13, 1874:—

EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY.—At the Ashton-under-Lyne County Petty Sessions, yesterday, a Gypsy named Zuba B—— was charged with fortune-telling and obtaining goods under false pretences. Mary Ann Ellice, a domestic servant at Oldham, said that on Sunday night she went with her sister Hannah to a field at Fitton Hill, in which there was a Gypsy encampment. The prisoner asked them into a tent, and witness gave her a shilling to tell her fortune. The prisoner told her there was a young man who wore a pen beside his ear who loved the ground she walked upon. (Laughter.) Witness took off her glove, and prisoner, seeing a ring on her finger, asked to look at it. Prisoner tried it on her finger, and then got her brooch and cuffs from witness. She touched the end of witness's finger with the brooch, the ring, and the shilling, and then rolled them up and put them in a cigar-box, and said it would take till Wednesday to "make the charm work."* She told witness to be sure to come for them on Wednesday night. She became uneasy on Monday, and went to the field, but the Gypsies had gone. (Laughter.)—Hannah Ellice said the prisoner also told her there was a young man who loved the ground she walked on. The prisoner got her watch and guard, and also wanted her brooch and skirt, but she

* A well-known trick. See Bw., Zincali, i., 319; Lavo-lil, 244.

would not leave them. Prisoner looked at her hand, and said there was luck before her, and all that. (Laughter.) Prisoner told them to go home, and tell no one, not even their parents. Prisoner told them the tribe had taken the field for nine months.—Mr. Mellor, M.P. (one of the magistrates): Have you received any education?—Witness: No, sir, I have not.—Superintendent Ludlam: Perhaps you don't understand. Have you ever been to school? Can you read and write?—Witness: No, sir.—Sergeant Barnett proved that he apprehended the prisoner at Bardsley on Tuesday night, and recovered the property.—Mr. Thomas Harrison, the presiding magistrate, dismissed the case, but counselled the prisoner to be cautious. Addressing the girls, he said it was most extraordinary that silly people should go to such places to have their fortunes told. It served them right if they lost their money.

KOKERI INDIKI.

A DIALOGUE.

So see dóva?

'*Kókeri Indiki*' (Cocculus Indicus) Rei. Chivóva-les adré o paáni.

Sóski, mi pal?

Maw pootch mándi jáfri dínili koováw. Komés too mátkho, Rei?

Ourli, pal. Komóva-les dósta.

'*Kókeri Indiki*' kairéla sor o matcháw posh-móttó. Lióm dósta *and* dósta *wi'* lésti.

THE WHITE DOG.

A DIALOGUE.

Dóva see *a* rínkeno paúno joókel odoí, pal!

Our. Latchadóm-les yek dívvus adré o baúro-gav.

So see lésko nav?

Sebastopol. Poóker mándi o feterdáir drom *to* kair lesti kaúlo.

Nástis poókeróva toot.

ADRÉ STÉRIPEN.

A DIALOGUE.

Sar shan, chei? Toógeno shom mé, *to* dik toot adré stéripén akeí. So see too akeí tálla?

For doókerin' adré o baúro gav.

Sávo cheérus lián, *to* atch akeí?

Trin shoónaw. Mi rom see adré stéripén tei!

Sóski?

For chórin' a grei, mi pal! *The* ráttvalo praástermén-gros poóker'd hoókapens troóstal lésti. Yov see tárderin' shélo kótoréndri konáw. Yov's peérin' opré o pógeriméngri.

Toógno shom *to* shoon lésti. Poókeróva kek-kómeni, ta mándi diktás (diktóm) toot akéi adré stéripén.

Párrik mi Doóvel te kék avél akei kek-kómeni *so long as* too jivéssa. Jinéssa too "*The Trumpet*," a tíkeni kíchema adré *de* gav?

Kékera mándi.

Mooktóm mi koóshnies odoí. Poóker móri fólki ajáw, mi pal.

Our. Keróva-les, tastís.

Koóshto dívvus.

Til opré *your* zee. Mántchi too.

TRANSLATION.

IN PRISON.

How are you, my child? I am grieved to see thee here in prison. What are you here for?

For telling fortunes in the city.

How long have you to stop here?

Three months. My husband is in prison too!

What for?

For horse-stealing, mate. The cursed constables committed perjury about it. He is picking oakum now, and working on the treadwheel.

I am sorry to hear it. I will not tell any one I have seen you here in prison.

God grant that you may never come here as long as you live. Do you know "The Trumpet," a small public-house in the town?

No, I do not.

I left my baskets there. Tell our people so, friend.

Certainly I will do, if I can.

Good day.

Keep up your spirits. Cheer up.

REMARKS SHOWING A GYPSY'S DISLIKE TO MIXED MARRIAGES.

O Rómani-chei kedás kóshto láti-kókeri tall' sor láti's loóberiben. Kek naneí yóí rínkeni. Wáfedo díkomusti chei sas yóí. O moosh, yov sas kórodo, ta loóbni yek sas-ló. Yov sas baúro dínelo te woóser lésko kókero adré jáfra wáfedo chei's wastáw.

Yóí sas chíchi féterdér te loóbni. Yóí sas yek. Yóí atchéla opré dromáw adré o Gav, pósha kíchemáw, te dik tálla o gairé te del yóí trin-górishí, te shau-háuri, te sōv *wi'* láti. Bítta gaujé, raklé, vart asár láti dósta chairuses, te jal adré wesháw, te mook wárdi-gairé te sōv *wi'* láti, *and* dóva see tátcho. Gaujé penéla jaw troostál láti konáw.

Mándi penóva, wónka yov jivéla láti yek besh, yov násheréla sor lésko lóvo, ta sor lésko zee, ta wel te jal ta mong maúro te hol, kánna sas-ló (see-ló) bókalo. Yóí sig keléla dóva lesti.

Yóí léla sor lésko wóngur. Yóí déla lésti káter láti's dad ta dei, te wel yóki *fólki*, tálla sor láti's loóberiben.

Dórdi! dordi!! Sávo baúro Dínelo sas-ló!!!

Tales.

O CHOÓRODO'S GOZVERO KERIMUS.

Yek raáti *a* Choórodo ghiás kater Drabéngro te árch-les opré, te wel káter lésti choóri Rómni. Yói sas poshlé adré woódrus.

Káanna o Drabéngro shoondás lésti, yov róker'*d* to lésti, *and* o Choórodo poochtás-les, so yov léla te wel káter lésko Rómni, te dóva cheérus *o'* raáti.

O Choórodo pendás "Meéri Rómni see chiv'*d* káter woódrus. Mándi penóva yói'll mer. Wel, Rei, te dik *at* láti. Mándi delova toot *a* kótor te kair o féterdér *to* láti, tastís."

O Drabéngro ghiás. Káanna sor sas kedó, o Choórodo diás o Drabéngro yek kótor. O Drabéngro diktás yov sas *a* choórokono moosh. Yov diás-les posh-kótor paúli, ta dóva kótor sas wáfedo yek.

Káanna o Rei diktás o kótor, yov latch'*d* lesti avrí. Wáfedo sas.

Káanna o Drabéngro diktás o kótor wáfedo sas, kenáw-sig o Drabéngro ghiás te dik pálla o Choórodo, te poóker yov wáfedo kótor sas, yov diás lésti.

Yov ghiás káter tan, kei sas-ló.

O Choórodo kerdás sor léski kóli opré. Ghiás péski. Yov jindás wáfedo kótor sas.

TRANSLATION.

THE MUMPER'S ARTFUL DODGE.

A mumper one night went to a doctor to call him up to attend his poor wife, who was confined to bed.

As soon as the doctor heard him, he answered ; and the mumper asked him what fee he would want to attend his wife at that time of the night. He said to the doctor, "My wife is confined, and I fear she will die. Come and

look at her, sir. I will give you a guinea to do the best you can for her."

So the doctor went; and when he had finished, the mumper handed him a guinea. The doctor, however, seeing he was a poor man, returned him half the fee; but the guinea was bad, and the doctor found it out as soon as he examined it. He immediately set off to look for the mumper, and to tell him the guinea he had paid was a bad one. He went to the place where he had been, but the mumper had packed up his goods and taken himself off, for he knew the guinea was bad.

O JÍNOMÉSKRO HÍNDI-TEMÉNGRO.

Yek cháirus *a* tátcho koóshto Drabéngro jivdás adré o Meílesko-tem. Yek shílalo raáti, yov sas kíno dósta. Shoondás *a* moosh. Yov sas *a* Híndi-teméngro. Viás káter lésko kair. Diás drován opré o woóda. Yov pendás káter Drabéngro, "Kair sig, ta wel mánsa. Meéro chóro poóro rómni see 'pré mér-*in*'. Wel káter yóï. Mándi déla (dóva) toot yek kótor."

O Drabéngro pendás *to* lésti, "Kek mándi jóva toósa, Jaw wáfedo shílalo raáti see, ta o dromáw see jaw wáfedo ta chíklo."

O Híndi-teméngro pendás káter Drabéngro, "Wel tooti mánsa, mi Doóveléski! Mándi dóva toot yek kótor, te kel láti te jiv te mer."

O Drabéngro ghiás lésti. Kánna yov viás odóï káter yóï, yóï sas boot náfelo te mer. O Drabéngro diás yóï koósi drab te pee. Tálla yov ghiás péski kókero keré pópli.

Adré o saúla, o Drabéngro shoondás yóï sas moólo.

Yov ghiás káter o Híndi-teméngro. Pootchtás-les pálla lésko kótor.

O Híndi-teméngro pendás káter o Drabéngro, "Kek mándi dóva toot 'dóva kótor."

Tálla o Drabéngro liás gódli lésti. Liás-les opré káter o Pookényus te lel lésko lúva. Kánna yov sas aglál o Poo-

kényus, o Pookényus pootchtás-les, "Sar sas kóva. Too kek naneí pésser'*d* o Drabéngro?"

O Pookényus pootch'*d* o Híndi teméngro, "See toót moóíéngro te róker toóki?"

"Kek," hótchi yov, o poóro Híndi-teméngro, "Mándi see meéro nógo rókeroméngro."

O Pookényus pendás káter o Híndi-teméngro, "Too see laváw te pen te pootch lésti vániso?"

"Our, Rei!" pendás káter Pookényus.

"Pootch lésti, kon."

"Drabéngro!" hótchi o Híndi-teméngro, "Too kerdás meéro rómni te jiv?"

"Kek," hotch' o Drabéngro.

"Too kairdás yoí te mer kon?"

"Kek," hótchi o Drabéngro.

"So mándi te del toot lúva troostál kon? Too kek naneí kair'*d* yoí te jiv. Too kek naneí maur'*d* láti. Sávo Koósh-topen kairdás too tálla? Konáw, Rei," pendás o Híndi-teméngro káter Pookényus, "So mándi te kair? Te del yov lúva te kek?"

O Pookényus pendás, "Kek naneí yov ker'*d* lésko boótsi tátcho, ta yov pendás te kel láti te jiv te mer. Yov ker'*d* kek o' léndi. Te yov sas te kair o joóvel te jiv, mándi kairóva te del o Drabéngro o kótor so too pendás. Te wel yov te maur láti, mándi chivóva-les paúli káter o Baúri, ta yov véla náshado, kairin' mériben."

"So mándi te kair konáw, Rei, kon?" pendás o poóro Híndi-teméngro, "Too jálin' te chiv mándi adré stérípen troostál lésti, te mook mándi yoózho?"

Pendás o Pookényus, "Yoózho shan. Too shan tátcho. Jaw toóki kei too koméssa."

TRANSLATION.

THE KNOWING IRISHMAN.

Once upon a time there was a downright clever doctor living in Yorkshire, and one cold night he was very

tired, when he heard a man. It was an Irishman, who had come to the house. He knocked at the door hard, and said to the doctor, "Make haste and come with me. My poor old wife is nearly dead. Come to her, and I will give you a guinea."

The doctor replied, "I will not go with you; it is such a wretchedly cold night, and the roads are so bad and muddy."

The Irishman said to the doctor, "Do come with me, for God's sake. I will give you a guinea whether you kill or cure her."

So the doctor went with him, and when he reached the place she was evidently on her death-bed. The doctor gave her a little medicine to drink, and then he took himself off home again.

In the morning the doctor heard she was dead.

He went to the Irishman, and asked for his fee.

The Irishman said to the doctor, "I will not pay you that guinea."

Then the doctor took out a summons against him. He summoned him before the justice to obtain his money. When he appeared before the justice, the justice asked him, "How is this? You have not paid the doctor?" The magistrate asked the Irishman if he had a lawyer to defend him.

"No," said the old Irishman; "I am my own lawyer."

The magistrate said to him, "Have you any questions to ask him?"

"Yes, sir," he said to the magistrate.

"Ask him, then."

"Doctor," said the Irishman, "did you make my wife live?"

"No!" cried the doctor.

"You made her die, then?"

"No!" cried the doctor.

"What am I to pay you for, then? You did not make her live. You did not kill her. What good did you do,

then? Now, sir," said the Irishman to the magistrate, "what am I to do—pay him, or not?"

The magistrate said, "He did not do his work properly, for he said he would kill or cure her, and he did neither. If he had made the woman live, I would make you pay the doctor the guinea you promised. If he be the cause of her death, I will remand him to the assizes, and he will be hanged for committing murder."

"What am I to do now, sir, then?" said the old Irishman. "Are you going to put me in gaol for it, or acquit me?"

The magistrate answered, "You are clear. You are all right. Go where you like."*

KING EDWARD AND THE GYPSY.

Dósta dósta besháw ghiás konáw, sas a baúro
 Many many years gone (by) now, (there) was a great
Krális adré Ánghiterra; Edwardus sas lésko nav—koóshto
 King in England; Edward was his name—(a) good
kómelo rei sas-ló.
 kind gentleman was he.

Yek dívvus yov késterdás, sor bikónyo, adrál a baúro
 One day he rode, all alone, through a great
támlo wesh. Wónka yov sas ajálin' talé a bítto rook, a baúro
 dark wood. When he was going under a little tree, a big
kosht lel'd bónnek o' lésti's bal. O ráttvalo grei praáster'd
 bough took hold of his hair. The cursed horse ran
avrí, ta mooktás Edwardus náshedo opré o rook.
 off, and left Edward hanged on the tree.

A póbro Rómani-chal, so sas odoi, béshin' pénsa sap
 An old Gypsy man, who was there, lying like (a) snake
adré o chor, diktás-les. Yov ghiás káter o Krális. Yov
 in the grass, saw him. He went to the King. He

* This is a well-known anecdote.

chindás o kosht talé, ta mooktás Edwardus jal peéro apópli.
 cut the bough down, and let Edward go free again.
O Krális diás-les párikabén, ta pendás lésti, "Kon shan
 The King gave him thanks, and said to him, "Who art
too?" Yov róker'd ajáw: "A poóro choóro Rómani-chál
 thou?" He spoke thus: "An old poor Gypsy (man)
shom mé." O Krális pendás, "Mookóva toot te jal kei too
 am I." The King said, "I will let thee go where thou
koméssa, ta sov kei too koméssa, adré sor mi králisom; ta
 likest, and sleep where thou likest, in all my kingdom; and
sor wáver Rómani-chálaw tei see peéro to kel ajáw."
 all other Gypsies too are free to do so."*

O CHÓROMÉNGRO.

Mándi diktóm *a* baúro gaíro. Ghiás adré dóva kair.
 Liás chómoni avrí pánlo adré *a* baúro jorjáwχα. Chómoni
 sas adré, lóko (sas). Kek né jindóm mé so sas adré lésti.

Sar sig yov diktás mándi, praástadás péski pénsa grei.
 Ghiás, gáradás léski kókero. Kékera diktóm lésti kek-
 kómi.

Tálla yov sas ghiló, o raúni káter kair viás adré o kair.
 Diktás sor láti's roópeno kóli, ta soónaka óra, ta soónaka
 wériga, ta mérikli, ta vongéshtas, sas sor ghilé.

Dóva gaíro liás léndi sor. Ghiás péski sor kóshto yoózho
 te léndi.

TRANSLATION.

THE THIEF.

I saw a big man. He went into that house. He took
 something out tied in a big apron. Something was inside
 heavy (lit., light). I did not know what was in it.

As soon (as) he saw me, he himself ran like (a) horse.
 He went; he hid himself. I never saw him any more.

After he was gone, the lady at (the) house came into

* Edward VI. reigned 1547—1553, but all histories have ignored this incident! Perhaps it is based on some New Forest tradition of the death of Richard, grandson of William I.

the house. She saw all her silver things, and gold watches, and gold chains, and bracelets, and rings, were all gone.

That man took them all. He himself went all right clean (off) with them.

MI DOÓVELESKO BÍTTA FÓLKI.

Shoondóm yékera, dósta besháw ghilé, sas varéngro. Jivdás aglál o Králisko poóro kair káter Kellingworth pósha Warwick. Chúmba see odóï, ta o Králisko poóro kair see opré-les. Kóshto rei sas-ló. Koméla sórkon kóshto jívomus, te lívena, ta sor wáver píamus.

Yek dívvus adré o saúla ghiás avrí, te lésko váro, ta greiáw tei, te jal káter o baúro gav te bíkin lésko váro.

Kékera viás paúli pópli. Kékera diktás yon. O váro, ta greiáw viás paúli. Yov kek viás.

Tálla doóï besháw yov viás apópli, ta andadás káter lésko rómni, toóvlo, ta toóvlo choráw, ta baúri swégler.

Poókerdé lésti, "Kei shánas too sor dúla chaírus, sor dúla doóï besháw?"

Pendás yov, "Tale dóva baúro kair odóï. Kek naneí see doóï besháw. Káliko raáti mándi sas welin' kéri, ta mi Dúvelésko bítta *fólki* viás. Yon atchté sor ketané aglál mándi, sor troostál. Liás mándi talé adré *a* baúro *fíno* rinkeno tan odóï, talé o králisko poóro kair.

Hodóm sórkon kóshto hólomus, ta peedóm sórkon píamus ta mándi koms, lívena, ta mol, ta tátto paáni tei. Kek naneí paáni see odóï! Sas léndi dósta dósta toóvlo, ta baúri swégler. Díás dósta káter mándi. Kelénna, bósher-vénna, ghivénna tei sor o raáti. Dóï see dósta roópni kóli ta soónaka.

Kánna saúla viás, yon mookté mándi jal, ta mándi ándadóm kóva toóvlo, ta toóvlo koráw, ta baúri swégler. Dik asár *at* léndi. Diktássa jáfri kóli adré teéro mériben?"

"Kékera," pendé yon, "see dóva sor tátcho?"

"Our," pendás yov, "opré meéro kóshto zee."

Dóva see so gaujé pendé káter mándi. Kánna mándi sas odóï, sas kómeni siménsi *o'* dóva varéngro adré o gav.

TRANSLATION.

THE FAIRIES.

I heard once, many years ago, there was a miller, who lived opposite Kenilworth Castle, near Warwick. There is a hill there, and the castle stands on it. The miller was a jovial sort of fellow, fond of good living, and liquor.

One day, early in the morning, he set off with his cart and horses to go to town and sell his flour.

He never returned. They never saw him again. His cart and horses came back, but he did not.

After two years, he returned, and brought his wife some 'baccy, 'bacca dishes, and long pipes.

They asked him where he had been all those two years.

He replied, "Under the castle, yonder; but it isn't two years. Last night I was coming home, and a whole lot of fairies came and stood in a ring round me, and then they took me off to a splendid place under the castle over there.

"I ate of the best, and had every kind of drink I like—ale and wine, and spirits too. There's no water *there*! They had lots of 'baccy, and great long pipes, and they gave me plenty. They were dancing, and fiddling, and singing too all night long, and there were heaps of gold and silver.

"As soon as it was morning they let me go, and I brought this here tobacco, and 'bacca dishes, and pipes away with me. Just look at 'em. Did you ever see such things in your lives?"

"Not we," said they. "Is it all true?"

"Yes," said he; "upon my honour it is."

That is a story the people told me; and when I was there, some of the miller's descendants were still living in the village.*

* Versions of this story are common to almost all mythologies.

HOW PETALENGRO WENT TO HEAVEN.

OLD DIALECT.

Mandi pookerova toot sar Petalengro ghiás kater mi Doovelesko kerí :—

Yek divvus mi Doovel viás adré bitto gav. Kek nanéi kitchema sas adói. Yov ghiás adré Petalengro's kair. Yov sootadás odoi sor doova raati.

Adré o saula o Petalengro's poori romni pendás. "Komova te jal adré mi Doovolesko kerí kanna merova."

Mi Doovel diktás adré laki mooï. Yov pendás "Maw trash. Too nastís te jal adré o bengesko tan. Odoi see rovoben ta kairing wafedo mooíaw ta danding ti danaw. Tooti see kek nanéi danáw. Too jasa adré meero kerí."

Yov pendás kater laki rom. "Delova tooti stor kola. So bootodáir too komesa te lel?"

O Petalengro pendás "Komova. O moosh so jala opré meero pobesko rook, nastis te wel talé. Doova see yek kova.

"Komova. O moosh so beshela opre o kova so mandi kerova greiesti choxa opré, nastis te atch opré apopli. Dula see dooï kola

"Komova. O moosh so jala adré meero bitto sastera mokto, nastissa te wel avrí. Dula see trin kola

"Komova. Meero hoofa see mandi adré sorkon cheerus, ta kanna beshova opré-les kek moosh nastís te kair mandi te atch opré. Dula see o stor kola so komova feterdáir."

Mi Doovel pendás yov 'Our' kater sor dula kola, so yov pootchdás-les. Yov ghiás opré lesko drom.

Palla doova o Petalengro jivdás dosta dosta besháw.

Yek divvus o Bauro-shorokono-mulo-moosh viás. Yov pendás kater o Petalengro "Av mansa!"

O Petalengro pendás "Atch koosi, Bor! Mook mandi pen 'kooshko divvus' kater meeri poori romni. Too jasa opré meero rook te lel pobé."

Yov ghiás opré o rook. Nastís te wel talé apopli. O Petalengro kedás-les pen "Mookova toot bikonyo bish besháw." Yov pendás doova. Yov viás talé.

Palla bish beshaw, yov viás *apopli*. Yov pendás "Av mansa!"

O Petalengro pendás "Atch koosi, Bor! Too shan kinó. Besh talé opré doova kova." Sas o kova so yov kedás o greiesto choxa opré.

Yov beshtás talé opré lesti. Nastissa te atch opré *apopli*. O Petalengro kedás-les pen "Mookova tootí bikonyo bish beshaw *apopli*." Yov pendás doova. Yov atchdás opré.

Palla bish beshaw *apopli* o BENG viás. Yov pendás "Av mansa."

O Petalengro pendás "Atch koosi, Bor! Kek jaw sig, mi pooro chavo! Mé shom jaw kooshto sar tooti. Mook mandi dik tooti jal adré kova bitto sastera mokto."

Yov ghiás adré-les. Nastissa te wel avrí. O Petalengro chidás o mokto adré o yog. Kanna les sas lolo-tatto yov chidás-les opré o kova so yov kedás o greiesto choxa opré. Yov koordás-les sar sor lesko roozlopen. O Beng rovdás ta kordás avrí sor o cheerus "Mook mandi jal. Mookóva tooti bikonyo adré sor cheerus." Kanna o Petalengro sas sor kino, yov mooktás o Beng jal.

Palla waver doosta dooro cheerus mi Doovel bitchadás yek *o'* mi Doovel's tatcho gairé. Yov pendás "Av mansa kater o Bengesko tan."

O Petalengro pendás "Sor tatcho."

Kanna o Beng diktás-les, yov pendás "Jal avrí sig, wafedo gairo. Kek komova tooti akéi."

Jaw o tatcho gairo liás-les kater mi Doovel's tem. Mi Doovel pootchdás "Welessa too avrí o Bengesko tan?"

O Petalengro pendás "Kek." Mi Doovel pendás "Jal avrí sig, wafedo gairo. Kek komova tooti akéi."

O Petalengro pendás "Mook mandi dik adré teero kair." Mi Doovel pirivdás o wooda. O Petalengro wooserdás lesko hoofa adré. Prasterdás. Beshtás talé opré-les, ta pendás kater mi Doovel "Nastissa too te kair mandi jal kenáw."

Doova see sar o Petalengro ghiás kater mi Doovel's kair.

THE SAME.

NEW DIALECT.

Mandi'll pooker tooti *how the* Petalengro jal'd adré mi Doovel's kair.

Yek divvus mi Doovel wel'd adré *a* bitti gav, *and* latch'd kekeno kitchema odói, *so he* jal'd adré *the* Petalengro's kair, *and* sooter'd odói sor doova raati.

Adré *the* saula *the* Petalengro's poori romni pen'd. "I'd kom *to* jal adré mi Doovel's kair *when* mandi mers," so mi Doovel dik'd adré lati's mooï, *and* pen'd "Maw trash Tooti *can't* jal adré *the* Bengesko tan, 'cause odói *there's* rovoben *and* danding o' danyaw, *and* tooti's danyaw *are* sor nasher'd avrí *your* mooï. Tooti *shall* jal adré meeri kair."

And he pen'd *to* lati's rom "Mandi'll del tooti stor kovas. So *does* tooti kom?"

"*The* Petalengro pen'd "Mandi koms *as any* moosh, *as* jals opré meero rook *to* lel pobos, *can't* wel talé apopli. Doova's yek kova.

"Mandi koms *as any* moosh, *as* beshes opré *the* kova mandi kairs greiesto chokas opre, *can't* atch opré apopli. Doova's dooï kovas.

"Mandi koms *as any* moosh, *as* jal s adré meeri bitto sastera mokto, *can't* wel avrí apopli. Doova's trin kovas.

"Mandi koms *as* meeri hoofa *may be mine* adré sor cheerus, *and when* mandi beshes apré lesti kek moosh *can* kair mandi atch opré apopli. Doova's *the* stor kovas *as* mandi koms."

Mi Doovel pen'd, "Our," *to* sor doova kovas, *and* jal'd opré lesti's drom.

Palla doova *the* Petalengro jiv'd boot adoosta beshes.

Yek divvus *the* Bauro-shorokono-moolo-moosh wel'd *and* pen'd *to the* Petalengro, "Av *with* mandi."

The Petalengro pen'd, "Atch *a* koosi, Bor! Mook mandi pen 'Kooshto divvus' *to* meeri poori romni. Tooti *can* jal

opré meeri rook, *and* lel *some* pobos," *and* *when* he jal'd opré the rook, *he couldn't* wel talé apopli, *so* the Petalengro kair'd him pen "Mandi 'll mook tooti akonyo bish beshes" *and* sar sig *as* he pen'd doova *he could* wel talé.

Palla bish beshes *he* wel'd apopli *and* pen'd, "Av *with* mandi," *and* the Petalengro pen'd, "Atch a koosi, Bor! Tooti's kini. Besh talé opré doova kova."

He besh'd talé opré the kóvva *he* kair'd greiesto chokas opré *and* *couldn't* atch opré apopli, *so* the Petalengro kair'd him pen, "Mandi 'll mook tooti akonyo bish beshes apopli," *and* sar sig *as* he pen'd doova *he could* atch opré.

Palla bish beshes apopli the Beng wel'd *and* pen'd, "Av *with* mandi," *and* the Petalengro pen'd, "Atch a koosi, Bor! Kek so sig, mi poori chavi. Mandi's *as* kooshti *as* tooti. Mook mandi dik tooti jal adré kovva bitti sastera mokto asár," *He* jal'd adré lesti *and* *couldn't* wel avrí *so* the Petalengro chiv'd it adré the yog, *and* *when* it was sor lolo-tatto *he* chiv'd it opré the kova *he* kair'd greiesto chokas opré *and* koor'd lesti *with* sor his roozlopen, *and* the Beng rov'd *and* kor'd avrí sor the cheerus, "Mook mandi jal. Mandi 'll mook tooti akonyo 'dré sor cheerus," *and* *when* the Petalengro was quite kíno, *he* mook'd the Beng jal.

Palla a baúro cheerus mi Doovel bitcher'd yek of his tatcho gairies, *who* pen'd to the Petalengro, "Av *with* mandi to the Bengesko tan," *and* the Petalengro pen'd, "Sor tatcho."

When the Beng dik'd lesti, *he* pen'd, "Jal avrí sig, *you* wáfedo gairo. Mandi *doesn't* kom tooti akei."

So the tatcho gairo lel'd him to mi Doovel's tem, *and* mi Doovel pootch'd lésti, "Has tooti wel'd *from* the Bengesko tan?"

And the Petalengro pen'd, "Keker," *so* mi Doovel pen'd, "Jal avrí sig, *you* wafedo gairo. Mandi *doesn't* kom tooti akei."

And the Petalengro pen'd, "Mook mándi dik adré *your* kair," *and* sar sig *as* mi Doovel piriv'd the wooda, the Petalengro wooser'd his hoofa adré, *and* praster'd, *and* besh'd

talé opré lesti, *and* pen'd to mi Doovel, "Tooti *can't* kair mandi jal kenáw."

Doova's *the* drom *the* Petalengro jal'd adré mi Doovel's kair.*

Translations.

THE TARNO BOSHNO AND THE BARVALO BAR.

THE YOUNG COCK AND THE DIAMOND.

A tarno boshno wi' dooï trin kannies, lesko romnies, sas
A young cock with two (or) three hens, his wives, was
 dikin' *for* choomoni to hol opré a chikesko-chumba. Yov
looking for something to eat on a dung-hill. He
 latched odoi a barvalo bar *and* pen'd ajáw: "Mandi'd
found there a diamond, and said thus: "I'd
 sigadáir latch a koosi ghiv te chiv adré mi pur *dan* sor
sooner find a little corn to put into my belly than all
the barvalo bars talé the kam."
the diamonds under the sun."

SAR THE JOOKEL NASHERED HIS MAS.

HOW THE DOG LOST HIS MEAT.

A chooro dinilo jookel sas peerin' posha *the* paani-rig wi'
A poor foolish dog was walking near the water-side with
 koosi mas adré leski mooï. Diktás kumeni kova pensa
a little meat in his mouth. He saw some thing like

* This story is taken from "Hone's Every Day Book," ed. 1857, vol. i., p. 447. The translations were originally my own, but have been so altered, amended, and criticised by Gypsy auditors, that we have included them here, as examples of the two dialects.—H. T. C.

waver mas adr   o paani. Yov pirived lesko danyaw to other meat in the water. He opened his teeth to lel o waver mas, ta mookt  s o tatcho kova pel tal   get the other meat, and let the real thing fall down adr   o paani. Jaw sor lesko hoben sas nashedo. Yek into the water. So all his food was lost. One shosho adr   o k  ro see mol doo  r adr   o wesh. rabbit in the pot is worth two in the wood.

THE LOLO-WESHKENO JOOKEL AND LESKO PORI.

THE FOX AND HIS TAIL.

Yek divvus a lolo-w  shkeno-jookel sas lino by lesko pori One day a red-wood-dog (fox) was caught by his tail adr   a tilomengro. Yov pend  s kater his kokero, "So in a trap. He said to himself, "What kerova mandi ken  w? Nast  s lova lesti avr   apopli." shall I do now? I cannot get it out again." Tardad  s-les ta mookt  s-les palla lesti adr   o weshkeni-He pulled it and left it behind him in the wood-tilomengro. Palla doova yov sas al  dj t   sikker his holder (-trap). After that he was ashamed to show him-kokero kater leski palaw. Kord  s-len toketan  , ta pend  s self to his mates. He called them together, and said aj  w: "Mook sor mendi chin moro pory  w tal  . Kek nane   thus: "Let all of us cut our tails off. No kooshto jafri koli to mendi." Talla a pooro jinomeskro good (are) such things to us." But an old knowing jookel pend  s, "Kanna meero nogo pori see lino adr   yek, dog said, "When my own tail is taken in one, kerova aj  w, tast  s, talla righerova-les ken  w." I will do so, if I can, but I will keep it now."

THE BAURO HOLOMENGRO JOOKEL AND THE
TIKNO BOKOCHO.

THE WOLF AND THE LITTLE LAMB.

Yek divvus a bauro holomengro jookel ghiás kater *the*
One day a big ravenous dog (wolf) went to the
paani-rig to pee, and a tikno bokocho sas odoi tei,
water-side to drink, and a little lamb was there too,
peein' kek door from lesti. And the bauro holomengro
drinking not far from him. And the wolf
jookel sas doosta bokalo, and dik'd the tikno bokocho, and
was very hungry, and saw the little lamb, and
pen'd, "Hoïno shom mé tusa. Kairessa sor o paani
said, "Angry am I with thee. Thou makest all the water
mokado." Pendás o tikno bokocho, "Kek mandi see.
dirty." Said the little lamb, "Not I is it.
O paani nashers talé from tooti to mandi, 'jaw nastissa
The water runs down from thee to me, so cannot
mandi kair o paani mokado." Pendás o bauro holomengro
I make the water dirty." Said the wolf,
jookel, "Tooti's jaw wafedo sar teero dad ta dei;
"Thou art as bad as thy father and mother;
mandi maurdóm lendi dooi. Mandi maurova tooti." Yov
I killed them both. I will kill thee." He
hodás lesti opré.
ate it up.

PATER NOSTER.

(Compare six versions, Pott, ii., 472, *et seq.*; also those
in the Appendices to Borrow's "Zincali," and in his
"Lavo-lil.")

Moro Dad, so see adré mi Duvelsko kerí, te wel teero
kralisom; Too zee be kedo adré chik, jaw see adré mi
Duvelsko kerí. Del mendi kova divvus moro divvusly

mauro ; ta *fordel* mendi moro wafedo-kerimus, pensa mendi *fordels* yon ta kairs wafedo *aposh* mendi, ta lel mendi kek adré wafedo-kerimus. Jaw keressa te righer mendi avrí wafedo. Jaw see ta jaw see.

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

CREED.

(Compare two versions, Pott, ii., 470, 471 ; and those in Borrow's "Lavo-lil.")

Mandi patser* adré mi Duvel, o Dad sor-ruzlo, kon kedás mi Duvelesko kerí, ta chik ;

Ta 'dré Duvelesko Chavo, lesko yekino tikno, moro Duvel, kon o Tatcho Mulo lino. Beeno palla o Tatchi Tarni Duveleski Juvel, so's nav sas Mary, ta kedás wafedo talé Pontius Pilate, jaw sas mordno opré o rook, moolo ta poorosto. Yov jal'd talé adré o Bengesko Tan. Trin divvuses palla doova yov wel'd opré *apopli* avrí o Mulo Tan. Yov jal'd opré adré mi Duvelesko kerí, beshtás opré o tatcho wast *of* mi Duvel, o Dad sor ruzlo. Avrí doova tan yov avesá † *apopli*, pensa pookinyus, te bitcher o jido ta o mulo.

Mandi patser* adré o Tatcho Mulo, o tatcho Hindi-temengro's Kongri, o rokerin' *of* koshto *folki*, o *fordeloneſs of* wafedopens, o atchin' opré *apopli of* o troopus, ta o meriben kedo *for* sor chairus. Jaw see ta jaw see.

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

(Compare Pott, ii., 488.)

I.

Mandi shom teero tatcho Doovel. Kek komeni Doovel's see tooti talla mandi.

* Patsova.

† Avela.

II.

Maw kair tooti kek komeni foshono kookelo, na kek pensa waver kova palla lesti ta see adr   Duvelesko ker   opr  , adr   o chik tal  , *or* 'dr   o paani tal   o chik. Maw pel tal   kater lendi. Maw pootch lendi te del tooti variso. Maw pen teero lavyaw kater l  ndi, 'jaw mandi teero tatcho Doovel shom tatcho Doovel, ta kairova o chav   dooker *for* o dad's wafedo-pens 'jaw door sar o pooro dad's chav  , ta lenghi chav   tei, so kek nanei komela (komenna) mandi, ta siker komoben kater lendi so komesa (komenna) mandi ta kairesa (kaireнна) meero tatcho trad,

III.

Maw lel teero Doovel's nav bonges, jaw mi Doovel kek tilesa (tilela) lesti sor tatcho so lels lesko nav bonges.

IV.

Maw bisser te righer tatcho o Kooroko divvus. Shov divvusaw too bootiesa ta kair sor so see tooti te kair, talla o trin ta stor divvus see o tatcho doovel's kooroko. 'Dr   lesti maw kair komeni booti, too, ta teero chavo, ta teeri chei, ta teero mooshkeni bootiengro, ta teero joovni bootiengro, teeri groovn  , ta o ga  jo so see adr   teero tan. Jaw 'dr   shov divvus  w mi Doovel ked  s mi Doovelesko ker  , ta o chik, o bauro londo paani, ta sor so see adr   lesti, ta besht  s tal   o trin ta stor divvus ta ked  s chichi. Jaw mi Doovel pend  s kooshto o trin ta stor divvus ta ked  s-les tatcho.

V.

Kair kooshtoben kater teero dad ta teeri dei, 'jaw too jivesa bauro cheerus adr   o tem so teero tatcho Doovel dels tooti.

VI.

Maw too maur.

VII.

Maw s  v sar gairies talla teero nogo romni. Kek nanei too s  v troostal waver moosh's romni.

VIII.

Maw too chor.

IX.

Maw sovlohol bonges *aposh* o gairé so see posha tooti.

X.

Maw too pootch troostal vaniso kova ta naneí see teero. Maw kom o moosh's kair so see posha tooti. Maw kom lesko romni, na lesko bootiengro, ta lesko bootiengri rakli, na lesko mooshkeni groovni, na lesko meila, na variso kova so see lesti.

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

THE LORD IS MY SHEPHERD.

(Psalm xxiii. 1—6, Bible Version.)

1. O Doovel see meero bokorengro *so* odoi mandi nastís *wantasova* chichi ; *or*, Meero Doovel see meero bokorengro kek nanneí *wantasova*.

2. Yov kairs (kairela) mandi te sov télé adré o chorengri poovyaw. Yov *leleth* mandi posh-rig o shookár paani ; *or*, o atchlo paani.

3. Kairela tatcho *to* mandi's meripen, kanna shom mullo. Yov *sikereth* mandi adré o tatcho drom ajáw lesko nav's *sake-os*.

4. Our. *Though* mandi *peereth* adrál o kaulo meripen-drom, mandi's kek *atrash of* kek wáfedo, *for* too shan posha mandi. Teero ran, ta teero kosht kaireнна yon mandi kooshtoben.

5. Too kairéss *a* misalli 'glal mandi, aglál meero wafedo-*folki*. Too chivéss tulipen opré meero shoro, ta meero koro *nasheth* párdal.

6. Tatcho kooshtoben, ta tatcho komoben, wel palla mandi sor o divvuses te meero meriben ; ta mandi jivova adré mi Doovelesko kair sor mi meriben.

WESTER BOSWELL, without any help.

THE SEVEN LOAVES MIRACLE.

(Mark viii. 1—8.)

1. Adré kola divvusáw, kanna sas dosta komeni odoí lelin' chichi sor kova cheerus, mi Doovel pootchtás lesko *folki*, ta pendás kater lendi.

2. Mandi shom toogno talla sor o *folki*. Yon sas mandi trin divvusáw, ta kek naneí lendi sas yon te hol sor kova cheerus.

3. Te wel mandi te bitcherova-len avrí kater lenghi kairáw, yon penna [perenna] talé o' bok. Dosta lendi vién door dosta.

4. Lesko nogo *folki* pendás to yov. "Sar sastís te yek moosh del jaw kisi moosháw mauro dosta te hol te porder lenghi peráw adré kova wafedo-dikin' tan?"

5. Yov pootchtás lendi. "Sar kisi chelé mauré see toot?" Yon pen'd, "Dooï trinyáw ta yek."

6. Yov pendás lendi te besh talé o poov (*or*, *chik*). Yov liás o dooï trinyáw ta yek chelé mauré. Yov del'd parik-abén kater mi Doovel. Yov pogadás o mauro, diás-les kater leski *folki* te besh aglál lendi sor. Yon kair'd ajáw.

7. (Ta) yon lián dooï trin bitta matchi. Yov del'd lesko kooshto lav, ta pookadás yon te besh lesti talé aglál lendi.

8. Jaw yon hodé ta lenghi peráw sor lendi pordé sas. Yon lel'd opré, talla yon hodé, dooï trinyáw ta yek kooshné pordo o' pogado hoben, so sas mooklo talla yon porder'd sor lendi peráw.

WESTER BOSWELL, without any help.

LOVE YOUR ENEMIES.

(Luke vi. 27—31.)

27. Mandi pooker kater too, "Kom asár teero wafedo *folki*. Kair koshto kater dula te kairs wafedo kater toot.

28. Kom too dola *folki* kanna yon pen wafedo laváw kater tooki. Mong asár mi Duvel kanna yon kels bonges kater tooki.

29. Kanna yon del toot pré yek rig *o'* ti mooï, chiv o waver kater lendi. Yov te lela teero plashta, maw penaw te yov lela teero choxa tei.

30. Del kater sorkon moosh ta pootchela vaniso kova toti. Dova komeni lela teero koli pootch lesti kek komi.

31. Kair too kater waver mooshaw, jaw too komessa lendi te kel tooti.

THE WIDOW'S SON.

(Luke vii. 11—15.)

11. Ta wel'*d* ajaw o divvus palla, yov jal'*d* adré *a* shorokono gav. O nav sas Nain. Dosta *o'* lesti shorokono mooshaw ghién lesti, ta dosta waver *folki*.

12. Talla yov viás kater o stigher o bauro shorokono gav, yov diktás *a* moolo moosh and'*d* avrí o stigher. Yov sas o tatcho yek *o'* lesko dei. Yoï sas *a* peevli gairi, ta dosta *folki* sas posha yoï.

13. Kanna mi Doovel diktás yoï, yov kom'*d* lati. Pendás mi Doovel kater lati. "Maw rōv too."

14. Yov viás. Chivdás lesko vast opré o kova so yon righer'*d* o moolo gairo opré. Yon (ta) rigadás-les atchté lendi (*or* yon atch'*d*). Pendás mi Doovel, "Tarno moosh, (ta) sas moolo, atch opré jído."

15. Yov, ta sas moolo, atchtás lesko kokero opré. Talla atchtás opré, rokadás. Meero Doovel talla dél'*d* kova tarno moosh *to* lesko dei.

WESTER BOSWELL, without any help.

THE SUPPER.

(Luke xiv. 16—24.)

16. Yek raati gairo kedás bauro holomus, ta poochdás boot doosta *folki* te wel, ta hol lesti.

17. Ta yov bitchadás lesko bootsiengro, *at* hoben-chairós, te pen lendi, kon sas poochlo, "Av. Sor kola see tatcho k'naw. Wel adré."

18. Ta yon sor, *with* yek zee, welessa (vién) te kel veena. O *firstadér* pendás kater lesti, "Mandi kindóm kotor poov, ta jova te dik lesti. Mongova tooti kair mandi veenlo."

19. Ta yek waver pendás, "Mandi kindóm pansh *yoke* mooshkeni groovni, ta jova te dik palla lendi. Mandi mongova tooti kair mandi veenlo."

20. Ta yek waver pendás, "Mandi romedóm kedivvus kater joovel, mandi nastissa te wel."

21. Palla doova o bootsiengro welassa (viás) ta sikadás kater lesko Rei dula kola. Ta kanna o Shorokno-pardal-o-kair shoondás, yov sas hoño, ta pendás kater o bootsiengro, "Jal avrí sig adré o bauré-gavesti-dromaw, ta adré o bitté-gavesti-dromaw, ta and adré kova tan dula mooshaw ta joovels so see choorokné, ta o kek-mooshengri, ta o longé, ta o korodé."

22. Ta o bootsiengro kedás ajáw, ta yov wel'*d* apopli, ta pendás kater lesko Rei. "Rei! mandi kedóm sor too pendás, ta sor o skaminé kek nanéi pordo."

23. Ta o Rei pendás kater o bootsiengro, "Jal avrí ta dik adré o bauré dromaw, ta talé o boryaw, ta kair lendi wel adré, sar meero kair *be* pordo."

24. Mandi pookerova tumendi kek nanéi dula gairé so sas poochlé holessa (holenna) yek koosi meero hoben."

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

THE PRODIGAL SON.

(Luke xv. 11—32.)

11. Yekorus yek gairo sas dooř chavé.

12. Ta o tarnodaír pendás kater lesko dad. "Dad! Dé mandi o kotor *o'* kóli ta peréla mandi." Ta yov diás lendi lesko jivoben.

13. Ta, kek dósta divusáw palla, o tarnodaír chavo chidás sor ketané ta yov liás lesko drom adré dooro tem, ta odoi yov nashedás sor lesko kola 'dré wáfedo jivoben.

14. Ta kanna yov nashedás sor, odói sas bauro bokaloben adré doova tem ta yov viás te kom kumeni te hol.

15. Ta yov ghiás ta pandás lesti kokero kater gavengro *of* doova tem, ta o moosh bitchadás-les adré o poovyaw te del hoben kater baulé.

16. Ta komessa (komdás) te porder lesko pur *with* o kola so o baulé hodé. Ta kek gairo diás leski vaniso.

17. Ta kanna yov diktás lesti kokero yov pendás, "Sar kisi mi dadeski pessadé bootsiengri si mauro dosta ta dosta, ta mandi merova bokalo.

18. Mandi atchova opré ta jova kater meero Dad, *and* penova lesti, Meero Dad! Kedóm wafedo *aposh* mi Doovel ta tooti.

19. Ta mandi shom kek komi mol *to be* kordo teero chavo. Kair mandi sar yek *o'* teero pessado bootsiengri."

20. Ta yov atchdás ta viás kater lesko Dad. Ta kanna yov sas ajáw *a* bauro door avrí, lesko dad diktás-les ta yov sas dosta toogno, ta nashdás, ta pedás opré lesko men ta choomadás-les.

21. Ta o chavo pendás kater lesti dad, "Mandi kedóm wafedo *apósh* mi Doovel ta 'dré teero dikimus ta mandi shom kek komi mol *to be* kordo teero chavo."

22. Ta o dad pendás kater lesko bootsiengri, "And avrí o feterdaír ploxta ta chiv-les opré lesti, ta chiv wongusti opré lesko wast, ta choxáw opré lesko peeré.

23. Ta and akeí o tikno groovni so see kedo tullo, ta maur lesti, ta mook mendi hol ta *be* mishto adré moro zeeáw.

24. Jaw mi chavo sas mulo ta see jido *apopli*. Yov sas nashedo talla see yov latchno *apopli*." Ta yon vián (viás) *to be* mishto adré lenghi zeeáw.

25. Lesko poorodaír chavo sas adré o poov. Jaw yov viás ta sas posha o kair yov shoondás o boshomengri ta o kelopen.

26. Ta yov kordás bootsiengro ta pootchdás, "So see?"

27. O bootsiengro pendás, "Teero pal viás ta teero dad mordás o tullo tikno groovni, jaw yov liás-les sor kooshto *apopli*."

28. O poorodáir chavo sas hoïno ta pendás yov'd kek jal adré. Jaw lesko dad viás avrí ta pootchdás-les te wel adré.

29. Ta yov diás lav ta pendás kater lesko dad, "Dordi! So kisi beshaw mandi kedóm sorkon kola too pootchdás (pootchdán) mandi? Kekeno cheerus mandi pogadóm teero trad. Kekeno cheerus too diás man bokoro te kel peias sar meero komýáw.

30. Jaw sig meero pal avela, maurdás too lesti o tullo tikno groovni, ta yov nashedás sor teero jivoben sar loobniáw."

31. Lesko dad pendás, "Mi chavo! Too shan mansa sorkon cheerus ta sor meero kola see tooti.

32. Tatcho sas mendi te kel peias. Teero pal sas mulo. Yov see jido apopli. Yov sas nashedo ta see latchno apopli."

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS.

(Luke xvi. 19—31.)

19. Yekorus sas barvalo moosh kon sas rido adré lolo poxtan ta yoki rivoben ta hodás kooshko hoben sórkon divusáw.

20. Sas mongamengro tei. O nav see lesti *Lázarus*. Yov sas chido kater o wooda sor naflo ta pordo o' wafedo tanaw.

21. Yov pootchdás o barvalo gairo to mook yov lel o bito kotoré o' mauro so pedás talé o barvalo gairo's misali. Jookels vián tei ta kossadé lesko wafedo tanáw opré lesti.

22. O môngamengro merdás, ta yek o' mi Doovel's tatcho gairé liás-les adré *Abraham's* berk adré mi Duvelesko tem. O barvalo moosh merdás tei, ta yov sas poorasto.

23. Kanna yov sas adré o Bengesko tan, yov sas dookadno ta diktás Abraham doovorí adré mi Duvelesko tem, ta diktás Lazarus adré lesko berk.

24. O Barvalo moosh rovdás ta pendás, "Méero dad, Abraham! Te wel tooti komoben opré mandi ta bitcher Lazarus te chiv lesko nei adré paani ta kel meero chib shilalo. Shom dosta dookadno adré kova yog."

25. Abraham pendás, "Chor! Kek bisser too? Adré teero meripen ta liás (lián) kooshti kola, pensa Lazarus liás wafedo kola. Kenáw yov see kedo mishto ta too shan dookadno."

26. Ta, poshrig sor dula kola, bauro hev see chido posh drom o' mendi ta tooti, jaw dula gairé so komena te jal avrí mi Duvelesko tem kater tooti odoi nastissa, ta dula gairé so komena te wel avrí o bengesko tan akéi nastissa."

27. O barvalo moosh pendás, "Kair mandi dova koshto, Dad, te bitcher Lazarus kater meero dadesko kair."

28. Pansh palaw see mandi. Mook Lazarus pooker lendi. Trashova yon wena akéi adré kova wafedo bengesko tan."

29. Abraham penela kater lesti, "Moses ta waveré bauro rokeromengri see lendi. Mook ti palaw shoon kater lendi."

30. O barvalo moosh pendás, "Kek, dad Abraham. Sar yek moosh ghiás kater lendi avrí o mulo tem yon kerena mishto."

31. Abraham pendás. "Sar kek shoonena Moses ta o waveré bauro rokeromengri, yon kek nanéi patserena sar yek moosh avela kater lendi avrí o mulo tem."

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

ZACCHÆUS.

(Luke xix. 1—6.)

1. Ta Jesus viás adré ta ghiás adrál Jericho.

2. Ta dordi sas odoi a Moosh, lesko nav Zacchæus. Yov sas a shorokono Moosh, ta barvalo sas-ló.

3. Ta yov kedás o feterdaír te dik Jesus kon yov sas, ta nastís kel ajaw. A bito moosh sas yov.

4. Ta yov nashedás ta ghiás opré adré *a* rook te dik lesti, *for* yov sas te peer talé dova drom.

5. *And* kanna Jesus viás kater tan, yov diktás opré ta diktás-les odoi, ta pendás lesti. "Zacchæus, kair yeka ta av talé, atchova ke-divvus kater teero kair."

6. Yov kedás yeka, vias talé ta liás-les keré *wi'* tatcho zee.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

(Luke x. 11—18.)

11. Mandi shom o kooshto bokromengro (*or* Basengro). O kooshto Basengro dela lesko meripen *for* o bokré.

12. *But* yov kon see pessado te dik palla o bokré, ta kon's see kek nanéi o bokré, kanna dikela o bauro-holomengro-jookel welin', mukela o bokré ta prasterela, ta o bauro-holomengro-jookel lela len, ta kairela o bokré praster sor paudel o tem.

13. O gairo, kon see pessado te dik palla o bokré, prasterela sar sig yov see pessado, ta yov kesserela kek *for* o bokré.

14. Mandi shom o kooshto Basengro, ta mandi jinova meeri bokré, ta mañdi shom jinlo *of* meero.

15. Sar o Dad jinela mandi, ajáw mandi jinova o Dad, ta mandi chivova talé meero meeripen *for* o bokré.

16. Ta mandi shan waver bokré, kon shan (*or* so see) kek *of* meero pandomengro. Yon tei mandi andova dula tastís, ta yon shoonessa (shoonenna) mandi, kanna mandi kaurova lendi, ta mandi kelova yek pandomengro, ta kek nanéi *but* yek basengro pardel o bokré.

17. Meero Dad komessa (komela) mandi, 'jaw see mandi chivova talé meero meripen, ta lelova lesti *apopli*.

18. Kek moosh lels lesti *a*mandi, mandi chivova lesti talé mi-kokero. Mandi kerova te chiv lesti talé, ta lel lesti *apré* *apopli*. Meero Dad diás mandi kovva kova te kair.

WESTER BOSWELL, with a little help
in paraphrasing the English.

Miscellaneous.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

Sor o Lundra Romani chalé mookté Lundra konáw.* Sor vién talé kova *Notherengri* tem. Komela lesti feterdér konáw, kei yon *used* asár te ven yek chairus. Sor adré waver dromáw righerén lendi kokeré, *for* sor jals kater paaneska gaváw konáw. Bitá kerimus kek naneí kelela lendi konáw. Yon venna sor reiaw ta raunia konáw. Naneí yon konáw sas yon beshaw dosta paulé. Trashenna te atch adré o bauro gaváw yek cheerus. Konáw yon atchenna 'dré o feterdér gaváw te yon latchenna. Konáw choorokono hoben kek kela lendi konáw. Yon lela o feterdér masáw, ta cheriklé, ta kanya, ta papinyaw, ta shoshé, ta kanengré, ta goía. Jivenna konáw opré o feterdér hoben see adré o tem.

All the London Gypsies have left London now.* All come down to these northern parts. They like it better now, (than) where they used to go once. They all keep themselves in other ways, for all go to watering-places now. Small sport does not do for them now. They are all become gentlemen and ladies now. They are not now as they were many years ago. They used to be afraid to stop in the big towns once. Now they stop in the best towns they can find. Poor victuals won't do for them now. They get the best meat, birds, hens, geese, rabbits, hares, and puddings. They live now on the best food there is in the land.

SPEED THE PARTING GUEST.

Chairus see konáw te jal te kerí. Too atchessa bootodér akei, too nasherela teero prasterin' kister kater Mooshkeni-

* This is not the case.

gav. Kair sig kerí, ta maw nasher teero chairus. Talla too nasher ti chairus, too atchessa adré kova gav sor raati ti kokeró. Kek ti cheiáw jinela (jinenna) kei shan too. Yon bitcherenna prastermengri palla tooki te latch tooki popli. Ajáw kair sig, jaw tooki. Kair o feterdér tooki kerí, ta mi Doovel jaw tusa. Kair sig, wel a popli kater mandi popli. And mandi choomoni koshtó. Ta pooker o waver rei te and mandi dosta tovlo te toov monghi kanna shom kokeró a' raati.

It is time now to go home. If you stop longer here, you will lose your train to Manchester. Make haste home, and don't waste your time. If you waste your time, you will stop in this town all night (by) yourself. Your servants don't know where you are. They will send policemen after you to find you again. So make haste, be off. Make the best of your way home, and God be with you. Make haste, come again to me. Bring me something nice. And tell the other gentleman to bring me plenty of tobacco for me to smoke when I am alone at night.

THE CHILD'S CAUL.

And mandi kova so see tikno beeno troostál paudel lenghi mooíáw. Lel mandi a mootsi talé o tikno, kanna see beeno. Mootsi see pardál lenghi mooíáw, kanna see yon beené.

NAUSEA.

Savo wafedo soong see akeí. So see? Soongela jaw wafedo. Mandi soongova kand akeí, boot dosta te kair mandi te charer opré. Mook mendi jas talé o bauro drom.

What a bad smell there is here. What is it? It smells so bad. I smell a something here, sufficient to make me vomit. Let us go down the main road.

STAG-HUNT.

Dikás mendi kater dulla staani. Yon pooderenna lendi te lendi yogomengri.

Let us watch these stags. They are shooting them with their guns.

AN ASSAULT.

Yon tardadé dova chookní avrí meero wast. Yon dié man pardál o shoro lesti. Yon sovlohol'd kater mandi. Pendás kater mandi, "Too rattfullo pooro jookel. Maurova toot."

They wrenched that whip out of my hand. They hit me on the head with it. They swore at me. They said to me, "You cursed old hound. I will kill you."

HIDING.

Dik odoi! Hokki!! Moosh wela palla mendi. Praster tooki! Hoxter tooki pardál dova bar, ta kair sig te garav toot. O gairo dikela kater mandi. Yon kair'd godli. Yon kordé avrí. You rovdé, shooldé tei. Kek yon shoondé lendi. Te wel sor mendi mordené. O Beng sas adré lenghi kannáw, kek nanéi shoondé mendi.

Look there! See! A man is coming after us. Run! Jump over that hedge, and be quick and hide yourself.

The man is watching me. They made a noise. They called out. They bawled, and whistled too. They did not hear them. We shall all be killed. The devil was in their ears, that they did not hear us.

WASHING, SHOPPING, ETC.

Mook mendi tōv mauro koli adré kova nashin' paani. Kosser lesti avrí. Ghióm kater masengro boodika. Mandi diktóm o feterdér kotor o' mas. Lióm-les talé. Lióm o

choori. Chindóm-les, sar mandi komova. Kek o rei pardál o boodika pen'*d* chichi kater mandi. Chichi nanei pendás. Sadás mandi. Pendás mandi, "Too jinessa—teero *folki* jinenna—so see o feterdér mas. Too komessa sorkon chairus te lé o grōvneski bool.

Let us wash our clothes in this stream. Clean it out. I went to the butcher's shop. I saw the best piece of meat. I took it down. I took the knife. I cut it, as I like. The shopman said nothing to me. He said nothing; he laughed at me. He said to me, "You know—your people know—which is the best meat. You like always to take the beefsteak."

STEALING A WIFE.

Rinkené see-lé? Te wel mandi kater teero kair, chorova monghi yek *o'* teero rinkenodér raklia te lel yek mandi. Righerova lati te wel meero romni, te wel yoř rinkenés, ta koshtó, ta kek loobni. Kek né too wela palla mandi te lel yoř pauli popli. Maw lel mandi opré troostál chorin' teero bootsi-*in'* rakli.

Are they pretty? If I come to your house, I will steal one of your prettiest girls, that I may have one. I will keep her to be my wife, if she is pretty, and good, and not loose. Don't come after me to take her back again. Don't take me up for stealing your servant girl.

SICKNESS AND RECOVERY.

Mandi kaliko kooroko shō'mas jaw nafelo adré meero chooro pur. Wafedo dosta sas mandi te mer. Kek komeni sas posha mandi te del mandi koosi paani. Shō'mas te meróva.

Troostál meero koshto komomusti Doovel ker'*d* mandi koshto, ta sor tátcho popli, ta tatcho shom kōnáv. Parik

meero koshto Doovel. Kek komeni sas ker'd man kooshto te yov.

Last week I was very ill (in my poor stomach). I felt as if I was going to die (lit., bad enough was I to die). No one was near me to give me a drop of water. I must die.

But my good merciful God cured me and made me right again, and now I am well. Thank God. No one cured me but He Himself.

PAZEROBEN.

Mandi see adr   pazeroben. Mandi pazerova dova kova. Pazerova monghi dova kova tast  s. Kek nane   kek lovo adr   meero pootsi kon  w. Pesserova lesti waver chairros.

CREDIT.

I am in debt. I will get that thing on trust. I will get that thing on trust, if I can. I have no money in my pocket now. I will pay for it another time.

IPSE DIXIT.

Jinessa too Westaarus? Jinessa too o pooro Romano chal? Lesko nav see Westaarus.

Kooshto jinomeskro see yov. Yov jins bootod  r talla sor tumendi. Kekera shoond  m jafra moosh see yov. Yov see kooshto dosta jinomengro te kel *a* shorokono Pookenyus, ta moo  engro. Kekera shoond  m vaniso Romani-chal talla yov te roker pensa yov rokerela. Meero waver gairo ta jals *wi*' mandi see *a* moo  engro. Mandi see *a* tatcho Drabengro. Yov, ta mandi, pens yek *to* awaver, "Mendi jalin' te kel *a* moo  engro *of* yov te dik palla mendi, te besh adr   o Bauri, kanno o shorokon   rokerenna te o sterimengri. Yov *will* pooker mendi sorkon lav  w te wel Romani-chal  w adr   steripen ta jal agl  l o Pookenyus. Yov see koshto dosta lesti, te kel aj  w."

Kekera shoondóm jafra jinomeskro moosh see yov adré mi meriben.

Do you know Sylvester Boswell? Do you know the old Gypsy? His name is Sylvester. He is a capital scholar. He knows more than all the rest of you. I never heard such another. He is sharp enough to be a Lord Chief Justice, or a lawyer. I never heard any Gypsy but him to talk as he talks. My friend (lit., my other man that goes with me) is a lawyer. I am a doctor. He and I say one to another, "We (are) going to make a lawyer of him to look after us, and sit at the Assizes, when the bigwigs plead for the prisoners. He will always send us word if any Gypsies come to prison to go before the Justice. He is quite fit to do so."

I never heard such a clever man as he in all my life.

A REMINDER.

Maw bisser, rei, meeri poori staadia, too pendás too andessa mandi. Parikeráw toot, rei. Too shan koshto reiáw kater mandi. Mandi komova tumendi, reiaw. Ta maw bisser dova poori ploxta too pendás te and to mandi. Kair sig tei, rei, tastís. Mandi komova te lel lesti sig, jaw kisi brishno wela talé konáw, kova wen cheerus.

Dosta brishno, ta hiv, ta shilalo divvusáw, ta raatia wela (wenna) sig. Dova kelela man koshto. Kela mandi te sōv shooko, ta tatto kova wen.

Do not forget, sir, my old hats which you promised you would bring me. Thank you, sir. You are good friends to me. I like you, sirs. And do not forget that old tarpaulin you promised to bring to me. Make haste too, sir, if you can. I would like to have it soon, so much rain comes down now, this winter time.

Much rain, and snow, and chilly days and nights will come soon. That (tarpaulin) will make me snug, and make me sleep dry and warm this winter.

A PROUD MAN.

Yov tildás leski shoro opré, pensa shorokono rei sas-ló.
Booïnus sas-ló adré lesti, so yov ker'd.

He carried his head high, as if he were a lord. He was conceited about everything he did.

A PEDESTRIAN.

Dik *at* doova moosh. Peerela opré o drom sig. Yov jala pensi *a* shoshi-jookel. Yov kels lesti te gaujés te dik *at* lesti. Talla kedás-les, yov jals pootches sorkon reiáw ta raunyaw te lel luva *o'* lendi, te lel lesko jivoben.

TRANSLATION.

Look at that fellow. He races along the road on foot as fleet as a greyhound. He does it to attract the Gentiles' attention. When he has finished, he asks all the gentlemen and ladies, and gets money from them, and gets his living in that way.

THE LICENCE.

See man *a* chinomengri, o pokenyus diás mandi. Pessa-dóm lesti. Yon, yekera, sas dooï kotoráw. Konáw see-lé pansh koli. Mandi see yek pansh kolenghi yek, te bikin vaniso kova. Kek trash 'pré mandi te jal te bikin koli, so komova. Kek mandi te wel lino opré troostal lesti.

TRANSLATION.

I have a licence, which the magistrate gave me. I paid for it. Once, they were two guineas; now they cost five shillings. Mine is a five shilling one, and is a general hawker's licence. I am not afraid to go and sell anything I choose. I shall not be taken up for it.

THE GREYHOUND.

Shool palla o jookel, chawoli! O yogomengri see akei
Whistle after the dog, mates! The gamekeeper is here

adré kova vesh. Maurela o choro jookel, ta yov dikela
in this wood. He will kill the poor dog, if he sees
lesti nashing talla o kanengri.
it running after the hares.

THE FROG.

We have often asked Gypsies for the *Romani lav* for a frog. Charlie Boswell told us it was the "*tikení koli as jals adré de paani, and lels de drab avrí*" [little thing that goes into the water and takes the poison out]. Wester Boswell told us it was "*O stor-herengro bengesko koli ta jals adré o paani so piova*" [the four-legged diabolic thing that swims in the water which I drink]. The Gypsies in general consider any water, into which a frog goes, is fit to drink. Although they appear to have forgotten the *word* for frog, they use for toad the word which means frog in other dialects, vide *jamba, jomba* (Vocab.), but are confused when questioned about it, and say 'it is no *tatcho lav* (true word), but means *jumper*.'

THE GYPSY'S CAT.

Dik at o matchka. Kelela peias ta lesti nogo pori.
Look at the cat. It is making fun with its own tail.
Avela kanna shoolova.
It will come when I whistle.

A SQUABBLE.

Dordi, dordi, choovali. Te wafedo moosh see yov.
Pookerdás wafedo hoḡaben opré mendi, o rattvalo jookel.
Maurova lesti wonka mandi til bonnek o' lesti. Jaw see
lesko loobni romni. Yoï see wafedodér te yov. Koorás
amendi yon dooï, avrí morro *folki's* drom, kek yon te wel
posha mensa, jaw meriben *folki* ta pookeromengri see yon.
Chichi nanei lendi te meriben *folki*. Pookeromengri see-
lé. Nasherela sor mendi bonges palla lenghi nogo wafedo-
kerimus.

Just see, mates, what a blackguard he is. He has been telling wicked lies about us, the cursed dog, I will murder him when I get hold of him. That creature his wife is just as bad. She is worse than he. Let us thrash them both, and drive them out of our society, and not let them come near us, such cut-throats and informers as they are. They are nothing but murderers. They are informers. We shall all come to grief through their misdoings.

THE APPLE-TREE.

Dordi, te goodlo pobé see odoí, chowali! Maw poger o rook, chowali, mi Doovelenghi. Sor mendi te wel linó.

See, mates, what ripe apples are over there! Do not break the tree, for God's sake, mates, or we shall all be caught.

POLITE INQUIRIES.

"Sar shan, pal?" "Kek mishto, bor. Sar shan tooti? Too shanas naflo waver divvus, hor?" "Ourli; sor mendi shō'mas (shumas) wafedo dosta, waver divvus viém pardel lesti. Meero chei sas romedo o waver kooroko. Sor mendi sas motto. Koordém menghi, ta saldova (sadóm) mandi. So sas o vaveré *a-kairin'* sor o cheerus? Kaireнна; Bosher-venna, ta ghivenna tei, sor o cheerus, wonka saula viás adré.

"How are you, mate?" "Not very well, friend. How are *you*? You were ill the other day, eh?" "Yes, I was; we were all ill enough the other day we came here over it. My daughter was married the other week, and we all were drunk, and fought with one another, and I laughed." "What were the others doing all the time?" "They dance, and fiddle, and sing too, all the while, till day-break."

THE JINOMESKRO GREI-ENGRO.

NEW DIALECT.

Mandi'll pen tooti, rei, *a* kooshto drom *to* kair *a* nokengro *to* dik sor tatcho. *When you're jalin' to bikin yek, lel koosi dandermengri chor, chiv it adr  the grei's nok, and mook it atch odoi till you wels to the Walgaurus, then tader it avri, and sor the wafedo kanipen will av avri tei. And mandi'll pen tooti kon w how to kel a bavengro. Jaw to the drabengro boodiga, and kin koosi Alow s. Kel it opr  adr  a bit o' crape. Chiv it adr  the grei's moo . When you avs to the Walgaurus, do you dik, you'll lel it avri popli, and dova'll hatch the grei's baval mishto. A moosh, as mandi jins, bikin'd a bavengri grasni for bish bar by kelin' aj w, and kin'd it popli for desh bar. Some Romani-chals chivs kil adr  the grei's moo , but the waver drom's the feterdairest.*

THE KNOWING HORSE-DEALER.

I will tell (say) you, sir, a good way to make a glandered horse look all right. When you are going to sell one, take a few nettles (lit., a little biting-grass, put them (it) into the horse's nostrils, and let them stay there till you come to the fair; then pull them out, and all the bad matter will come out too. And I will tell you now, how to 'cook' a broken-winded horse. Go to the druggist's shop, and buy a little aloes. Do it up in a bit of crape. Put it in the horse's mouth. When you come to the fair, do you see, you will take it out again, and that will stop the horse's wind well.* A man that I know sold a broken-winded mare for twenty pounds by doing so, and bought it again for ten pounds. Some Gypsies put butter in the horse's mouth, but the other way is the best.

* Some Gypsies adminster butter scrapings and brown paper, worked up into a ball. Our friend Louis L— declares it to be the 'fetterdairest drom.'—*Vide* p. 204.

Belating to Westex and his Family.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Mandi sas beeno kater Dovár. Kooromongro sas meero Dad. Beeno shō'mas adré o Kooromongri. Meero Dad, kanna shō'mas beeno, yov sas *dikin'* pardál o bauro yogomengri. Talla yov viás keré, ta mooktás sor kooromongri kerimus. Yov wel'd talé o Meilesko-tem, ta 'doi yov atch'd *for* beshaw dosta, *and* sor morro tikné sas anlo apré adré dova tem, *and* 'doi atch'd sor mendi talla yov sas mord'nó adré o Lincoln-tem. Yov merdás kanna mandi shō'mas *a* tikno chor.

Mi-Doovelesko yog pedás talé apré lesti, *and* maur'd lesti, *awaver* yek tei, dooř ketané. Dooř simensa sas yon. Lenghi *folki* chiv'd lendi dooř adré yek hev. 'Dooř mooktóm lendi, choori *folki*. Toogno sas mé dosta talla. Yov rivdás lesko kokero adré kooshto eezáw sorkon chairus.

Kanna yov sas poorosto, mandi lióm Romni, ta ghióm sor pardal o tem. Mandi ghióm sor pardal Ánghiterra, *Nōtherengri*-tem, *and* o Lavines-tem, wonka mandi vióm akeí.

TRANSLATION.

I was born at Dover. My father was a soldier, and I was born in the army. My father, when I was born, was in charge of the great gun (Queen Anne's pocket-piece). After a while he came home, and left the army. He came down into Yorkshire, and there he stayed for many years, and all our family were brought up in that county, and there we all stayed after he was killed in Lincolnshire. He died when I was a lad.

The lightning struck him, and killed him and another, both together. They were cousins. Our people put them both in one grave. There I left them, poor fellows. I was much grieved at it. He always dressed well.

When he was buried, I took a wife, and went all over the country. I went all over England, Scotland, and Wales, until I came here.

HIS RESIDENCE AT CODLING GAP.

Mandi jivela konáw adré o poov, kei o gaujé kels dola kola, so yon ker kairáw te jiv adré, avrí o chik.

Te wel kova koosi poov, kei atchova mé konáw, morro nogo. Kelela man Rei sor meero meriben.

Mandi komova te jiv kater o bauro londo paani. Mandi komova te jiv akeí, kei shom konáw, besháw dosta. Kek mandi te vel kino o' lesti, jafra rinkeno tan see.

Kanna shom adré meero woodrus, te dikóv avrí, mandí dikova sor o Bauro Gav, o Bookesko Gav, ta sor o paani, ta bairé jala kater sorkon temáw.

Diktóm dova bauro yog sas hotcherela. Kanna shom (shō'mas) mandi adré meero woodrus, diktóm sor.

Yeka kova besh, adré kova lileí, diktóm bauro bairo sor dood, ta kolé sas hotchadé, ta sor o paani sor sas pardál o' dood. Sor o koli sas atchin' opré o paani. Sor dood sas. Diktás mishto, ta rinkenes diktás.

TRANSLATION.

I live now in the field, where the Gentiles make those things of clay with which they build houses to live in.

Would that this little field, where I am stopping now, were mine. It would make me a gentleman for life.

I like to live by the seaside. I would like to live here, where I am now, for many a long year. I should never be tired of it; it is such a pretty place.

When I am in bed, if I look out, I see all the city of Liverpool, and the river, and the ships going to every land.

I saw that great fire [at the landing-stage] when it was burning. When I was in bed I could see it all.

Once this year, this very summer, I saw a large vessel all

on fire, and the cotton bales were burnt, and the whole river was in flames. All the bales were floating in the river blazing. It looked well ; 'twas a pretty sight indeed.

VERSES AS WRITTEN BY
WESTER.

AND
HIS OWN TRANSLATION.

I.

After many roming years,
How sweet it is to be
In love, and peace, and kindness,
With all you see.

I.

Talla boot peeromus besháw,
Te goodlo see te atch
Adré Komomus, ta Kooshtoben,
Te sor mendi dik.

II.

So let all injoy the mind of me,
And that you will plainly see,
That love to God, and peace with
man,
Will bring you to a Happy Land.

II.

Jaw mook sorkon ti zee o' mandi,
Te too'll tatcheni dik,
TeKomomus katermi *dearo* Duvel,
te koshtomus te sor moosháw.
Dova and'a tooti kater tatcho poov,

III.

The rite way. First to love your
Christ
First, and obey His Holy Word,
Then you will find that you will
be rite,
And make your road quite
Strat, in Heaven to dwell,
For ever and ever. Amen.

III.

O tatcho drom te ker aglál té kom
teero Duvelesko Chavo,
Kom lesti ta lesti heveski lavaw,
Talla too'll latch te too'll atch
tatcho,
Ta kerav teero drom tatcho
Opré, adré mi Duvelesko Tem te
jiv,
Besháw ta besháw. Amen.

Written by SILVESTER BOSWELL, in the
1874th year of our dear Lord.

LETTERS *written by* WESTER—(I) *Reply to ours inquiring whether he knew anything respecting* MATILDA BOSWELL, *aged 40, and* LUCRETIA SMITH, *Queen of the Gypsies, aged 72, both of whom were buried at Beighton, in Derbyshire, in 1844.* (See N. and Q., 5 S., vol. ii., p. 76.)

Seacombe, Aug. the 15, 1874. Comlow Rei kec manday
Jin Doler temeskey Ronnichel mandy Ached Jaw kissey
Beshaw ovre Dover tem keckeno Jin Chichey trustal a

Lendy keck yoye sas keck Cralacy pardal o Romenaychell
keck mandey Jinover Joffero Nave Rrie Komena sas youne
yoye sas keck Cralacy.

Patcer mandy mandy sea terowe poorow Romineychill,
SILVESTER BOSWELL.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Komelo Rei,—Kek mandi jin dola temeski Romani-chal.
Mandi atched jaw kisi beshaw avrí dova tem, kekeno jin
chichi troostál lendi.

Kek yoï sas kek Kralisi pardál o Romani-chal. Kek
mandi jinova jafri nav, Rei, komeni sas yon. Yoï sas kek
Kralisi.

Patser mandi, mandi see teero pooro Romani-chal.

TRANSLATION.

Dear Sir,—I do not know the Gypsies of that county. I
(have) stayed so many years out of that county, (that) I
know nothing about them.

She was no Queen of the Gypsies.* I do not know such
a name, sir, (or that) there (lit. they) were any (of that
name.) She was no Queen.

Believe me, (that) I am, thy old Gypsy.

(2.)

Seacombe Aug. the 4th 1874 Costo Rieo mandy bisad
mearo cocrow pockerer to trustal merro burrow Dadesco
tacho nave. Shedrich Boswell sas lesco nave to Richard
Matcho sas mearrow Dieesco purrow Dadesco tacho nave
Dover se tacho—the grandfather of me on the Boswell side
Was shedrich Boswell and the farther of my mother Richard
Harring and the name Emanuel Was his brother You
Will Plese to tell Mr Smart the same as he has got it Rong

* Aged Gypsies are styled Kings and, Queens after death, or on
visiting new places, to gain respect and profit from the *gaujos*.

By my forgetfulness. Plese To returne me answer from
this

Mandy shom tearrow tacho porrow Romnichel

S. BOS. WESTER.

Cere sig ta Bicher catter mandy porley.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Koshto Reia. Mandi bisser'd meero kokero pookerer
too troostal meero pooro-Dadesko tatcho nav. Shadrach
Boswell sas lesko nav, ta Richard Matcho sas meero Deí-
esko pooro-dadesko tatcho nav. Dova see tatcho. . . .
Mandi shom teero tatcho pooro Romani-chal. . . . Kair sig
ta bitcher kater mandi pauli.

TRANSLATION.

Good Sir,—I forgot to tell you about my grandfather's
proper name. Shadrach B. was his name, and R. Herne
was my mother's grandfather's proper name. That is true.
. . . I am thy true old Gypsy. . . . Be quick and send me
an answer.

(3.)

Seacombe, Oct. 4, 1874. romno rye so se to trustal
kec nanni to bicher Eser to Catter manday ta pocker Esa
mandy ta to shanush molo o jido mandy shomos togo
paller tote kec nini to mucesr mandy o jor Cova Drome
Bicher ta mandy a chinamongry Cer sig paller lesty ta
muck mandy gin o toty mandy pucker Eser to ta to Cer
mandy Wafodo to Ceresa te cockero Wafodo Catter te
cockero jor mandy shounomos toty sig.

Mandy shanous totys coshto poorey Ry Romenichel.

WESTERIOUS.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Romano Rei. So see too troostal, kek nanei too bitcher-
essa too kater mandi, te pookeressa mandi te too shanas
moolo o' jido.

seacombe oct 4th 1874
romno Rye so se to trustal hec ~~te~~
nanni to Bicher Eser to latter manday
ta Bocker Esa mandy ta to shanash
molo o jido mandy shomos
togno paller tote hec nini to
mucser mandy o for lower Drome
Bicher ta mandy alchima mongry
ber sig paller Lesty ta ~~te~~
much mundy jin o toty
mandy pucker Eser to ta ta
lar mandy Kaphado to beresa
te backero Kaphado latter te
backero for mandy shononomos
toly sig

mandy shonous
toly's hoshto
poetey Rye Romeruchel
Kesterous

Mandi shōmas toogno palla tooti. Kek nanei too mookessa mandi ajaw, kova drom.

Bitcher te mandi *a* chinomongri. Ker sig palla lesti, ta muk mandi jin *o'* tooti.

Mandi pookeressa too, ta too ker mandi wafedo. Too keressa ti kokero wafedo kater ti kokero; jaw mandi shoonomus tooti sig. Mandi shanas (shom) tooti's koshto poori Rei Romanichal

WESTÁRUS.

TRANSLATION.

Gypsy Gentleman,—What art thou about, that thou dost not send to me, to tell me if thou wert dead or alive?

I was grieved about thee. Thou wilt not leave me so, in this way.

Send me a letter. Make haste about it, and let me know about thee.

I tell thee that thou art doing me harm. Thou art doing harm to thyself; so (send) me news from thyself soon.

I was thy good old gentleman,

GYPSY SYLVESTER.

(4.)

Merow CommLOW Rie maw Cesser trustal o Dover trustal mandy Jin overe tearrow Zea Jaw Coshto Catter mandy Bicher so Comesa ta mandy vanaso Dinow Cearra mandy saw se tacho trustal Dover Pucher youne ta Cack Bissea mearrow Plockter ta stardyear and Lendy a Dray o Bicher Lendy a Draye a Borrow Cusheney so youne Chivener o Canyowre or Canneys a Dray mearrow Chocha tye to penas mandy ta Cusey tovelow ta sweggler Coshto yeck ty Patsea mandy Rie tacho se mandy Catter ta mendy Duye coshto Rieo mandy shom to mendys tacho Beano Romenichel ta Ceck gorgoconness much.

WESTER BOSWELL, sicker Cover

Catter o Drabengro Rie tye.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Meero komelo rei. Maw kesser troostal adova troostal.

Mandi jinova teero zee jaw koshto kater mandi. Bitcher so komessa *to* mandi. Vaniso dino kair'a mandi. Sor see tatcho troostal dova. Pooker yon te kek bisser meero ploxta, ta staadia; and lendi adr  , *o'* bitcher lendi adr  , *a* bauro kushni, so yon chivenna o kanyaw, *or* kannies adr  . Meero choka tei, too pen(d)as mandi, ta koosi toovlo, ta swegler, koshto yek tei. Patser mandi, rei, tatcho see mandi kater tumendi doo   koshto reiauw. Mandi shom tumendi's tatcho beeno Romani-chal, ta kek gaujikanes moosh.

W.B., Siker kova kater o drabengro rei tei.

(5.)

Mearo Comlo rye mandy se velover ta totoes Care ta Dickover tut Dickavree ta Dickesa mandy o pray o Due-yeney Dives trustal Corroco Dives mandy veller to tuty o pray Dover Dives tacho ta Comesa mearro Dovel.

IN OUR ORTHOGRAPHY.

Meero komelo rei. Mandi see velova *to* tooti's kair te dikova toot. Dik avr  , ta dikessa mandi opr   o doo  eni divvus troostal (palla) Kooroko-divvus. Mandi vela *to* tooti, opr   dova divvus, tatcho, te komessa (komela) meero Doovel.

TRANSLATION.

My dear sir. I am coming to your house that I may see you. Look out, and you will see me on the second day after Sunday. I will come to you, on that day, safe, if my God be willing.

HIS GENEALOGY IN HIS OWN WORDS.

Sophia Herne was born at Pirton, and was the mother of Sylvester Boswell. Teiso (Tasso) Boswell was his father. Teiso Boswell was killed, and one of his own cousins, two aged men, by lightning and thunder at Tetford in Lincolnshire, near Horncastle. His cousin's name was called No Name, because he was not christened till he was an

old man, and then they called him Edward. This occurred on August 5th, 1831.

Sarah Herne, the daughter of No Name, was the mother of my eldest son, Simpronius Bohemia Boswell. He was born on the 8th of July, 1832. She was a beautiful woman. Her face was darker than mine, and hair black as a raven, which hung in curls all down her shoulders,* and eyes like two plums.

Sophia and Teiso's children were—1, Maria ; 2, Lucy ; 3, Sage ; 4, Betsy ; 5, Dorēlia ; 6, Edward ; 7, Delāta ; 8, Sylvester.

The father of Sophia was Richard Herne ; and Bonny was her mother. Richard Herne was buried at Haslingfield, near Cambridge. Bonny died twenty-three years ago, above a hundred years old. Richard Herne's brother was Emanuel.

Sophia's sisters were Lucy, Ally, Sage, Margaret, Ann, and Sarah. Sarah was the mother of Mantis Buckland. Nan married Jasper Smith.

The father of Teiso was Shadrach Boswell, and Cinderella Wood was the mother of Teiso. Shadrach was a soldier, and died in Holland, and was buried there. Both my grandfathers used to fight on stages.

Maria, my sister, married John Grey, a fiddler.

Lucy, my sister, married Riley Boswell, who died at Harrow-on-the-Hill. She is now in America.

Sage, my sister, married Joseph Smith. She died in America, and left a large family.

Betsy (Elizabeth), my sister, married Job Williams, the son of Jim of the Lávines-tem. He is dead. She is in America. Her daughter married Jasper Gray.

Dorēlia, my sister, married Kaleí Herne. His sons are Yoben, Edward, Minnie, and Nelson.

Edward, my brother, married Sīári Draper, of the

* A not uncommon mode of tiring the hair among the older female Gypsies is to tie it in four knotted loops, something after the style of a horse's tail.

Lávines-tem. They live at Blackpool. Their children's names are Dorēlia, and Emma, Alma (a boy), Tobias, and William.

Delāta, my sister, married Allen Boswell, and died in childbed in Lincolnshire.

Sylvester married Florence Chilcott at Yarmouth. He was born at Dover, in 1811, in the army. Florence was born at Norwich, in January 1820, and died in the forty-third year of her age, and was buried at East Ham, near London. One of her sisters married Tom Lee, who has a daughter named Ada, and three sons—Walter, Edgar, and Bendigo.

This is the family of Sylvester and Florence Chilcott:—

1. Byron, born at Benwick, Cambridgeshire, in 1839.
He is a fiddler, and now lives in Wales.
2. M'Kenzie, born on Ascot racecourse, on the Derby day, 1842.
3. Oscar, born at Bray, near Windsor, in 1844.
4. Bruce, born at Stisted, near Braintree, Essex, in 1847.
5. Julia, born at Litherland, Sefton, near Liverpool, in 1850.
6. Wallace, born at Sutton, in Cambs, in 1853.
7. Trafalgar, born at Plaistow, Newtown, Essex, in 1856.
8. Laura, born at Burrow, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, in 1859, and since dead.

NOTE.—Isaac Herne (*vide* "The Chase") is the son of Neabei, or Nearboy Herne, and Sinfi, commonly called 'The Crow,' who is said to have instructed Mr. Borrow in 'deep' Romanes; and Neabei was the son of Richard Herne, Sylvester's maternal grandfather. Isaac married a daughter of Pyramus Gray, and his children are 'Eza, Trainit, 'Lenda, and Collia.

Dialogues.

I.

Kooshko divvus, nogo pal. Sar shan, *my* pal?

'Tis a shilino divvus.

Ourli, yivyela.
 Kei see tooti koko ghilo *to*-divvus?
 Yov ghiás koliko-divvus *to* Lalo peero wagyaura.
 Kei see tooti rinkeni pen?
 Meiri pen's adré adoova gav *a*-doorikin.
 Shoon, pal! Boshela jookel.
 Dik savo see! *A* gaujo?
De nashermengro.
 Maw poger adoova bor, dinelo!
 Keker, pal, 'tis *a* bauro rei.
 Yov's *a* kooshto kestermengro.
 Our, *and* yov's koshto roodo.
 Dik! Adoova see lesti filisin.
 Ranjer tooti staadi.
 Mook's jal adré akova kitchema *for* choomoni *to* pee.
 Besh tooki 'lé, pal.
 Akova see wasedo livena.
 Kooshto *for* chichi.
 Mook's pee *a* wover trooshni livena.
 Kooshto bok *to* tooti, pal.
 Adoova Hindi-temengro's posh-motto.
 Kova moosh *is a* grei-engro.
 Atch apré, pal! Mook's jal avrí popli.
 Our, meiri tano's *a* kooshto door fon akéi.
 Savo see *de* tatcho drom.
 Talé adoova chikli drom.
 Dik! Akéi's *de* patrin apré *de* bongo vas'.

TRANSLATION.

I.

Good day, my own brother. How do you do, brother?
 It is a cold day.
 Indeed it is. It is snowing.
 Where has your uncle gone to-day?
 He went yesterday to Redford fair.
 Where is your pretty sister?
 My sister's in the town there telling fortunes.

Listen, mate ! The dog is barking.
 Look who it is ! A stranger ?
 The policeman.
 Do not break the hedge, you fool !
 No, brother. It's a gentleman.
 He is a good rider.
 That he is, and well dressed.
 Look. That's his house.
 Touch your hat.
 Let us go into the inn there for something to drink.
 Sit down, brother.
 This is bad beer.
 Good for nothing.
 Let us drink another quart of beer.
 Good luck to you, brother.
 That Irishman is half drunk.
 This fellow is a horse-dealer.
 Get up, brother. Let us go out again.
 Certainly. My camp is a good distance from here.
 Which is the right way ?
 Down that dirty lane.
 Look ! Here's the trail on the left hand.

II.

'Tis a kooshto door to the forus.
 Ourli. Kiní shom.
 Besh tooki 'le, Dei, *and* mook mandi jaw to mong a bit
of hoben.
 Keker, *my* Pal. *'Tis* doosh to jaw odoi.
The bauro rei, *as* jivs odoi, *is a* Pokenyus.
He'll bitcher *the* nashermengro to lel tooti to steripen.
 Mook's jaw *a* wover drom.
My beebi's *a* steromeskri kenáw *at the* bauro gav *for*
chorin' at the moilesto-gav.
She'll be bitchadi paudel.
 Dik ! *The* nashermengro *is* lelin' *a* mongamengro to
 steripen.

The Beng has chiv'd wastengries apré lesti.
 Riserela gairo.
 Mantchi too, pal.
 Til apré *your* zee! Maw *be a-ladj!*
 Lesti nok *is* sor rat.
 Yov's *a* kooshto kooromengro.
 Pooker *the* tatchipen! Maw roker hookapens!
A bairengro del'd the moosh a kaulo yok, and a pogado
shero.
 Hok 'doova bor, pal!
 Chor dooï trin poovengries, *and some* shokyaw.
 Chiv 'em adré *the* gono.
The ghivengro awél akei.
 Wooser *de* gono adoi, *and* garav *your* kokero.
 Maw roker!
 Lel trad! Lel veena!
He's jaw'd.
 Tatcho see 'doova.

II.

It is a long way to the city.
 Yes. I am downright tired.
 Sit down, mother, and let me go to beg a little food.
 No, my brother. It is no good to go there.
 The gentleman that lives there is a magistrate.
 He will send the policeman to take you to prison.
 Let us go another way.
 My aunt is a prisoner now at the town for stealing at
 Doncaster.
 She will be sent to penal servitude.
 Look! the policeman is taking a beggar to prison.
 The devil has put handcuffs on him.
 The man is trembling.
 Cheer up, brother.
 Keep up your spirits! Don't be ashamed!
 His nose is covered with blood.

He is a capital boxer.
 Tell the truth! Don't tell lies!
 A sailor gave the man a black eye, and a broken head.
 Jump that hedge, brother.
 Steal two or three potatoes, and some cabbages.
 Put them into the sack.
 The farmer is coming this way.
 Throw the sack there, and hide yourself.
 Don't speak.
 Take care! Look out!
 He has gone.
 That's right.

III.

Mé shom bokalo.
 Del mandi choomoni *to* hol.
 Lel mandi *a* tuli hotchiwitchi.
 Hol 'doova bokochesto pur.
 Del mandi *a* choori *to* chin *my* mauro.
 Del mandi *a* poosomengro.
 Bitcher *the* chavi *to the* boodega *for a* koosi balo-vas.
 Chiv paani adr*é* *the* kekavi.
 Our, *I'll* kel woriso *for* tooti.
 Kair *a* kooshko yog.
 Chiv wongur opr*é*, *and* lel mandi *the* poodomengro.
 Kei's *the* saashter?
The paani see tatto. Lel mandi *the* peemengro.
 Maw pee *the* muterimongeri *without* goodlo.
 Mé shom traslo.
 Pee *a* koosi livena, tood, kalengri, mool.
There's chichi adr*é* *the* valin.
 Meiri pur see pordo kenáw. Pordo see meiri pur.
 Lel mandi *my* swagler.
 Meiri swagler see pogado.
 Kova tuvlo *is* kek mool *a* full.
 Riley! Jaw *to the* boodega *for some* feterdairo.
 Del *the* moosh tring hauri.

Riley! *You* bauro dinelo! *You* wasedo bang! 'Tis
kooshto *for* chichi.

Maw chinger, palaw.

Maw! Maw kel ajaw!

Besh talé *apopli by the* yog.

Our! Pootch Pyramus *to* lel lesti boshamengro.

Keker! Mook's jal *to* woodrus.

Kooshko raati.

III.

I am hungry.

Give me something to eat.

Get me a fat hedgehog.

Eat that tripe.

Give me a knife to cut my bread.

Give me a fork.

Send the lad to the shop for a little bacon.

Pour (some) water into the kettle.

Yes, I'll do anything for you.

Make a good fire.

Put (some) coal on, and get me the bellows.

Where's the pot-hook?

The water boils. Get me the teapot.

Don't drink the tea without sugar.

I am thirsty.

Drink a little beer, milk, whey, wine.

The bottle is empty.

I have had enough now. I am satisfied.

Give me my pipe.

My pipe is broken.

This tobacco is perfectly worthless.

Riley! go to the shop for some better.

Give the fellow threepence.

Riley! You great fool! You blackguard! It's good
for nothing.

Don't quarrel, brothers.

Pray don't do so.

Sit down again by the fire.

Yes. Ask Pyramus to get his fiddle.

No. Let us go to bed.

Good night.

DINNER DIALOGUE WITH WESTER.

Wester. Bokalo shan too?

Self. Ourli. Shom dosta.

W. Mandi merova o' bok, jaw bokalo shom. Mandi see posh mulo.

S. Kei jivela o masengro?

W. Yov jivela adré o gav. Kek door see, mi Rei.

S. Lel kova posh-koorona, ta jal kater boodega, *and* kin mandi koosi groovenesko-mas, *and* a chollo mauro.

W. Parikráw toot, Rei.

[WESTER goes, and returns with the provisions.

Conversation continued:

Jalova to lel dooř trin koshtaw, ta koosi wongur del mandi a delomengri.

S. Dova see a kooshto yog.

W. Kek nanéi. Kenáw-sig te wel a koshto yog Yoosherova o tatermengri mishto, ta chivova koosi tulopen adré-les. Komess too balovás, Rei?

S. Our.

[While he is busy cutting the bacon, his cat comes and smells at the meat. He addresses her thus:

W. Jaw tooki choovihoneski matchka. Chichi nanéi dova toot. Jaw adré o shushenghi hevyaw. Maur lendi ta hol lendi ti kokero. Porder ti pur ajáw.

[After a bit, the dog watches his opportunity, and runs off with half our dinner. WESTER no sooner sees this than he gives vent to his rage in the following terms:

Dik odói asár, mi Doovelenghi! O rattvalo jookel!

[He takes a stout stick, and rushes out of the tent.

The bauro holomengro. Maurova lesti konáw-sig. Jinova kei see ghilo.

[*A great row ensues, and soon after WESTER re-appears with the meat in triumph. He washes it in the bucket, and proclaims it as good as ever; we however object to it, so another steak is cooked. A day or two after this occurred, we visited him again, when he informed us:*

Dióm o bito jookel so hodás o mas o waver divvus too kindás. Dióm-les kater bito tarno rei akeí ta jivela posha mandi, ta yov liás-les kater Booko-paani-gav.]

W. Del mandi *the* mauro, Rei. Komés, too *the* avrí-rig?

S. So see dova?

W. *The* hotchedo kotor o' *the* mauro, Rei. . . . Mook mandi del tooti koosi dandimengri.

S. Parikráw toot.

W. Lon see tooti?

S. Our.

W. And mandi o lon, ta tatto kova, ta hindi kova. Parikráw toot. Kenáw lon see mandi tei. Kova lon see kek moxodo. Chidóm tatto-kova *wi'* lesti. Komés too hotchiwitchi? Our, kooshto see dova. Poorokono holoben see *a* koshto hotchi-witchi, ta *a* kooshto marikli.* Dova see pooro Romani-chal's holomus. Yon sas jaw yoozho adré lenghi peráw. Yon (hotchi-witchi) see kek kooshto adré o lileí. Yon see bauri konáw.

[*He added:*

Jaw monghi. Dikova talla o hotchi-witchi. Mandi latch-ova yek. Andova lesti keré. Maurova lesti, ta morrov lesti. Yoosherova lesti. Chivova lesti talé o yog, ta kerav lesti, ta hova-les monghi.]

Mé shom trooshlo. Del mandi choomoni *to* pee. Akei see kooshto paani. Mandi's del'd apré sor piamus o' livena. Chiv les avrí. Parikráw toot. Kooshto see dova. Del mandi koosi *ginger*-livena. Lel o *bungarus* avrí valinesko men.

* See p. 197, "Hedgehog Hunting and Gypsy Cake."

TRANSLATION.

Wester. Are you hungry ?

Self. Certainly, I am very hungry.

W. I am dying of hunger, I am so hungry. I am half dead with it.

S. Where does the butcher live ?

W. He lives in the town, not far off, sir.

S. Take this half-crown, and go to the shop, and buy me a little beef, and a loaf of bread.

W. Thank you, sir.

[WESTER goes and returns.

I will go for two or three sticks and a little coal. . . . Give me a match.

S. That is a good fire.

W. Not it, but it will be soon a capital one. I will clean the frying-pan well, and put a little grease in it. Do you like bacon, sir ?

S. Yes.

[The cat comes, and smells at the meat. He says to it,

Get off with you, you bewitched cat. There is nothing there for you. Go to the rabbit-holes, and kill some for yourself, and have a good meal in that way.

[The dog steals the meat.

W. Just look there, for God's sake. The cursed dog! the glutton! I will kill it this instant. I know where he is gone.

[The dog was thrashed, and the meat rescued, and on our next visit :

W. I gave away the little dog which ate the meat you bought the other day. I gave it to a young fellow here who lives near me, and he took it to Liverpool.

[Dialogue continued :

Give me the bread, sir. Do you like the avrí-rig ?

S. What is that ?

W. The burnt part of the loaf, sir. Let me give you some mustard.

S. Thank you.

W. Have you any salt?

S. Yes.

W. Hand me the salt, pepper, and mustard. Thanks. Now I have some salt too. This salt is not dirty. I have mixed pepper with it. Do you like hedgehog? That I do; is not it good? Old-fashioned food is a good hedgehog and potatoes, and a nice cake. That is what the old Gypsies used to eat. They were rather dainty about their food. Hedgehogs are not good to eat in summer. They are with young now. I will go and look for a hedgehog. I will find one, and bring it home. I will kill it, and shave it. I will clean it, and put it in the ashes, and bake it, and eat it myself. I am thirsty. Give me something to drink. Here is good water. I have become a teetotaler. Pour it out. Thank you. That is good. Give me a little ginger-beer, and draw the cork.

Extracts from our Notebooks,

Illustrating peculiar Modes of Expression, and points of Grammar.

Yon rokerela lenghi Romanes, sor adr  Romanes.
Chivena yon kek gaujikanes adr  lesti.

Adr  *the* Notherenghi tem sor o Romani chal w see
korengri, *besomaari*, chorod , kekavi-Petalengr , roiengr .

O Lavines gair , ta o *No(r)therengri* gair , ta Hinditem-
engri gair , yon rokers lenghi lavaw sor katen  adr  lenghi
rokerben so see kordo sar o poruma rokerben.

Rokerela Lavines rokerob n. Adr  o Lavines tem o
Romanies, see *Woods, Roberts, Williams, and Jones*.

Yov rokerela misto ken w. Mandi rokeras r misto
ken w sig. Too roker as r sar see doova chido tal .
Kek nan i jinessa too so penova mandi, tooti tatcho
Romani-chal tei? Keker mandi, mandi lova meero soover-
holoben. Kek mandi pookerova toot vaniso koovaw talla

sor tatcho. Kek naneí mandi pookasova toot chichi so see wafedo. Jinova, pal, sorkon koovaw too pookerás mandi see tatcho. Wonka yon righerenna lesti adré *to* lendi kokeri, talla chivs lesti adré tatcho wastaw, *to* waver reiaaw, jinomeskri troostal lesti, doova koova kairela lendi mol dosta luvva.

They (Welsh Gypsies) talk their Gypsy all in Gypsy. They mix no English with it.

In Scotland all the Gypsies are potters, besom-makers, mumpers, tinkers, or spoon-makers.

The Welsh, and Scotch, and Irish pronounce their words all together in their language, which is called the Gaelic tongue.

He talks the Welsh language. In Wales the Gypsies are Woods, Roberts, etc.

He talks well now. I shall speak well directly. Just you speak as it is put down. Don't you understand what I say, and you a real Gypsy too? Not I, I'll take my oath. I won't tell you anything but what is true. I will not tell you anything that is wrong. I know everything, my brother, that you tell me is right. When they keep it to themselves, and afterwards put it in right hands (or give it) to other gentlemen, who are learned about it, it will make them worth much money.

Continued.

Pookerova toot, Rei, tastís.

Kek shoonesa too ; kona shom mandi rokerin' troostal dulla kolla.

Doova, see *a* choorokonó lav. Kek ne jinenna yon o tatcho Romani lav, pensa moro lavaw. Rokerenna posh dinveres posh gaujikanes.

Soski too nanéi roker *to* mandi? Roker tooti, tastis.

Kek na mandi rokerova, nastís mandi jinova-les.

Savo motto moosh see yov. Yov see motto sor divvus, lesko pal tei, motto sas-ló. Doova see dooř lavaw chidé ketané.

Yov pootchtás mandi, "Too diktás (diktán) *a* moosh jal kova drom?"

Naneí too kek dad ta dei? Merdé yon besh ghiás konáw. Kon's chavo shan too? Maw rōv, tikno!

Doova see meeri deieski pen, meeri beebe.

Nanei pookerova toot avrí meero nogo mooí.

Lel kova tringorishi. Maw nasher lesti.

Komova reiakana ta gaujikana jinomus.

I will tell you, sir, if I can.

Don't you hear, when I am speaking about those things?

That is a mumper's word. They do not know the right Gypsy word, like our words. They talk half bosh and half English.

Why do not you speak to me? Speak, if you can.

I do not speak; I cannot understand it.

What a drunken man he is. He is drunk all day long; his brother too was a drunkard. That is two words joined together.

He asked me, "Did you see a man go this way?"

Have you no father or mother? They died a year ago now. Whose child art thou? Don't cry, child.

That is my mother's sister, my aunt.

I will not tell you with my own lips (*lit.*, out of my own mouth).

Take this shilling. Don't waste it.

I like aristocratic English learning.

Continued.

Kei jivela yov? Yov jivs tatch' aglál dova reiesko kair Yov jivdás mansa.

Sar door see doova tan? Doovorí, doovorí.

Dik *folki*, savo kisi starni 'glal dooveski kair. Kon's kair see doova? See *a* bauro rei's filisin.

Kova tan see pordo rookáw.

Besh tooki 'lé kon.

Jaw kater sooto, sar komessa. O kam see besh'*d*.

Mook les bikonyo.

Diktassa too dova koova? Our, diktóm dulla kola.

Te jinessa too dulla kola? Our, pal, jinova sorkon kolli.
Doova moosh jindás-les.

Mook mendi jal, ta maur kanengré! So dikessa palla?
Dikova o yogomengro; awela akei.

Nastís yov te latch lati.

Del lesti kater o grei. Del lesti koosi kas te hol.

Mendi dióm o greiaw kas.

Maw kair toot jaw chorikanes. Kek luva naneí lesti;
kek naneí mandi tei. Kek naneí yov mauro. So see yov
te kair?

Kanna meeri romni see shoovli, nastís yoi peerela. Koma-
nova a divi gairi, ta o drabengro, te wel ta dik lati.

So mandi dova toot dova yek papin? Dova toot trin
posh-kooroni lesti.

Mendi bikindás o grei kater dova yek moosh.

Lel ti jib, ta yoozher lesti (o roï). Kosher ti wishtáw
konáw.

Kon kerdé-les. Too shanas? Kek mandi, lova meero
sovlóholoben.

Where does he live? He lives right opposite that
gentleman's house. He lived with me.

How far is that place? Very far indeed.

Look! what a lot of stags (there are) before that house.
Whose house is it? It is a great gentleman's mansion.

This place is full of trees.

Sit down then.

Go to sleep, if you like. The sun is set.

Leave it alone.

Did you see that? Yes, I saw those things.

Do you know those things? Yes, brother, I know
everything. That man knew it.

Let us go and kill hares. What are you watching? I
see the gamekeeper; he is coming here.

He cannot find her.

Give it to the horse. Give it a little hay to eat.

We gave the horses hay.

Don't make yourself so humble. He has no money; I have none either. He has no bread. What is he to do?

When my wife is *enceinte*, she cannot walk. I want a midwife and the doctor to come and see her.

What shall I give you (for) that single goose? I will give you 7s. 6d. for it.

Take your tongue, and lick it (the spoon). Lick your lips now.

Who did it? Was it you? Not I, I will take my oath.

Continued.

Mi Doovelenghi, Chowali, maw kel ajáw. Too trashela mandi.

Maw kel ajáw. Keressa too dova *apopli*, moonjerova toot.

Moonjadóm lati's wast. Jindás yoř so mandi ker'd.

Maw atch aglál mandi ajáw. Mook man dikás. Atch pauli.

Choomerova toot te wel toot rinkení.

Te wel yov akeí konáw, yov pooker asár mendi, so yon penenna.

Yov peldás adré o paani kei o bairé jals.

Hotcher o poryáw, adré o yog, talé o papin.

O poori joovel diás o wooda, ta o chei adré o kair pendás "So komessa too, poori gairi?" Yoř pendás, "Choori poori joovel shom mé." (*Vide Pasp.*, p. 582.)

Hokki, doosta gaujé wen akei *to* mendi.

Gaujé shoonenna men. O gaujé see welin'. So mandi kerova konáw.

Rak asár ti toovlo. Righerova lesti, pensa mi yokaws adré mi shoro.

Diktóm leski yokaw pordo paani.

Keker mi yokaw te dikova yoř *apopli*.

Bissadás too doova biti lil, so pookers toot o tatcho laváw?

Mandi bissadóm lesti.

Yon chivenna lesti opré o misali.

For God's sake, mates, don't do so. You frighten me.

Don't do so. (If) you do that again, I will pinch you.

I squeezed her hand. She knew what I meant (lit., did).

Don't stand in the front of me like that. Let me see.

Stand back.

I will kiss you if you are pretty.

If he were to come here now, he would tell us what they say.

He fell into the river (lit., the water where the ships sail).

Singe the feathers, in the fire, off the goose.

The old woman knocked (at) the door, and the girl in the house said, "What do you want, old woman?" She said, "I am a poor old woman." Cf. Pasp., 582.

Look out! A lot of strangers are coming here to us.

The Gentiles hear us. The Gentiles are coming. What shall I do now?

Take care of your tobacco. I will keep it, like my eyes in my head.

I saw his eyes full of tears.

May my eyes never see her again.

Did you forget that little book which tells you the right words (*i.e.*, an *English Dictionary*)?

I forgot it.

They put it on the table.

Continued.

Roker too avrí, jaw mandi *can* shoonova toot.

Roker shookés.

O ven see boot shilalo.

Mook mendi jal, *or* jalóm (*sic*) mendi, kater sooto.

Mendi dióm yon (*for* lendi,) kil ta mauro.

Dordi, doova's *a* tarno rei pirivin' *a* tarni rauni.

Yov see bitadér ta mandi.

O kam kedás mandi kaulo. O kam see jaw tatto.

Yoř kek na kedás-les. Yov pendás lati kek nanéi te kel ajáw.

Mandi shom kino. Mandi besh'd alé, mandi shōmas jaw kino. Mandi chor'd mandi adré o koppa, jaw shilalo sas mandi.

Soskí kedás-les talla?

Kei mendi jal *to* lel paani te pee? Mandi jinova. Pardel kova stigher, talé dova poov, posh *o'* *a* bauro rook, 'doi see *a* rinkeno tan *o'* paani. O paani vel avrí o hev odoi.

Kek naneí mandi *can* chiv meero wast jaw door see too.

Kei see mendi te jal te atch tedivvus?

Kanna vián tumendi akeí?

Viém akeí o waver Kooroko.

Kedé *a* bauro godli o waver divvus.

Kon sas doova? Kek na jináw mé.

Pooker mandi choomoni te and tooti.

And mandi kon *a* koshto bauro matcho. Kerova-les monghi *o'* kooroko divvus *to* mi hoben.

Yov kom'd asár lendi dooř sar yekera.

Yon ghién avri dooř ta dooř ketané.

Tardadóm-les talé.

Speak out, so that I can hear you.

Speak low.

The winter is very cold.

Let us go to sleep.

We gave them bread and butter.

Look, there is a young gentleman courting a young lady.

He is less than I.

The sun made me black. The sun is so hot.

She did not do it. He told her not to do so.

I am tired. I sat down, I was so tired. I wrapped myself in the blanket, I was so cold.

What did he do it for?

Where shall we go to get water to drink? I know.

Over this gate, down that field, by the side of a big tree,
there is a pretty spring. The water comes out of the hole
there.

I cannot reach as far as you.

Where shall we go to stop to-day?

When came ye here?

We came here the other Sunday.

They made a great noise the other day.

Who was that? I do not know.

Tell me something to bring you.

Bring me then a good big fish. I will cook it on Sunday
for dinner.

He loved them both equally.

They went out two and two together.

I pulled him down.

Continued.

Kek yov mook mandi jal avrí. Kek yov komela man te
roker *to* waver moosháw, jaw wafedo see-ló 'dré lesko zee.
Yov pendás ta mandi jals palla waver moosháw.

Maw wooser baryáw!

Rak tooti. Maw ker *a* hev adré o kooshni. Sor o koli
pelela adrál lesti, tastís.

Yon hotchadé lenghi koli.

Yon bikindé o jookel kater dova rei.

Yon yoozhadé lenghi skrunya.

Yon rodé palla lenghi dei.

Yon merdé troostál o bogenya.

Yon ridadé lenghi kokeré tatcho mishto.

Yon pidé pensa matché.

Yon vién sor koordené mishto.

Yon atchté trin divvusáw adré dova tan.

Mendi shoondás sor yon pendé.

Yon pandadás opré dova trooshni *o'* koshtáw.

Yon andás mendi opré mishtó, pensa reiáw ta raunia.

Mookás mendi pootchás sor dulla *folki*.

Mookás sor mendi kerás opré o boshomengri.

Yon lié o moosh, talla yon chidé-les 'dré o steripen.

Chidé-len sor adré o steripen.

Yov azadás lesti opré.

Mendi shom sorkon cheerus kairin' a godli yek te waver.

Mendi see sorkon chairus chingerenna kater yek te waver.

He will not let me go out. He does not like me to speak to other men, he is so jealous. He said that I go after other men.

Don't throw stones.

Take care. Don't make a hole in the basket. All the things will fall through it, if they can.

They burnt their things.

They sold the dog to that gentleman.

They cleaned their boots.

They cried for their mother.

They died of the smallpox.

They dressed right well.

They drank like fishes.

They all got well beaten.

They stayed three days in that place.

We heard all they said.

They tied up that bundle of sticks.

They brought us up well, like gentlemen and ladies.

Let us ask all those people.

Let us all play on the fiddle.

They arrested the man, afterwards they put him in prison.

They put them all into the prison.

He lifted it up.

We are always making a row with one another. We are always quarrelling with one another.

To test the resemblance between the Turkish and English Gypsy dialects, we asked in English the following sentences taken at random from Dr. Paspatis's book. The parallelism could be drawn much closer by carefully selecting corresponding English Gypsy words, but, on principle, we have preferred a Gypsy's own language, even when unnecessarily discordant.

TURKISH-GYPSY.

Savó mas kaména [pl.]? (p. 75)
Asavké manushénde te na bik-
nés. (75)

Me yaká na diklé asavké sukár
romniá. (75)

Isí ohtó divés k' alióm avatiá.
(74)

Sostar marghiás tut? (74)

Djanén so khuyazghióm tumén?
[pl.] (74)

Sostar utchardán i khaníng?
(74)

Terávas do pralén. (76)

Dinómas toot, ta na linánas len.
(100)

Astardó i tchirikliá, ta tchindó
la, pekló la, khaló la. (100)—[*Sin-
gular used.*]

Tavdé mas, khalé, pelé, sutté
péske. (100)

Me, sar t' astaráv avaklé tchiri-
kliá [sg.]? (104)

Leskere bal baré isás, ta um-
blavdó les opré ko karadjíl. (157)

Kamáma yek báli pái te piáv.
(159)

Tu nána djanés, mo gadjó ka
bandél man andré ko ker. (160)

O grast paravghiás po bandipé.
(160)

Nánasti panlióm me yáka. (160)

ENGLISH-GYPSY.

Sávo mas too koméssa [sg.]?
Kek too bikin te jafra moosháw.

Meeri yokáw kekera dikté jafra
rinkeno joovel

Dooï-stor divvuses (see) kanná
mandi vióm akei.

So diás toot troostál?

Too jinessa so mandi kordóm
toot troostál? [sg.]

Soski chordán too o hanik?

Mandi sas dooï paláw.

Mandi dióm lendi toot, ta kek
naneí too lián len.

Yon tildás o chiriklo, chindás les
shoro talé, chidé-les adré o koro,
ta hodé-les.—[*Plural used.*]

Yon kerdé o mas, hodé-les,
ghién talla kater woodrus, ghién
lendi sor *to* sooto.

Sar see mandi te lel kolla
chiriklé [pl.]?

Dosta balaw 'sas opré lesko
shoro, ta yon pandadás-les opré o
rook ta lesti.

Komova koro paani te pee.

Kek na jinessa too, meero rom
pands asár mandi opré adré o kair
O grei pogadás lesko shelo.

Kek mandi pandadóm m
yokáw.

I raklí, ta sar ghelé péske,
panliás pi vudár. (160)

Ovoklé divesénde, isás yek
manúsh, ta terélas trinén raklién,
penghiás, me kamadjáv polinàte,
putcháva tuméendar, so kaméla
tumar' oghí, t' anáv tuménghe.
[pl.] (394.)

O rakli pandadás o wooda,
kanna yon sor ghilé avrí.

Adré kola divvusáw 'sas a
moosh. Trin rakliaw sas yov.
Yov pendás lendi. "Jalova kater
o bauro gav. So komessa toot
mandi te and pauli tooti [sg.]?"

New or Broken Dialect.

[It is scarcely necessary to observe that there is no precise line of demarcation between the old and new dialects.]

THE BENGaulER.

Mandi *never* dik'd a gaujo to roker Romanes, pensa a Bengauler mandi *once met in Derbyshire*. We were jalin' along the drom with our vardos, and I was the shorengro and mandi dik'd a moosh beshin' apré a stigher, and his mooï was kaulo pensa Romani-chal, and he pen'd to mandi, "Sar shan, pal?" and I dik'd at lesti, and yov kek pen'd variso till some gaujos sar lenghi's wardos had jal'd past, and then I said, "Are you a Romani-chal?" and he pen'd, "Kek, mandi shom a Bengauler. Mandi didn't kom to roker aglál dula gairi," and then we roker'd a bauro cheerus, and mandi jin'd sor yov pen'd. So you dik the Bengaulers can roker Romanes.

TRANSLATION.

I never saw a Gentile (able) to talk Gypsy like a Bengal man that I once met in Derbyshire. We were going along the road with our waggons, and I was the chief, and saw a man sitting on a gate, and his face was dark like a Gypsy. He said to me, "How are you, mate?" I looked at him, but he said nothing till some Gentiles with their

carts had gone past, and then I said, "Are you a Gypsy?" He said, "No; I am from Bengal. I did not like to talk before those men;" and then we talked a long time. I understood all he said, so you see the Bengalese can talk Gypsy.

THE THREE WORDS.

BY ISAAC M——.

Look here, Koko! If tooti 'll del mandi pash koli, mandi 'll pooker tooti trin lavyaw tooti doesn't jin.

"Keker, *my* pal. Kek *if* mandi jins lesti. Pooker mandi so see *the* lavyaw adr  Gaujines, *and* mandi 'll bet *the five shillings* mandi jins Romanes *for* lendi."

"Ourli. Doova see tatcho, *Ike*. Pooker *the* Rei 'dr  Gaujines *and* dik *if* he doesn't jin *the* Romanes."

"Well, Koko. Pooker mandi sar tooti'd pen, '*Put the saddle and bridle on the horse, and go to the fair.*'"

"Chiv *the* boshto *and* solivardo 'pr  *the* grei *and* jal to the welgaurus."

"Doova 's kek sor tatcho, Koko. Mandi 'd pen 'Dordi, chawoli; jal *and* lel *the* boshto *and* solivardo. *And the* vardo akei, *and* chiv *the* grei adr  lesti *and* mook 's jal to *the* welingaurus, *and have some* pei s.' Doova 's *the* tatcho drom to pen so mandi pootch'd tooti."

"All right, Mr. H——; I see, '*six of one and half a dozen of the other.*' *And what are the other words?*'"

"Pooker mandi, Koko, so see *the* Sun adr  Romanes."

"*The* Sun. Well, I call that Kam."

"Keker, Pal. It's Tam, not Kam. *And what's a signpost?*'"

"A siker-dromengro, or a sikermengro."

"Well, a sikermengro might do, but that's a show. We calls a signpost a pookerin'-kosht, but I see tooti jins doosta Romanes, *and* (getting up to leave the tent) I dare say as how you jins more lavs than any of mendi, but '*the great secret*' you'll never jin. Only tatcheno Romanies jin DOOVA, *and* they'll never pooker TOOTI."

[*And off he went, leaving us to conceal our discomfiture by cracking with the rest an old joke on Freemasonry and red-hot pokers. After a while, the moth returned to singe its wings a little more in the candle, and was asked if there were any more five-shillingworths of words we did not know, and in reply we were asked,*

"Pooker mandi so see a beurus?"

"A brewery?"

"No; a beurus."

"A Livena-kelin' kair?"

"Keker; *that's a brew-house. I said a beurus.*

"Well, I don't know that word at all."

"It's a parlour, Koko. The shorokono tan of the kair. I thought mandi'd latch choomoni tooti didn't jin, besides 'the great secret,' and tooti'll never get to jin DOOVA."

TRANSLATION.

"Look here, old fellow (lit., Uncle)! If you'll give me five shillings, I'll tell you three words you do not know."

"Not I, my friend; not if I know it. Tell me what are the words in English, and I'll bet the five shillings I know Gypsy for them."

"Yes, that's fair, Ike. Tell the gentleman in English, and see if he does not know the Gypsy."

"Well, old boy. Tell me how you would say, 'Put the saddle and bridle on the horse, and go to the fair.'"

"*Chiv the boshto, and solivardo 'pré the grei, and jal to the welgausus.*" (Put the saddle and bridle on the horse, and go to the fair.)

"That is not quite right, old cock. I would say, '*Dordi, chawóli, jal and lel the boshto and solivardo. And the vardo akei, and chiv the grei adré lesti, and mook's jal to the welingaurus, and have some peias.*' (Hi, mates, go and get the saddle and bridle. Bring the cart here, and put the horse to, and let us go to the fair, and have some fun.) That's the right way to say what I asked you."

"All right, Mr. H——; I see : six of one, and half a dozen of the other. And what are the other words?"

"Tell me, old fellow, what the sun is in Gypsy."

"The sun. Well, I call that *Kam* (Sun).

"No, friend. It's *Tam*, not *Kam*. And what is a Signpost?"

A *Síker-droméngro* (Show-road-thing), or a *Síkerméngro* (Shower)."

"Well, a *Síkerméngro* might do, but that is a Show. We call a Signpost a *Pookering-kosht* (a Telling-post), but I see you know plenty of Gypsy, and I dare say you know more words than any of us, but 'the great secret' you will never know. Only real Gypsies know *that*, and they will never tell *you*."

He went out, but returned not long after, and said,—

"Tell me, what is a *beurus*?"

"A brewery?"

"No, a *beurus*."

"A *Livena-kein'-kair* (beer-making house)?"

"No, that's a brew-house. I said a *beurus*."

"Well, I don't know that word at all."

"It's a parlour, old cock. The best room of the house. I thought I would find something you did not know, besides the 'great secret,' and you will never get to know *that*."

THE CHASE.

BY IKE M——.

You jin Wester, Koko. Lesko dad was a kooromengro adré the kooromongri, and he was killed by lightning. Lesko dei was a Matcho. Romani-chals used to chin alé lenghi wongushties then, so they wouldn't 'press' them. And they chased my dad. A Kooromengro opré a grei wel'd, and my dad praster'd avrí, and the kooromengro kister'd palla lesti, and my dad lel'd talé his choxas, and hokter'd adré the paani, and jal'd to the wover rig, and the Kooromengro had a yogomeskro adré his wast, and he

hokter'd pardal the paani opré his grei, and wel'd to my dad and pen'd 'Atch, or tooti's a moolo moosh.' And some used to pander lenghi wongushties with dori, and lime, and soft soap, to kair them bongo, so they wouldn't lel them for the Kooromongri.

TRANSLATION.

You know Sylvester, mate. His father was a soldier in the army, and he was killed by lightning. His mother was a Herne. Gypsies used to cut off their fingers then, so that they would not 'press' them. And they chased my father. A soldier on a horse came, and my father ran off, and the soldier rode after him, and my father took off his shoes, and jumped into the river, and swam to the opposite bank. The soldier had a gun in his hand, and he jumped over the stream on his horse, and came up with my father, and said, "Stop, or you're a dead man." Some used to tie their fingers with string, and lime, and soft-soap, to make them crooked, so that they would not take them for the army.

IKE'S DOG.

BY IKE M——.

The Bauro Steripen's the Bailey [the New Bailey, Salford], Koko. And they bitcher'd me a godli for a jookel, as they pen'd mandi'd chor'd. But I didn't chor lesti. It was my nogo jookel. Mandi jin'd lesti when it was born. And I lel'd Mr. R——s, the rokeromengro, to roker for mandi. And they kair'd mandi pesser pansh bar for the jookel, and lel'd lesti from mandi, and del'd lesti to the Rei. And mandi pesser'd the rokeromengro stor bar more. And yek divvus, when mandi was atchin' over odoi by Belle Vue [pleasure-grounds near Manchester], the jookel wel'd to my tan apopli. And when they wel'd, and pen'd as mandi must del it opré apopli, mandi pen'd 'Keker. Mandi's pesser'd nearly desh bar for lesti, and mandi'll kek del it opré.' And I jal'd to the rokeromengro, and he

pen'd they couldn't lel the jookel, 'cause mandi'd pesser'd the pansh bar. And mandi righer'd doova jookel a bauro cheerus, and called it 'Bailey.'

TRANSLATION.

The big prison is the New Bailey at Salford, mate. They sent me a summons about a dog, which they said I had stolen; but I had not stolen it. It was my own. I had known it from a pup. I got Mr. R——s, the attorney, to speak for me. They fined me five pounds for the dog, and took it from me, and gave it to the gentleman. I paid the attorney four pounds more.

One day when I was stopping yonder by Belle Vue pleasure-grounds, near Manchester, the dog came back again to my tent. They came, and said I must give it up again. I said, "No; I have paid nearly ten pounds for it, and I will not give it up." I went to the attorney, and he said they could not take the dog, because I had paid the ten pounds. And I kept that dog a long while, and called it 'Bailey.'

'PUMPING.'

BY PHILIP M——.

Koliko raati, rei, dooi trin o' mendi's *folki* were adré the kitchema odoi pardal the drom. And a rei was odoi as had doosta luva *wi'* lesti, and he was posh motto, and pootch'd mendi's *folki* to dik lesti keri, as he was trash he'd be loordo opré the drom. And as they were jalin' keri *wi'* lesti a praastermengro wel'd and pen'd, they was kairin' a bauro godli, and were sor motto. And the rei pen'd they were kek motto, and pooker'd lesti to jal avrí lesti's drom, and mook him akonyo. And the praastermengro wouldn't jal avrí the drom. Ajáw the rei lel'd lesti by the pikio, and kair'd lesti jal avrí the drom. And the praastermengro lel'd him opré for lesti, and pen'd as he'd 'assulted' him. But they mook'd the rei jal keri, and pen'd as they'd bitcher

him a godli. And mandi'd kom to jin, rei, if the pookinyus will mook lesti roker for his kokero, or must lesti lel a rokeromengro to roker for lesti.

TRANSLATION.

Last night, sir, two or three of us were in the inn there across the road. A gentleman was there that had a good deal of money with him; and he was half drunk, and asked us to see him home, as he was afraid he would be robbed on the road. As they were going home with him, a policeman came, and said they were making a great noise, and were all drunk. The gentleman said they were not drunk, and asked him to get out of his way, and leave him alone. The policeman would not get out of the way, so the gentleman took him by the shoulder and made him get out of the way. The policeman took him up for it, and said that he had assaulted him; but they let the gentleman go home, and said they would send him a summons. I want to know, sir, if the magistrate will let him defend himself, or must he get an attorney to defend him?

WAVER-TEMENGRI ROMANIES.

BY FENNIK P——.

Did mandi ever dik any waver temengri Romanies, rei? Our. Yekorus See a doosta beshes kenáw. Mandi sas at Bury (Lanc.,) welgaurus, and Wester Bossel, and Ike H——, and boot adoosta waver Romanies tei. And some waver Romani folki sas odoi as mendi didn't jin. Yon atch'd talé a bitto drom sor by lendi kokeros. They were more copper like adré lendi mooïaw dan mendi and kek as you might pen tatchi kauli folki. They were doosta barvali folki—sor with roopni kollies and sonakei—wi' bauri roopni wangushters apré lendi vongushies and adré lendi kanyáw tei, and roopni kollies, peemengries, Koros, shoodilaw, and bauro vardos, and fino greis, and roodo sor adré kaish, and wi' fino rivoben opré lendi dummos. Kavakei folki

were waver temengri Romanies, don't you jinéss, rei, and had lel'd sor kavodoi roopni kollies and jaw kissi luva by panjerin' the gaujos. They was a waver breedopen to mendi.

We were sor adré a kitchema palla the welgaurus yek raati rokerin' about kavakei folki, don't you jinéss, and Wester kom'd to lel lendi to jal mensa. Yov was beseen wi' lendi roopni kollies, and sonakei, don't you dikess, rei. He kom'd to roker wi' lendi, but bless you, rei, he couldn't jin posh o' sor lendi rokeropen. They roker'd so deep, don't you dikéss. Yov jin'd dosta, but kek sor o' lesti, komodáir dan sor mendi.

'It'd be mishto to lel lendi to jal mensa,' hotchov, 'they're such barvali folki' hotchov.

And mandi pen'd to lesti, 'Maw chiv your píko avrí, they'll none jal mensa—they'll kek demean their kokeros to the likes o' mendi—they're komodair to jal wi' kralisies, and bauri reiáw, patsova toot,' hotchov.

Meéro chor—kavakeí tarno moosh akeí met a tarno Frenchi Romani-chal yek cheerus at Newcastle. Yov'd kekeni romni, or vardo, or chavies wi' lesti. Yov sas a tarno unromedo moosh—a wild sort of a tarno moosh. Yov roker'd dosta Romanes yov didn't jin.

And a waver cheerus mandi was adré the Korengi-tém, and a kaulo moosh sas odoi adré a kitchema mendi atch'd at. He was holin' kal-mauro and peein' pobesko-livena. Kavakeí moosh dik'd at mendi a bauro cheerus. 'Sarshan, pal?' hotchov—as it might be your kokero, rei, to-raati. "Sarshan, bor?" hotchov, "shan tooti Romani?"

"Kek, I'm an Injun," hotchov.

"Does tooti jiness Romanes?" hotchov.

"Our, pal, doova's mandi's nogo chib," hotchov. And we roker'd ketnes a bauro cheerus; and he didn't jin sor mandi pen'd to lesti, don't yon dikéss, rei, and mandi didn't jin' sor leski's lavyáw, but mandi jin'd dosta.

Mandi shoon'd there were some waver temengri Romanies wel'd to Epping Forest dooi trin beshaw ago, but mandi

didn't dik 'em mi kokero ; I only heared on 'em, don't you dikéss, rei.

Kavakeí moosh *has wel'd adré the French tem.* Yov's a Petalengro. *He dik'd the Romanies odoi, but they don't roker their lavs tatcho pensa mendi does ; and when they wels to a bauro gav they jals to the shorokono praaster-mengro, and pens 'mendi koms to atch akeí a cheerus,' and the moosh dels lendi trin stor divvuses or a kooroko to atch and pookers lendi kei they're to atch, and doova's mishtier dan akeí.* The praastermengros akeí kair mendi jal sar sig *as we atch and mandi's too naflo and pooro to jal opré the droms sor the raati when mandi's kino and the vardo's too bauro to jal opré the drom adré the kaulo raatis, so mandi atches akei opré the Kaulo.*

Doova moosh odoi *as mandi was rokerin' about jivs adré the gav akeí.* Yov romer'd a gaují, *and yov's a barvalo moosh kenáw, and leski's romni kek jins a lav o' Romanes as ever I heared on.*

FOREIGN GYPSIES.

BY PHŒNIX S——.

Did I ever see any foreign Gypsies, sir? Yes, once. It is a good many years ago. I was at Bury Fair; and Sylvester Boswell, and Isaac H., and a lot of other Gypsies too. Some other Gypsies were there that we did not know. They camped down a lane quite by themselves. They were more copper-like in their countenances than we, and not, so to speak, real black people. They were rather rich folk, with all sort of gold and silver things, and big silver rings on their fingers and in their ears too; and silver articles—teapots, cups, and dishes; and large waggons, and splendid horses; and they were dressed in silk from head to foot, and had fine clothes on their backs. These people were foreign Gypsies, don't you know, sir, and had got all those silver articles and so much money by wheedling the Gentiles. They were of another breed to us. We were all

in an inn after the fair one night, talking about these people, don't you know, and Sylvester wanted to get them to join us. He was dazzled by their gold and silver, don't you see, sir. He wanted to talk with them; but bless you, sir, he could not understand half of all their talk. They spoke so deep, don't you see. He understood a good deal, but not all; more, however, than any of us. "It would be a good thing to get them to join us," he said; "they are so rich," said he. I answered, "Don't put your shoulder out; they will never agree to join us. They will not condescend to join such as us. They are more likely to join kings, and lords, I believe you," said I.

My son, this young man, met a French Gypsy once at Newcastle. He had no wife, or waggon, or family with him. He was a young bachelor—a wild sort of a young fellow. He talked plenty of Gypsy my son did not understand.

And another time I was in Staffordshire, and a black man was there in an inn at which we halted. He was eating bread and cheese, and drinking cyder. This fellow stared at us a long while. "Sarshan, pal," (How do you do, friend?) said he, just as you might have done to-night, sir. "Sarshan, bor?" (How do you do, mate?) said I; "Are you a Gypsy?" "No, I am an Indian," said he. "Do you know Gypsy?" said I. "Yes, friend, that is my own language," he answered. We talked together for some time, and he did not understand all I said to him, don't you see, sir; and I did not understand all his words; but I understood sufficiently.

I heard there were some foreign Gypsies who came to Epping Forest two or three years ago; but I did not see them myself. I only heard about them, don't you see, sir.

This man has travelled in France. He is a Smith. He saw the Gypsies there; but they do not pronounce their words properly, like we do. When they arrive at a town, they go to the chief constable, and say, "We want to stop here for a time," and the man grants them leave to stay three or four days, or it may be a week, and tells them

where they must camp, and that is better than here. The policemen here make us go as soon as we stop; and I am too ill and old to travel all night when I am tired; and my waggon is too big to travel during dark nights, so I stay here on the Common.

That man that I was talking about lives in the town here. He married a Gentile, and he is a well-to-do man now; and his wife does not know a single Gypsy word, so far as I ever heard.

THE POGADO SHERO.

BY ISRAEL P——.

Ourli! *mandi's bin to the welgaurus at ——. I leled mi shero poger'd odoi. You can feel the hev akei adré mi bal still. It kair'd me divio and I was chiv'd adré the divio kair. It dookers mandi still sometimes. How was it done? Why, a ratvalo gaujo opré a grei wel'd kesterin' adrál the welgaurus, and I was atchin' odoi, and he pen'd to mandi, "You ratvalo jookel, jal avrí the drom." (He roker'd lesti adré gaujines you jin.) And, without more ado, he up with a bauro chookni he had adré his wast, and del'd mandi a knock with it opré mi shero. It knocked mi staadi off, and poger'd mi shero, and I pel'd talé opré the poov, and I was nasfalo for a bauro chairus, and jal'd divio, and was chiv'd adré a divio kair, and the gaujo never did nothing for mandi. The Beng te lel lesti. He kester'd away, and mandi never dik'd him apopli."*

TRANSLATION.

THE BROKEN HEAD.

Yes, I've been to the fair at ———. I got my head broken there. You can feel the hole here in my hair still. It made me mad, and I was put in the asylum. It hurts me still sometimes. How was it done? Why a cursed Gentile on a horse came riding through the fair, and I was standing there; and he said to me, "You cursed dog, get out of the way." He said it in English, you know. And,

without more ado, he up with a big whip he had in his hand, and gave me a knock with it on my head. It knocked my hat off, and cracked my skull, and I fell down on the ground, and I was ill for a long time, and went mad, and was put in an asylum, and the Gentile never did anything for me. The devil take him. He rode away, and I never saw him again.

INNOCENCE.

BY ISRAEL P——.

Keker, pal! mandi *didn't* jin *as they was* chordi kovas. You dik, *me and* mandi's romni akéi jin'd Bill, and lesti's romni wel'd to lati, and pen'd, "*Will you pawn these koppas for mandi?*" So she pawned 'em, you dik, and she del'd her a trin-gorishi, and then she wel'd apopli, and pootch'd her to kin the tickets, and she kin'd em, you dik, but she didn't jin' *as the koppas was* chor'd. They wanted to make us 'fences,' you jin, without our jining it.

TRANSLATION.

No, mate, I didn't know that they were stolen property. You see, I and my wife here knew Bill, and his wife came to her, and said, "Will you pawn these blankets for me?" So she pawned them, you see, and she gave her a shilling; and then she came again, and asked her to buy the tickets, and she bought them, you see; but she didn't know that the blankets were stolen. They wanted to make us 'fences,' you know, without our knowing it.

AN INQUIRY.

BY ISRAEL P——.

Keker, mandi *doesn't* jin —— Sherratt. Doova's kek a Romani nav. She must be a choorodi. (To his wife)—Mary, av akei. Kova rei pens *as there's* a monoshi adré the divio kair at P—— *as he thinks is* 'posh and posh,'

and kek a moosh has been to dik lati for a besh kenáw. He pens as lati was beeno adré Gloucester. Does tooti jin lati? Mandi jins Glossop, but kek Gloucester. Mandi doesn't jin booti about kova part of the tem, you dik, rei. Mandi wels from Yorkshire. . . . Ourli, pal, mandi's jivin' adré a kair kenáw, 'cause it's winter, you dik.

TRANSLATION.

No, I don't know — Sherratt. That's not a Gypsy name. She must be a mumper. (To his wife)—Mary, come here. This gentleman says that there is a woman in the asylum at P——, whom he thinks is a half-breed, and not a single person has been to see her for a year now. He says that she was born in Gloucester. Do you know her? I know Glossop, but not Gloucester. I don't know much about this part of the country, you see, sir. I come from Yorkshire. . . . Yes, mate, I am living in a house now, because it is winter, you see.

WELSH GYPSIES.

In September 1874 I met with a Welsh Gypsy, Oliver Lee, at Bettws-y-Coed, North Wales. His father was an English Gypsy from the Midland Counties; his mother was one of the Woods, patricians amongst Welsh Gypsies. He was born, and had always lived, in Wales; was about twenty-two years old, but, unlike most of the rising generation in England, he could converse in both deep and broken Romanes, as well as Welsh and English.

He and his wife had just been joined by some of her relatives, natives of Worcestershire, but Welsh by adoption; whose children spoke English with a Welsh accent, and some of whom had married amongst the Welsh.

I gathered from Oliver that his two aunts, Mary Wood, nicknamed Taw (W., silent), and Caroline Wood, both aged about forty, spoke Romanes habitually, and only used English or Welsh when talking to gaujos.

After satisfying myself of Oliver's knowledge of the old forms, I read to him "The Widow's Son," "The Licence," "Zuba B——," and "The Fairies," all of which he interpreted correctly to his companions, the eldest of whom seemed to have a hazy recollection of several of the verbal inflections, and kept exclaiming, "It's just as I used to hear the old folk talking when I were a lad." A reference to the stories themselves will indicate how far the deep Anglo-Romanes corresponds with the current Welsh-Romanes. We did not, however, think we were warranted in concluding that the dialects were so far distinct that we must exclude my notes from the vocabularies, and we therefore incorporated the following, as far as the advanced state of the printing of our dictionary was then practicable.

Gypsies are called in Welsh '*Gyptians*, *Gipsiaid*, and *Tenlu Abram Hood* (A. H.'s family). The origin of the last term is obscure; possibly, *Hood* is *Wood* inflected. H. T. C.

Anitrákero (Anghiterrakero), *n.*, Englishman. A feminine genitive form.

Ker abba, Make haste.

Bignomus o' lilei, Spring (lit., *beginning* of summer).

Bor, *n.*, Garden. Bourus, *n.*, Snail. *Bullus*, *n.*, Bull.

Kek chalavár mandi, Don't bother me.

Cham odoí, Halt! ? From *atch*; the termination seems anomalous.

Chinomongri, *n.*, One pound sterling; cf., *chinda*, shilling, silver, Sim., 305, 333. A £1 note (now abolished).

Choro gono; boot choro *for* mandi *to* righer *it*. A heavy sack; too heavy for me to carry it.

Cherikléski por, Bird's tail. Dei-eski folki, Mother's people. Joovieski chuḡa, Petticoat.

Deshin', Praying.

Kek latcho see. Bishavo divéz see ke-divéz. It is not fine. It's a rainy day, to-day.

Dikóm o Beng; diás opré adré o raati, I saw a ghost (lit., the devil); it appeared in the night.

Didás-les manghi, He gave it to me. Dino sas manghi, It was given to me.

Eiävéla, *n.*, Understanding. Volunteered, in answer to my inquiry for the Romanes of "I do not understand you." ? 'Hi! he's coming!' (used as a signal.)

Yon ghiävenna, They are singing.

Godlieskro, *n.*, Bell.

Hev = minsh. *Hillaarus*, *n.*, Hill. Hingher = Hinder.

Hoxtamangro, *n.*, Toad. Holon, *n.*, Landlord.

Jinova monghi, I know. Mé jinova sor, I know everything. Too jinessa sor, Thou knowest everything.

Jas amenghi, *or*, Jas asár menghi, *or*, Jolta, Let us go.

Lensa jas'd yoï, She went with them. Janna ti oxén, They will jump (lit., They are going to jump). Jom odoï mi kokero, I went there alone. Yoï ghiás, She went.

Kandela, It stinks.

Ke-divéz, To-day. Kaliko divéz, Yesterday. Ke-raati, To-night. Kaliko raati, Last night. Ke-saula, This morning. Kaliko saula, To-morrow morning.

Kerav o mas, Boil the meat. O mas see kedó, The meat is boiled.

Komás (? komova) ti lá-les, I would like to have it.

Kesserovala kek, *or* Kek kesserovala monghi, I don't care.

Lakro, Hers. Jom lása, I went with her. Sōv lasa, coïre. Jom lensa, I went with them.

'Doï see mauro, ta mas, ta lovína; ta so see doï popli, There is bread, and meat, and what is there besides.

Ladger o moosh, Shame the man. Várter *how he* lullers, Look! how he blushes. Lullerova, I am blushing.

Koro, Blind. Kurri, Tin. Mootska, Skin.

Nei-les kek lovo, He has no money.

Oxtenna, They jump. Janna ti oxén, They will jump.

Kek pandóm okáw sor o raati, I never closed my eyes all night.

Pardel mandi *for* yeka, Forgive me for once.

Pek o mas, Roast the meat. Pekova mas, I will roast the meat. O mas see pekó, The meat is roasted.

Poordas, Stairs. Stor-peerengro, Frog.

Repper toot, Remember.

Sastermangro, An iron-grey horse. *Slugus, n.*, Slug.

Shomas kino, I was tired. Shanas kinó, Were you tired?

Sor kino shamas, We were all tired. Sor lendi sas kino tei, They were all tired too.

Sōv, *v.*, Coire. Sooter, *v.*, To sleep.

Strangli, *n.*, Onion = poorumi.

Tarder, *v.*, To stretch. Tré o saula, In the morning.

Vartínimi, They are watching us.

Vissa *wi'* mandi talé koo kitchema? Will you go with me down to the inn?

Yov viás, He came. Sor mendi viám, We all came.

Kek mandi *can* roker Wolshitikka, I cannot talk Welsh.

Wolsho, *n. pr.*, Wales. Wolshenengro, *n.*, Welshman.

Money.

Loli,	Farthing.
Posh-hori,	Halfpenny.
Hori, hauri,	Penny.
Dooi-, trin-, stor-, hori,	Twopence, threepence, four pence.
Pandj hori,	Fivepence.
Shōhauri, shookori,	Sixpence.
Trin-gorishi, koli,	Shilling.
Deshto-kori,	Eighteenpence.
Pansh-kolaw, koorona,	Crown, five shillings.
Posh-koorona,	Half-crown.
Balans, bar,	Sovereign, pound.
Posh balans,	Half-sovereign.
Kótor,	Guinea.
Posh-kótor,	Half-guinea.
Panshengro,	Five-pound note.

APPENDIX:

Bibliography.

After 19th line, insert,—1547, Boorde, Dr. Andrewe, "The first Booke of the Introduction of Knowledge, made by Andrew Boorde of Physyche Doctor," reprinted 1870, edited by F. J. Furnivall, M.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and published for Early English Text Society, by Trübner and Co., London; p. 218. See also "The Academy," July 25th, 1874, p. 100. "The earliest known Specimen of the Gypsy Language," by F. J. Furnivall.

NOTE.—The specimen referred to occurs in Chapter xxxviii., which "treteth of Egypt, and of theyr mony and of theyr speche," and comprises thirteen sentences in all, which we insert here *in extenso* :—

Good morrow ! *Lach ittur ydyues !*
How farre is it to the next towne ? *Cater myla barforas ?*
You be welcome to the towne. *Maysta ves barforas.*
Wyl you drynke some wine ? *Mole pis lauena ?*
I wyl go wyth you. *A vauatosa.*
Sit you downe, and dryncke. *Hyste len pee.*
Drynke, drynke, for God sake ! *Pe, pe, deue lasse !*
Mayde, geue me bread and wyne ! *Achae, da mai manor la veue !*
Geue me fleshe ! *Da mai masse !*
Mayde, come hyther ! harke a worde ! *Achae, a wordey susse !*
Geue me aples and peeres ! *Da mai paba la ambrell !*
Much good do it you ! *Iche misto !*
Good nyght ! *Lachira tut !* (Pp. 217, 218.)

That Boorde collected these phrases from Gypsies, and not from "Egipcions," no one who knows anything about the language can have the slightest doubt. His description, moreover, of the people is very graphic :—

"The people of the country be swarte, and doth go disgisyd in theyr apparel, contrary to other nacyons; they be lyght fyngerd, and vse pyking; they haue litle maner, and euyl loggyng, & yet they be pleas(a)unt dauners. Ther be few or none of the Egipcions that doth dwell in Egypt, for Egypt is repleted now with infydele alyons."

It may also be safely assumed that Boorde obtained his examples from *English* Gypsies, seeing that a trace of English is evident in combination with Gypsy proper. Thus in his tenth sentence occurs the expression "*a wordey susse (tusa) = a word with thee*. Most of Boorde's sentences have been dissected and explained in a previous portion of our work. According to Professor Miklosich, to Dr. Zupitza of Vienna, belongs the honour of having first recognized the true character of our English Doctor's examples of "Egypt speche," which are admitted to be the oldest known specimens of the Gypsy language.

It is a curious circumstance that modern research should be indebted to two of our own countrymen for the earliest ethnographical and linguistic data which have been found relating to the Gypsy race. The first historical reference to the Gypsies occurs in the work of an Irishman, entitled "*Itinerarium Symonis Simeonis et Hugonis Illuminatoris ad Terram Sanctam*," primus eruit ediditque Jacobus Nasmith, A.M., S.A.S., Cantab., MDCCLXXVIII., Ex. Cod. MS., in Bibliotheca Coll. Corp. Christi Cant., No. 407. Simon Simeon vel Simeonis (Fitz Simeon, in the vernacular), 'was a Minorite of the rule of St. Francis, of a Convent established in Dublin, from which city, in company with another friar, Hugh the Illuminator, he commenced his pilgrimage on the 15th of April, 1322.' He informs the readers of his Itinerary, in somewhat Quixotic language, that having 'despised the summit of honour,' he was 'inflated with the Seraphic ardour of visiting the Holy Land.' (*Vide* "Retrospective Review," 2nd Series, vol. II, pp. 232—254.) On their way the two friars made a short stay in the island of Crete, where, it appears, they saw the Gypsies, whom Fitz-Simeon described in a passage to which Bryant originally directed attention. M. Bataillard, of Paris, has recently pointed out that it referred to the island of Crete, and not to Cyprus, as had been previously supposed. There are some small verbal inaccuracies in Bryant's transcript of this passage, which would be scarcely worth indicating if they had not been repeated by most subsequent writers, who seem not to have verified the quotation by consulting the prime authority. The passage taken verbatim from Nasmith, the first and last editor of the "*Itinerarium*," (p. 17, lines 21—31,) stands thus: "*Ibidem et vidimus gentem extra civitatem ritu Græcorum utentem, et de genere Chaym se esse asserentem, quæ raro vel nunquam in loco*

aliquo moratur ultra xxx dies, sed semper velut a deo maledicta vaga et profuga post xxx^m diem de campo in campum cum tentoriis parvis oblongis nigris et humilibus ad modum Arabum, *et* de caverna in cavernam discurrit; quia locus ab *eis* inhabitatus post dictum terminum efficitur plenus vermibus et *aliis* immunditiis, cum quibus impossibile est *cohabitare*."

Page 5, after 14th line, insert: 1874.—"The Times," July 21, 2nd col., p. 1, an announcement in Romanes of Mr. Hub. Smith's marriage to Esmeralda Lock; repeated in "The Guardian," July 22;—also, "Illustrated London News," October 31, p. 214, an announcement in Romanes of Romany Ballads, by Prof. Palmer, Mr. Leland, and Miss Tuckey.

Grammar.

NOUN.

Page 14.—After paragraph commencing "Besides," add "According to M. Vaillant, (Grammaire Rommane, Paris, 1868, p. 37,) the Roumanian Gypsy noun forms its genitive in -esko, *m.*, -eski, *f.*, and the genitives of the pronouns (40) are *sing.*, manki, tuki, leski, laki; *pl.*, amenki, tumenki, lenki; while the possessive adjectives (41,) are *sing.*, maro, tiro, lesko, amaro, tumaro, lengo; *pl.*, miri, tiri, leski, amari, tumari, lenj'i. The agreement in this respect, as otherwise, between the two dialects is remarkable."

Page 15, line 14.—*Akoro.*, *vide* Anitrakero (Anghiterrakero), Welsh Gypsy. Also in the two insults, Ti doki hev (Lieb., dakri), and Mi booliokri.

Page 16.—*Plural*.—Sometimes the plural ends in *i*, and probably results from a softening of the final *é* sound, which is a common plural termination in the deep dialect.

Page 21.—*Nouns peculiar to the dialect*.—We have since met with several of these words in foreign Gypsy Vocabularies.

Page 22.—After *Class I.*, read, “Similar terminations forming abstract nouns are frequent in the Roumanian Gypsy dialect; *vide* Vaillant.”

ADJECTIVE.

Page 23.—Rankano (fornem) and kiska (god) occur in Sundt. Latcho is inserted in our vocabulary, but we have only met with it once (*vide* Welsh Gypsies). On one occasion we heard an English Gypsy use Tatcho divvus for Kooshto or Latcho divvus. Lachi and comp. Lachittur are met with in Boorde.

VERB.

Page 35.—Av, Rov, Siv, Sov, Tov, etc.

Av-ava, Rov-ava, Siv-ava, etc.

According to some authorities, the first *v* in these verbs really forms part of the root (*vide* Pasp., Pott, etc.) A comparison with the Sanscrit supports this view.

Page 36.—To follow 15th line. 1st pers., pl., -*ása*, -*ás*. We have met with the forms -*assa*, -*as*, -*essa*, for the 1st pers., pl., pres. and fut., e.g., *Doi mendi atchessa*, or *atchassa*. There we will stop.

Page 37.—We have met with several examples of the 1st pers., pl., of the perfect ending in *dém*, e.g., *koordém* (*koordó + shem*), We fought. *Chidém* (*chido + shem*), We put.

Page 40.—To follow Past Participle:—

The *Passive voice* is formed, in deep Romanes, by the past participle preceded by one of two auxiliary verbs.

1st. By the verb to be, *shom*, *shan*, *see*, etc., q.v.

Examples.

Mandi shom mooklo sor kokero, I am left all alone.

Yov sas dikno, He was seen.

Yov sas anlo apré adré dova tem, He was brought up in that country.

2nd. By the verb to become, 'wel, 'vel, etc., q.v., especially when the future is to be expressed.

Examples.

O grei te vel panlo, The horse will be pounded.

Mandi te vel kerdo, I shall (or should) be done (for).

Compare 'vel and 'wel with Dr. Paspati, page 80. *Uvav(a)*, *Uves(a)*, *Uvel(a)*, etc. Dr. Paspati first pointed out the existence of the verb *Uvava*, to become, which had always been previously confounded with *Avava*, to come.

PRONOUNS.

Pages 42, 43.—The promiscuous use of dative and accusative forms for the accusative is also met with in the German Gypsy dialect (*vide* Liebich, p. 102).

The pronoun in the dative is frequently found following verbs, and then apparently often partakes of the nature of a reflective pronoun, *e.g.*,—

Besh-tooki 'lé, Sit yourself down.

Hoxter-tooki, Jump ; *Praster-tooki*, Run.

Holova-les monghi, I will eat it myself.

Ghiás-peski, He took himself off.

See Pasp., *e.g.*, p. 608, sentence 40, *kamadjáv mánghe*, je m'en irai.

Dictionary.

The following words were omitted, or have been since collected :—

Booínóva, *v.*, I boast. See Booíno

He booíns his kokero, He praises himself. Note :

Booínelopus, p. 61, is probably Booínela pes

Dikomengri, }
Diksomengri, } Watchers, watchmen

Dikomeskro hev, Window

- Dooñeni, Second
 Gaveskro (gavengro), Policeman
 Jindo moosh, Scholar
 Kitchemeskro, Innkeeper
 Klisinomengro, Lock
 Koosh, *n.* and *v.*, Lie, falsehood ; *cf.* Pasp., *kushipe*
 Moskro (mooshkero), Constable
Mumparus, Mumper
 Okki, add “ (hokki) ; *cf.* Pasp., *aká*, ceci
 Okki, lel-les tooti, Here ! take it !
 Okki, *a* rei wela 'kei, Look out, there is a gentleman
 coming here ! ”
 Panomeskri-gav, Watering-place
 Peker, *v.*, To roast ; Pekedo, *p. part.*, Roasted
 Raatenghi kova, Nitre
 Roomus, Romanes
 Shoonomus, }
 Shoonopen, } News
 Stanyamengro, Stableman
 Staromeskries, Prisoners
 Spongo, Match
 Tatchomus, Truth
 Tatti-peerengri, Irish, *i.e.*, hot (blooded) tramps
 Trashermengro-kova, Lightning
 Tilomeskro, Pot-hook
 Weshenghi-chiriklo, Wood-pigeon.

See also the following Tales.

Genuine Romany Compositions.

[Want of space prevents our giving Translations.]

THE BALL.

Né chavoli, too jassa mansa kater dova bitto welgauro
 tedivvus? Mandi jinova yek koshto kair adré o bitto gav

—shorokono kair see—kei see bauro kelin'-kamora. Pendás o rauni kater mandi o waver divvus, te wel te yoi's kair te boshér opré o welgauro divvus, yoi dela mandi posh-kotor, ta sor meero hoben, ta piamus, te atchova odoi sor raati, te wel mé te komova. Too wel mandi, too lela posh so mandi lelova. Boshérás too mansa?

Our. Jova mé toosa. Nastís mandi boshérova sar koshto sar too, jinéss. Mandi kairova o feterdér tastís.

Ava-tá kon! Jaw menghi!

"Sar shan, Rauni?"

"Sar shan," hotchi yoi. "Too viás kon?"

"Our, Rauni."

"Lelessa tumendi chomoni te hol, wonka too jala opré te kel?"

"Our, Rauni, sar koméssa, parikeráw toot."

Beshtém mendi talé 'glal o misali. Dosta hoben sas opré lesti. Hodém ta pidém, so mendi komdás. Talla mendi ghiém opré o pōdas. Boshadém koosi. Kanna-sig dosta ta dosta raunia ta reiáw vién adré. Komdé men mishto. Boshadém adré dova kamora sor raati. Yon keldé sor o raati mishto tei, raunikana dromáw (*quadrilles, valse, etc., not hornpipes*). Mendi kedém mishto lendi tei. Talla mendi kedé boshérin' lendi, yon, ta o shorokono rei, del'd mendi pansh kotoráw. Pendé te mendi. "Waver cheerus mendi wela akei." A vaver besh mendi kelova lendi apopli.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Yekera, kanna tarno tatcho rinkeno dikomusti chavo sas mé, ghióm kater a rauneski loobno kair. Ridóm mi kokero adré tarno joovel's rivomus. Pandadóm meero kokero opré tatcho, pensa rinkeno tarno joovel. Meero bal sas boot opré mi shoro, dosta lesti, sar woosere~~d~~ pardál meeri piké. Kaulo sas, pensa chiriklo's poryas.

Kanna sig yek o' lendi pootchdás mandi, te atch opré ta kel. "Our," hotchi yoi, "mandi jinova sor teero folki kelela mishtó."

Talla mandi atchdás opré te kerova *wi* lendi. Kanna yon dikté (sar) mandi ker'*d*, yon pendé kater mandi, "Kek naneí too *a* joovel, too keressa 'jaw mishto. Kek tarno joovel kerassa pensa too. Too see *a* moosh, tatcho dosta. Dikova tei." Vién kater mandi. Tardadé meero choxa ta shooba opré. Talla dikté mooshkeni rivopen opré mandi, sor o kair *o*' lendi sadé koshto dosta te maur lenghi kokeré.

Talla yon dela mandi sorkon kova, mol, ta tatto paani, ta vaniso te piova, komdé mandi 'jaw boot. Yon pendé, kekera yon dikté jafra kova kedo ajáw adré lenghi meriben.

THE PUGILIST.

Kanna shom (shōmas) mé tarno moosh, kek na kessadóm troostál vaniso moosh, bitto *o*' bauro. Feterdér sas o moosh, feterdér mandi komdé lesti. Kek mandi charered o bitto moosháw. Naneí lendi koshto dosta mandi.

Mandi jindóm koorova vaniso moosh, gaujé ta Romani-chaláw. Mandi shōmas o feterdér bitto moosh adré [o] Stor Temáw. Kek-komeni koorela man. Yon sor jindás, (*or* jindé) dova.

Kanna yon diké man, yon penenna yek *to* waver, "Kova see o feterdér bitto moosh troostál sor moosháw *so ever* diktóm. Jaw sig si-ló adré lesko koorin'. Yov dela troostál lesti wastáw, pensa o bitto grei. Kek yov kessered [*for*] kek moosh so yov koordás. Yov koordás sor o feterdér Romani-chaláw adré lesko temáw." Yov penela konáw, te pooro si-lés, yov koorela vaniso pooro moosh adré Anghiterra. Lesko nav see jinlo mishto kater sorkon Romani-chaláw. Yov penela lesko kokero, keker naneí yov koordno. Kek moosh adré Anghiterra, kek naneí koordás lesti adré sor leski meriben.

Yek Romano moosh koordás te lesti, chiv'*d* lesti avrí lesti jinomus bitto koosi chairus. Yov atchdás opré popli te koor yov, *but* kek o waver moosh wela, ta lesti [o Romano

moosh] ghiás kater Drabengro te ratcher (*bleed*) lesti, keker o Drabengro kela 'jaw, yov koordno sas 'jaw wafedo.

WHY WESTER WON'T EAT MUTTON.

Mandi shōmas yekera adré o lileí jala (*going*) pardál o poovyáw. Diktóm bokrengro (*or* bazengro), kooserin' te yoosherela bokré. Sor sas (*or* si-lé) pardál wafedé tanáw, sor pardál lenghi shore, ta lenghi piké, posh hodno talé, ta kandás pensa a hindo-kair. O bokrengro sas draberin' o' lendi, te sor [*had*] koli (*rags*) chiv'd pardál lenghi shore. Yov sas draberin' o' lendi, pensa o wafedo hotchado moosh.

Talla dova mandi pendóm, kek mandi hola bokro's mas kek-komi, vonka mé jiv.

(Note to page 197, line 20.)

Gypsies everywhere evince a strong love for music, but their talents in this respect appear to greater advantage in foreign lands than in this country. With our English Gypsies the favourite instruments are the tambourine and the 'boshomengri,' or fiddle, especially the latter, and we know several good executants on the strings. One of the most gifted and renowned violinists among the Gypsies, in recent times, was a man named Horsery Gray, who died some years ago. We have been told by a Romani-chal that when Horsery had heard a tune he could play it off straightway, putting in such "variations, grace-notes, shakes, and runs," that none of his *confrères* could compare with him. He played entirely by ear, and not from notes. The gaujos sent for him from long distances to hear his hornpipes.

When an old acquaintance of ours, Charley Boswell, lost a favourite child, he refused to be comforted, abstained from food, becoming much emaciated in consequence, and spent all his time for several weeks after the child's death in playing on his fiddle. He seemed to find his only consolation in confiding his grief to his instrument, and

touching chords which responded in sympathy with his own sad mood.

The Gypsy is always foremost among the "feast-finding minstrels" which attend our English fairs and country wakes. He is to be seen in his glory at a 'kelopen' or frolic, when the mirth grows fast and furious, as with flashing eyes and excited mien he flourishes his fiddle-bow and plays the music which keeps in time the flying feet of the dancers. The Gypsy girls are not averse to air their accomplishments on these occasions, and exhibit the same lightness of toe and natural grace which are said to distinguish their continental sisters. Highly favoured is the village swain who has a "dark ladye" from the tents for his partner in the dance.

There are no English tunes with which we are acquainted which can be said to be peculiarly Gypsy. The Abbé Listz has made an extensive collection of Gypsy airs in the Slavonic provinces of the Austrian Empire, where Gypsies abound. "The natives dwelling on the Danube—Hungarians, Moldavians, Slavonians, Wallachians, and others—owe their music to the Gypsies, . . . and many of their melodies have become the national airs of those countries. Their music has been principally developed on the hospitable soil of Hungary, and from thence it has spread all over the Danubian Principalities. The Magyars have adopted them as their national musicians, and there is hardly a village without their minstrels called Lautars."—*Vide* Preface to "Gypsy Melodies, etc.," by Charles K. Laporte (London, Augener and Co.); also, "Die Zigeuner und ihre Musik in Ungarn, von Franz Listz.

CORRIGENDA.

- Page
- xiii, line 4 from foot, for 'Tchingianés' read 'Tchinghianés'
- xxi, ,, 19, for 'sedo' read 'sedeo'
- 5, ,, 9, for '11' read '17'
- 6, ,, 24, after 'ee' read 'and final í'
- 7, ,, 13, *dele* 'or liable to inflection'
- 14, ,, 25, for 'stárdi' read 'staádi'
- 15, ,, 27, after 'Prayer' add 'in'
- 18, ,, 8, after 'kéri' add 'or *jála keré*,' and *dele* 'or, you see *ghílo keré*, he is (has) gone home'
- 22, last line, for 'battle' read 'dealings'
- 24, line 24, for 'SINGULAR,' 'PLURAL,' read 'MASCULINE,' 'FEMININE'
- 26, *dele* first paragraph
- 35, line 9, for 'sheep' read 'sleep'
- 38, ,, 8, for 'boughtedst' read 'boughtest'
- 44, ,, 27, *dele* from 'of' to '*peske*,' and add, 'Peski is generally used as a reflective pronoun, *cf.* Pasp., *pes, péske*'
- 46, line 23, for '*avree*, '*vree*,' here and elsewhere read '*avrí*, '*vri*.'
- 46, last lines, for '*Tooostál*, '*Trróstal*,' read '*Troostál*, '*Troóstal*'
- 48, line 17, after 'following' read 'five'
- 48, ,, 29, for '*doóvoreé*, '*doóvoreé*,' read '*doovorí*, '*doovorí*'
- 52, ,, 15, add '(dólla,) Pasp., *odolé*'; last line, for 'bikoyno' read 'bikonyo'

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- 55, for 'Bangarée' read 'Bángaree'
- 71, line 10, for '-*shtó*' read '-*ohtó*'
- 75, „ 16, for 'navel' read 'umbilical cord'
- 81, „ 14, add '*cf. Lieb., grisni, das Gericht, das Amt*'
- 88, „ 20, for '*jäudäráka, shawl,*' read '*jändäráka, Frauenrock*'
- 95, „ 6, after '*adj.,*' add 'and *pron.*'
- 95, lines 18, 19, 20, cancel from 'Pasp.' to 'alone,' and substitute 'Pott, ii., 107'
- 98, line 19, for '? Pasp., *tchárdava*' read 'Pasp., *akaráva*'
- 101, „ 25, for 'ládipen' read 'ladjipen'
- 103, „ 8, *dele* 'her'
- 113, „ 10, for 'it' read 'is'
- 114, „ 11, for 'ler' read 'les (*lesti*)'
- 124, lines 4 and 5, should be in the first margin
- 131, line 24, for 'road' read 'röd'
- 133, „ 17, add 'ill'; line 22, for '*dísiolo*' read '*dísiola*'
- 134, „ 3, for 'are to us' read 'are (have) we'
- 137, „ 2 from foot, for 'ken sigáw' read 'kenáw sig'
- 141, „ 7, for '*stíéf*' read '*stief*'
- 147, „ 1, for 'ková' read 'kóva'; and line 8, for 'dová' read 'dóva'
- 151, „ 23, for '*éla, come!*' read '*aváva, to come; uváva, to become*'
- 189, „ 9, *dele* ', after 'divvuses'
- 195, „ 21, for 'dsiturb' read 'disturb'
- 219, „ 9, for 'Doovolesko' read 'Doovelesko'
- 220, „ 7, for 'tootí' read 'tooti'
- 230, „ 5, for 'toti' read 'tooti'
- 235, „ 23, for 'meeripen' read 'meripen'
- 237, „ 2 from foot, *dele* 'a'
- 238, „ 16, for 'bar' read 'bor'
- 245, „ 19, after 'grass' add ')

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Smart, Bath C.

The dialect of the English Gypsies

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